THE CARPENTER

THOSE WHO BUILD PALACES SHOULD NOT DWELL IN HOVELS.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD IS THE RESULT OF LABOR.

VOLUME XI.—NO. 1. PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 20th, 1891. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

BROTHERHOOD GOSSIP.

SAN FRANCISCO carpenters have an active Walking Delegate in the field.

AURORA, Ind.—Union 383, on and after January 1, 1891, will charge $5 initiation fee.

NEW YORK.—Union 715, of New York City, lately had a splendid entertainment and a well pleased audience.

FAIR HAVEN, Wash.—We have formed a local federation of trades embracing all the labor organizations here.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—On and after January 1st, the dues of Union 22 were raised to 50 cents per month.

KANSAS CITY, MO., complains of being heavily overstocked with floating carpenters and scores of them are idle.

SALEM, O.—Union 708 has appointed a Walking Delegate, and inaugurated the rule of nine hours on Saturdays.

IRON MOUNTAIN, MICH.—Union 195 hopes to have nearly all the good carpenters in town into the union by spring.

VISALIA CAL.—One half the carpenters in this town and all the good workmen, with few exceptions, are in the union.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Trade generally slack. The city is overrun with Kansas City and Chicago men, and also men from surrounding towns.

JACKSON, MISS.—The thanks of Union 656 are due to L. R. Hart & Co. of this city, for the handsome and elaborate frame on our charter.

DENVER, COL.—The failure of crops in Kansas has brought a large influx of hayseed scabs into Denver, and the building boom in this city has flattened out.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill.—Union 649 has nearly 60 members out of a total of 100 carpenters in town. We propose to make this strictly a union town this spring.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The death of Bro. C. B. Camp, of Union 76, is greatly deplored, and Union 76 has passed a series of condolatory resolutions to his memory.

CLEVELAND, O.—Some few contractors are letting out their flooring by the square and at a starvation price. But the Union men are after these piece workers. Trade bad.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—This city is literally flooded with surplus carpenters. There are 700 carpenters here out of 27,000 population. The building boom has bursted completely.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Two-thirds of non-union carpenters here are observing the nine-hour rule. Carpenters working for mill corporations, however, are working ten hours per day.

SAN JOSE, CAL.—Union 316 had a splendid open meeting lately. The other building trades are giving us great help by forcing nine hour contractors to concede the eight hour day.

LANSING, Mich.—Union 213 is making active agitation by holding public meetings and is pushing for the nine-hour day. Our Central Labor Council is doing effective work in organizing all trades.

READING, PA.—Union 336 is increasing in numbers and the meetings are better attended than ever before. We are having live discussions in the meetings, and active work outside among non-union men.

STAMFORD, Conn.—Union 620 is booming, and new initiations keep streaming in. A party here named Owen sent to Montreal, Canada, for scab carpenters, and now no union man will work for him.

HANFORD, CAL.—We have accomplished more through our union since we started last June than we had any reason to expect. We have won the nine hour day and are now quietly working to get the eight hours.

TAMPA, Fla.—Carpenters better stay away from here, as the Tampa Bay Hotel is nearing completion. It is to be finished by January 15th, and then there will be a great number of men thrown out of employment.

JACKSON, MICH.—Members of Union 26 have decided not to purchase anything from the lumber yard of Peck & Jackson, as they are doing cheap work and refuse to recognize the union. Heyser & Son are still fighting us with cheap labor.

TURTLE CREEK, Pa.—Union 551 has done great work in this Valley by raising wages, and next spring we will move for shorter hours. The Carpenters have their own walking delegate, and the members do their duty and all our work is strictly union work.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., Union 236 is getting along splendidly. Scabs are very scarce, and those who are hire generally hatchet and saw men. Work the past season has been good. We have gained something by organization, and look forward to something better.

SHEFFIELD, Ala.—Union 389 had some trade trouble here, early this month, with a boss who would not comply with trade rules. The difficulty was amicably settled. Trade is dull and we ask carpenters to not come here. We have formed a Local Federation of Trades.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—Carpenter work is very dull. The majority of carpenters in this city have not as much back bone as an angle worm, they are afraid of the "bosses," and the only thing that will save the journeyman carpenter in this city is a long visit from the "fool killer."

CHARLEROI, PA.—Bro. Davis, of Duquesne, Pa., installed our new carpenters' union, and it is the first order of any kind ever instituted in this place. This is a new town just started for the manufacture of glass. We are not going to be behind in the movement to uplift our craft.

THE TRADES Assembly of Rochester, N. Y., calls on union workmen not to purchase or handle the stoves and ranges made by the Rochester "Co-operative" Foundry Company. Said firm has had its employes locked out since February 5th, 1890, and has its shops filled with "scabs" and boys.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Building boom gone glimmering, likewise most of the out and out scabs. Three fourths of the union men left the city in the past year. We have a District Council and a Building Trades League organized this summer. We extend a hearty invitation to all good union men to come and help us make Kansas City a union town.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Piece work is pretty much done away with, as the union men influence their bosses to do away with it. The majority of bosses are very much in favor of our union, as it has done away with petty bosses, who would sub-contract the most of the work to others for almost nothing. Everything is working in harmony amongst the different trade unions in the city.

ALBANY, N. Y.—At a meeting of Union 274, on December 24th, Financial Secretary G. H. Anderson was presented with a handsome watch and chain. The presentation speech was made by Bro. Miles Norton, in behalf of the members of the union. The recipient, Bro. Anderson, was taken completely by surprise. After the presentation a collation was served and a general good time prevailed.

GALVESTON, TEX., is in a very bad condition. Men have flocked there by hundreds deluded by an advertised boom they cannot discover, and they are left penniless and hungry in Galveston. Carpenters are idle by the hundred and wages are being reduced. Hence we warn carpenters not to go near Galveston. Men from Denver and Topeka are flocking into that city and there are not a half dozen new jobs in the place.

EIGHT-HOUR ITEMS.

THE PAINTERS' unions of New York City will inaugurate the eight-hour rule this spring.

NEW YORK sheet metal workers have been conceded the eight hour day. It went into effect without any trouble on December 15th.

AFTER five months' strike the cornice workers of Chicago have been successful in gaining the eight-hour day.

THE LABOR Congress recently held at Lisbon, Portugal, decided to hold eight-hour demonstrations all over Portugal on May 1st next.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., has recently secured a city eight-hour ordinance, and some of the city Solons are now trying to repeal it. The labor organizations of that city, however, are on the alert.

THE NATIONAL League of Pattern Makers now has twenty-five local unions, and on the first Monday in February will hold a convention to complete arrangements to introduce the eight-hour system on May 1st.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The eight-hour day has been a great benefit to the carpenters in every respect and the union-men now control the town. We are boycotting all the theatres in the city hiring non-union musicians.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Our City Council has adopted an eight hour ordinance to affect all employees on city work. The carpenters here are pushing to establish the eight hour day with help of the Central Labor Union.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Two hundred tile layers, marble and slate workers went on strike January 6th for eight hours a day and $4 per day, but the strike is not settled, though the prospects of success are good. This is the beginning of a general movement this season for eight hours among the building trades of Pittsburg, Pa.

EIGHT-HOUR laws made by politicians will never be observed by employers. The only eight-hour law that will ever have any binding force in this country will be made and enforced by the workingmen. That will come when the trades unions and kindred organizations are prepared to make some sacrifices to secure it.

AN EIGHT-HOUR bill will be introduced in the present session of the Pennsylvania State Legislature. It is of a very stringent nature, and will affect all employes on public works or in the service of the State government. Copies of it will be sent to all our local unions in the Keystone State.

PERSONAL.

OSCAR SEIDEL, of Philadelphia, has been re-elected General Secretary of the Textile Workers Progressive Union of America.

GEO. V. LE SUER is the General Walking Delegate of Carpenters District Council of Boston. His office is at 83 Dover street, Boston.

JOHN NAGEL, at one time a member of Union 164, Pittsburg, Pa., has been a resident of Cincinnati for some time and is extremely active in the movement.

C. A. HEEP, formerly of St. Louis, Mo., and later on a member of the Carpenters' Union of Cincinnati, is now engaged in the manufacture of brooms and broom brushes at 678 Central avenue, Cincinnati.

JOHN TRAVERS, the dead beat, has been last seen in Kansas City, Mo. Our circular sent to the local unions has had the desired effect in warning our unions and members against him. Once more we caution the local unions and members to be extremely careful in giving moneys to strangers on clearance cards.

CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

THE AUSTRALIAN system of Ballot Reform is now the rule in twelve states.

PLASTERERS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION convened in Boston on the 13th inst.

THE BAKERS' International Union will hold its annual convention in Indianapolis, Ind., March 2d.

THE MARBLE, slate and granite polishers are making splendid headway with their national union.

ANDERSON, Ind.—Mayor John Terhune delivered an admirable labor address lately before Carpenters' Union 352.

THE ORGANIZATION of labor is the problem of the whole future for all who will in future pretend to govern men.—*Thomas Carlyle.*

A NATIONAL Union of theatrical employes, to co-operate with the trade unions of the country, is being urgently advocated by the *Dramatic News.*

THERE WILL be two trades union men in the next Congress—Amos Cummings, of New York, who is a compositor, and Ed. F. McDonald, of Harrison, N. J., who is a carpenter.

THE Lake Seamen's unions, in session at Detroit, have decided to withdraw from the Knights of Labor and form an independent society, which will amalgamate with the seamen's organizations on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

THE HOD CARRIERS, of Pittsburg, Pa., are talking of calling a convention to form a National Union of Hod Carriers. Such an organization now exists and the hod carriers unions of every city should join it. The head quarters are in Boston, Mass.

THE DEATH of Bro. M. M. Waterman, of Union 252, West Troy, N. Y., is a surprise to his many friends. He was Secretary of the New York State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, and he was a sincere and ardent worker in the labor cause.

THE FOURTH Annual Convention of the New York State Branch of the American Federation of Labor will meet in the City Hall, Albany, N. Y., Tuesday, January 27, 1891, at 12 o'clock noon. All our carpenters' unions in New York State should be represented at this convention.

IN THE Roman City of Silchester, a few weeks ago, some excavators came across a dry well containing various tools of ancient days One was a carpenter's plane, and made in quite the modern fashion, although unquestionably more than 1,500 years old. Other tools, formerly used by carpenters, were also discovered.

THE WAGE WORKERS employed in electrical establishments, both electricians and mechanics, are arranging to call a joint National Convention at an early day to effect a National organization. Address C. C. Thomas 69 Franklin street, Pittsburg, Pa. He is Secretary of the Electricians Union of that city.

DURING the strike of the carpenters in Spokane Falls, Wash., last spring, for eight hours, the cashier of a bank there gave it as his opinion that the strikers should be run out of town. Now that the bank has closed its doors and left a large number of small depositors in the lurch, there is some talk of giving Mr. Cashier a dose of his own medicine.

THE FURNITURE WORKERS' International Union held its convention recently in Indianapolis, Ind. Twenty new unions were organized the past year, and 2,000 new members were gained; 51 strikes took place, costing $7,019 from the general treasury, and these strikes were won with only five exceptions. $16,299, sick benefits; $9,600, funeral benefits; and $4,628, tool insurance, were paid out. The local organizations are to raise a fund to soon move for the eight-hour day.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Second Grand Fair of the Industrial Council of this City has been a consummate success. The proceeds are to be devoted to a fund for the erection of a labor temple. The largest hall in this city was crowded to suffocation every night. Bro. Chadiayne, Vice-President of Union 160 got a $75 sewing machine and Ex-Vice-President John R. Foulton a $40 chamber suit. The Third Annual Fair will be opened on Labor Day in the Exposition Building. Union 619 won the second prize, $40, for selling the most tickets in proportion to number of members and 160 was a good third.

DURING the late strike of the coal miners in Birmingham, Ala., the Executive Committee of the miners was arrested for conspiracy. The miners of Alabama are worse treated than those of any other section of the country. Not only have they to compete with the curse of convict labor in the mines, but they are worse treated than the convicts they are compelled to work beside, as the convicts have mining laws to see that they are protected in health and limb, and a means of escape, they having two openings to all mines where they are employed, while the free miners are practically at the tender mercy of the representatives of corporations and monopo the shareholders of which reside in G Britain.

TRADE MOVEMENTS.

THE STONE MASONS now have their own International Union and it is working smoothly and growing rapidly.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—The building trades of this city have formed a Building Trades Council, and are going to move for a shorter workday.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—Trade dull and let traveling carpenters keep away from here as there is more than an abundance of men here.

ASHEVILLE, N. C. We have now more solidly fixed the "nine hour" system than we have ever had it. Only one or two contractors working ten hours.

THE BUILDING TRADES of Memphis, Tenn., propose to inaugurate the card system May next, and thereafter will not work with any but union men who can produce clear cards.

THE DECEMBER report of the Amalgamated Carpenters shows 497 branches and 31,528 members, of whom 545 are on unemployed benefit, 630 on sick benefit, and 301 superannuated.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—Union 465 is doing splendid work, and has gained public favor. It now proposes to build its own hall, and is at work to organize all the unorganized trades.

THE building trades of St. Louis are making arrangements for the adoption of a combined working card, without which no man can work on a job. This will stir some of the non-unionists into line.

A STATE CONVENTION of the Michigan Federation of Carpenters was held in Saginaw, Mich., January 6th. This was the second annual convention, and was attended solely by delegates from local unions under jurisdiction of the U. B.

AT MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., last month a Convention of the State Federation of Labor, of Minnesota was held with 160 delegates present, steps were taken to push the eight-hour movement and to secure labor legislation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Union 483 had a very successfully ball lately, and the proceeds are to be used to establish a reading-room and labor bureau for the building trades. A conference of all the carpenters unions and other building trades unions has been held for that purpose, and there is serious talk of building a Trades Union Hall. Unions 304, 483 and 707 are connected with the Federated Trades of the Pacific Coast.

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A CRY OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

BY GERALD MASSEY.

'Tis hard to be a wanderer through this bright
world of ours,
Beneath the sky of smiling blue, on fragrant
paths of flowers,
With music in the woods, as there were nought
but pleasure known,
Or angels walked earth's solitudes, and yet with
want to groan;
To see no beauty in the stars, nor in earth's
welcome smile,
To wander cursed with misery! willing, but
cannot toil.
With burning sickness at my heart, I sink down
famished:
God of the wretched, hear my prayer: I would
that I were dead!

Heaven droppeth down with manna still in
many a golden shower.
And feeds the leaves with fragrant breath, with
silver dew the flower,
Honey and fruit for bee and bird, with bloom
laughs out the tree,
And food for all God's happy things but none
gives food to me.
Earth wearing plenty for a crown, smiling on
my aching eye.
The purse-proud—swathed in luxury—disdain-
ful pass me by;
I've willing hands, and eager heart, but may not
work for bread!
God of the wretched, hear my prayer: I would
that I were dead!

Gold, art thou not a blessed thing, a charm
above all other,
To shut up hearts to Nature's cry, when brother
pleads with brother?
Hast thou a music sweeter than voice of loving
kindness?
No, curse thee! thou'rt a mist 'twixt God and
men in outer blindness.
"Father come back!" my children cry, their
voices once so sweet,
Now pierce and quiver in my heart; I cannot
dare not meet
The look that makes the brain go mad, for dear
ones asking bread,—
God of the wretched, hear my prayer: I would
that I were dead!

Lord, what right have the poor to wed? Love's
for the gilded great.
Are they not formed of nobler clay who dine off
golden plate?
'Tis the worst curse of poverty to have a feel-
ing heart,
Why can I not with iron grasp choke out the
tender part?
I cannot slave in yon Bastille! I think 'twere
bitterer pain
To wear the pauper's irons within, than drag
the convict's chain,
I'd work, but cannot; starve I may, but will not
beg for bread;
God of the wretched, hear my prayer: I would
that I were dead!

REPORT OF OUR DELEGATES TO THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The Tenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor assembled in Clawson's Hall, Detroit, Mich., Monday, December 8, 1890, at 10 A. M. The deliberations of the same lasted six days.

In opening our report, we, your delegates, desire your indulgence in briefly bringing to your attention the feeling entertained by your representatives as to the value of an organization based on the principles of the American Federation of Labor. The immense strides made in the short period of its existence proves its popularity (as a means of helping to solve the industrial problem) through and by the National and International Trade and Labor Organization of this Continent.

While many of our members may feel that the financial assistance rendered by the American Federation of Labor during our struggle last spring for Eight Hours was not what it might be, this fact should be borne in mind that it was the first experience the American Federation of Labor had with levying an assessment on its affiliated bodies. And just as our U. B. hesitated to pay the assessment and there had to be a general vote on the subject, so it was with many others of the large unions and through this the response was not what it would have been had the affiliated societies been older in the movement. We must, in all truth, recognize other and far more important benefits in our affiliations with the American Federation of Labor. What the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is to its locals and members, the American Federation of Labor is to all the trade unions of America.

Years ago, and many years ago, many local trade unions were opposed even to the formation of National Unions of their respective crafts. It was the custom of the opponents of National Unions to argue that the strong unions would be obliged to support the weak ones in case of any trade trouble and this would lead the small and weak unions to indulge in frequent strikes. These same arguments, slightly changed, are now urged to day in opposition to the American Federation of Labor.

The best answer to such arguments is found in past experience. The National Unions have prevented strikes as well as made them vastly more successful through the affiliation of the strong and the weak unions and the organizations of new unions affiliated in one compact National body. They have reduced the necessity for strikes and increased their effective powers and usefulness besides inciting a stimulus to the organization of other crafts and to new local and National bodies.

Our industrial development since the Rebellion has been in the direction of associations among the employing class and among capitalists for the purpose of protecting their own selfish interests. The creation of the American Federation of Labor is an offset to the combined power of associated capital and corporate wealth. It is the natural result of our industrial development. The greatest wonder is that so much has been accomplished by the American Federation of Labor. The great "eight-hour" movement of last May, so nobly and so successfully led by the United Brotherhood is largely the result of the educational propaganda of the American Federation of Labor for the eight-hour idea and the impetus given to the trade union movement.

It is not to be expected that in the first grand effort, the affiliated unions would render great financial assistance, but had the principal of federation and the knowledge of the identity of interests of one craft with another been thoroughly understood, the treasury of the United Brotherhood would have been filled to overflowing with funds, necessary for a successful contest. When the wage workers comprehend this fact that each trade union is but one division or corps in the grand army of labor and each local union is a company in that labor army, then those who lead in any of its contests will be amply supplied with the munitions of war.

The Convention of the Federation held at Detroit, Mich., was a marked evidence that the spirit of federation is growing stronger year by year. It is the duty of the members of the United Brotherhood to assist in the grand work of spreading the light, so that the trade unions out of the Federation may see that it is their interest to become a part of the federation. It is now generally conceded that had the Bricklayers' Union been affiliated with the other building trades in the Federation, the carpenters of Boston, Detroit and other cities would have won the eight-hour day. The time will come when it will be considered as discreditable to be out of the Federation, as it is now considered dishonorable for a wage worker to be out of the union of his craft.

In addition to the report published in the journal last month, we here present some of the most important work accomplished at the Detroit Convention. The first day's session was opened by Bro. Fildew, of Union No. 10, Detroit, Mich., member of the committee on arrangements. In a neat speech he presented to the delegates, President Thomas M. Dolan, of the Trades Council, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the local organizations. After which, President Griggs, of the Board of Aldermen welcomed them on behalf of the City of Detroit, Mayor Pingree being out of town. Governor Luce, from the fact of a misunderstanding, did not arrive until later in the day, when he delivered an excellent address. He claimed to be a laborer in the fullest sense, having spent 31 years on his farm and he claimed to be a member of a labor union.

The several committees were appointed by President Gompers, and the Credential Committee being the first to report, reported 104 delegates entitled to seats. The credentials of Lucien Sanial, of New York were referred. He sought admission as a delegate from the Central Labor Federation, of New York. On this matter an extended discussion ensued and eventually delegate Sanial was not admitted, because the Central Labor Federation, of New York had admitted a political organization known as the Socialist Labor Party, and the Federation did not deem it wise to recognize any political party. President Gompers and Secretary Evans then delivered their annual addresses, a synopsis of each was published last month.

The second day's session opened at 9 A. M., and, after the roll call, the delegates listened to the reading of telegraphic invitations to hold the next convention at Birmingham, Ala. Numerous resolutions were introduced, after which the case of Delegate Sanial took up considerable time, and the convention then adjourned for the day to give the committees time to work.

The third day's session opened at the appointed time, and many matters of deep interest to the various organizations were acted upon. The arrival at the convention of our General Secretary, P. J. McGuire, who is also Vice-President of the Federation, was hailed with cheers, and he was called on to address the convention. He declined to do so at that time until later on.

At the afternoon session a telegram was read, announcing that the Executive Board of the miners of Alabama was imprisoned for engaging in a strike in that State. The reports of committees, then, were called for, and the Commitee on President's report responded, after which the Committee on Secretary's report also reported. Several resolutions were then read and referred to the Committee on Resolutions. J. R. Lennon's resolution, authorizing the publication of an official journal by the American Federation of Labor, was favored by the committee, and, after a lengthy discussion, the entire matter was tabled by the convention. After several other resolutions were acted on, a motion was made to appoint an Eight-Hour Committee, which was carried.

A communication from the Sailors' and Firemen's International Union, praying for the influence and assistance of the Federation in securing from President Harrison a pardon for two prisoners under life sentence in the State Prison at Thomaston, Me. The petition was accompanied by a history of the case, including letters from one of the incarcerated men. The names of these men are: E. W. Clark and George Miller. The crime of which they were convicted was mutiny against the officers of the brig Jefferson Morgan, some fifteen years ago. In the course of the revolt one of the officers of the brig was killed. The mutiny was inspired by the outrageously brutal conduct of the officers, and, no doubt, but for the killing of the mate the mutineers would have been given light sentences. As it was, these two men were condemned to death, and a commutation of their sentence to life imprisonment afterwards secured from President Hayes.

The committee reported in favor of the petition. After several amendments a motion petitioning President Harrison to give the case his attention, and, if possible, grant a pardon, was carried and the president of the Federation instructed to draft the petition and see to its presentation to President Harrison.

The fourth, fifth and sixth days' sessions were productive of great good. To give any extended account would more than fill our journal. And as we fear that even now more space has been consumed than can well be spared, we will be brief and say to all that the printed proceedings of the convention will contain the entire work of the convention, also a valuable essay on Female and Child Labor, by Miss Ida Van Etten, of New York. The Eight-Hour Report of the Special Committee, which is a valuable document as well as an instructive one, will also be found in the printed proceedings. The coal miners were chosen to make the second movement in the eight-hour struggle on May 1st, 1891. We feel that every member of the Brotherhood should supply himself with a copy of the proceedings, so to understand, to the fullest extent, the work of the Federation, which we hope will, in the near future, give to the toiling masses a fair share of the wealth which they produce.

With the sincere wish for the success of the American Federation of Labor, as well as its affiliated organizations, we remain, Your most obedient servants,

W. H KLIVER, *Chairman*
THOMAS J. FLEMING.
FRANCIS FILDEW.
HENRY BLACKMORE.
W. J. SHIELDS, *Secretary*

P. S.—The printed proceedings of the Detroit Convention will cost ten cents per copy, and can be procured of General Secretary P. J. McGuire, or by directly addressing the Secretary of the Federation, Mr. Chris. Evans, 21 Clinton street, New York City, N. Y.

THE WALKING DELEGATE.

There are but few institutions connected with the labor movement that have so much adverse criticism heaped upon them as the walking delegate. If a lockout is inaugurated anywhere, the opponents of organized labor say that the walking delegate is at the bottom of it; if a strike takes place in any trade or occupation, those who are unfavorably affected raise a shout that it was concocted by the walking delegate, and sigh for his scalp. And so on to the end of the chapter. Now the truth is that not one hundreth part of what is charged against the walking delegate is true. His duties are of a manifold and exacting character. In the building trades he is constantly on the go to prevent the infringement of the rules of his organization. It may be that somebody is working under price, and, if so, that matter is checked; or some member has fallen in arrears and refuses to pay up, and he has to make a new departure in that respect; he sees that the men are not imposed upon by domineering and unfair employers. In a word, he is the agent of his organization. From all this it will be seen that his duties are of a discriminating and unpleasant character; he is regarded with suspicion by tyrannical employers; he has to bear the sneers of those within his organization who would play the part that stragglers and deserters do in the army; and he is a standing target for kickers. The walking delegate is to the labor organization what the missionary is to the church—he makes converts and he propagates the good work of the organization. It is not at all surprising, then, that the walking delegate, Business Agent, or the organizer, it is not very material which you call him, is regarded with such a wholesome fear by the enemies of organization. But while the walking delegate is so unpopular with one class, there is no reason in the world why the labor people should not applaud his courage and disinterestedness, his honesty and his industry.

THE CARPENTER'S WOOING.

Oh, I a door you, darling one
I hail ways loved your laughter,
And window you intend to grant
The hand my hopes are rafter?

You're roof if you imagine that
I've not enough to board you;
We'll have a good square meal, for I
Can hammer steak afford you.

I sawyer father yesterday,
'Tis plane he'd have us marry.
Oh let us to the joiner's hie,
Nor let us shingle tarry.

The cornice waving now, my love;
The gables are all ringing;
A lath! Why let me longer pine?
I'm sawdust when I'm singing.

—*Chicago Post.*

FROM THE STORM-SWEPT PEAKS OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

BUTTE, MONTANA.—On November 3d, Carpenters' Union 112 of this city was conceded the nine-hour day with full wages, and without a strike. This victory was easily won by thorough, organized effort. Contractors, mines, mills and smelters all granted the request of the carpenters. This is the largest mining camp on earth, and the town is a thoroughly union town, as the miners are strong union men, and are the bulk of the population.

The Carpenters' Union No. 112 will not allow its members to work with non-union men. There are only very few of this latter class here.

This is a well organized town. The Miners' Union is the life of the whole community. It is very strong; in fact, a miner cannot work here unless he becomes a member of their union. The result is, good wages. Peace and quiet reign here. No talks of strikes, lockouts or any of the internal wars to which unorganized labor are so subject. When all the world is as well united in brotherly union as the people of Butte City are, then we may see, then we will see, the grandest era mother earth has ever known.

Years ago I was told that the great law, supply and demand, regulated wages; and I must confess I believed it had something to do with it, but since my sojourn here among the boldest of earth's scenery, among its snow-mantled breastworks, which it seems that mother nature has set against her enemies, I must say that my former ideas have been entirely swamped. Last fall there were hundreds of idle men here, some of the largest mines were shut down, and quite a number of miners were unemployed, yet with the town flooded with idle men asking for work—almost begging for work—the wages of the miners were kept up to their highest notch. And with these plain facts staring me in the face, I have no further use for the great law, supply and demand.

Republicans tell us that high tariffs and internal protection make high wages; Democrats tell us with equal force and candor that high tariffs will make low wages and starvation, but I think the only protection there is for us, is well directed and well managed labor organizations. Industries are as well protected in Pennsylvania as in Montana, yet the miner in Pennsylvania receives about one dollar per day as wages, while his brother miner in Montana receives as his wages three dollars and fifty cents. If the miners of Pennsylvania were as well organized as are the the miners of Montana, they would receive at least three dollars and fifty cents per day.

The Old Bible doctrine was: "Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man, whether it be to kings as supreme or unto governors."—(Peter ii, 13). And these sentiments were uttered when a Nero sat upon the throne; when Palestine was being crushed beneath the iron heel of despotism, when brave and patriotic men were struggling for freedom. But thank God! we can see in the far-off heavens a star that is shining upon us and the whole cause of down-trodden labor—the star of organization—that will light up the whole sky, to be seen by all struggling humanity. It is the star that will guide us to a perfect state of freedom, where we shall know neither master nor slave.

When our great country was young, all men were free and equal, and honest toil was a credit and a necessity to their prosperity and well being, but since that time great changes have taken place, and the man who labors for a living now is looked upon as common trash, not fit to enjoy the luxuries of the rich. Some of America's "Lords and Dukes" look upon him as a beast of burden, who must labor all the days of his life, with the lash banging over him, ready to be applied if perchance he should lay himself down by the wayside to rest his weary body but for one moment.

Combinations, trusts, gigantic corporations and syndicates are all formed and operated for the express purpose of controlling all the wealth and land of our country, and by so doing to get the whole country in the hands of the aristocratic few, just as in the Old World.

Thirty years ago 45 per cent. of heads of families in the good, old Commonwealth of Massachusetts lived in their own houses. Paid no rent. To-day there are but 18 per cent. living in their own houses; or, in other words, there are to-day 82 out of every hundred families in Massachusetts paying rent. It does not take a very deep calculator to figure out how long it will take, at the present rate, when the old Commonwealth will be owned by one man. Then I suppose he will be "monarch of all he surveys."

But I hope long before that time comes men will have awakened from their Rip Van Winkle slumbers, and will take their place in the front ranks, as the proper place for the wealth-producers of this world.

I hope to live to see the time when all the world will be bound together by the band of union we are blessed with here in Butte. We must all exert ourselves to our utmost to keep the good work going that has been so nobly started. We, the carpenters, are nearly one hundred thousand strong—surely a noble army of mechanics—an army banded together to fight our battles; not the battles of bloody war; not to ruin a nation, but the battles of right; and with the flag of liberty waving over us, we will fight to preserve peace; we will fight to preserve our own beloved Republic.

Yours in brotherly union,
CHARLES LANE,
President Union 112.

P. S.—We have plenty of carpenters in this Western county.

BOB BEATTY'S VIEWS.

I will give my views of the only way in which to make a union. It must be a union all over the land. It must be one wages and 8 hours; not 9 hours here and 10 hours there; $2 50 here, $2.75 there and $3.50 some other place. If the unions, say in New York, get $3.50 or $4.00, let it be the same all over the land.

Now, some will say it cannot be done. I say it can by this plan. I should give every man that is a carpenter, a card, free of charge. That would make him a union man. Then you would have no scabs. Next, they should stay where they were organized until they should get their eight hours and the union wages. Let that be what it may, but the wages should be the same all over the land. I mean by that, all over the jurisdiction of the U. B., otherwise it is no United Brotherhood.

If it should be that a member travel in the mean time to a city before they have got their city or town up to the union scale, they should be made pay not less than $50 for a traveling card or working card in the district where he should go. My reasons for this is, I have organized men out in scabby districts say to-night, and to-morrow I have seen them going around looking for a job, with a card that cost only two dollars, where they could not have gone the day before, because it would have cost $10 to join. One of the best trades in this city is the bricklayers, and that was the way they did. Give every man a card, then if a scab comes along, he had to pay $50 to join the union or get out. It would pay. That would be a McKinley labor tariff.

Then my next move would be to make the bosses organize, and no union man should work for a non-union boss, and no boss hire any but union men or want any agents. No one would then get beat out of their wages. All grievances could be settled through their Grievance Committee. But the way that things are working now, it won't stand. Now, these few pointers, I simply threw out, thinking that some of the wise heads will take a hint and start this movement. I have only been in the Carpenters' Union a little over 26 years.

R. BEATTY (Walking Delegate),
Brooklyn, N. Y.

CARDINAL MANNING PROPHESYING.

The *Vinglieme Siecle*, a new review, devoted to Christian social economy, this month contains a letter from Cardinal Manning. In this his eminence says: "Hitherto we have been strangled by exaggerated individualism. The coming century will show that human society is something greater and nobler than anything purely individual. Politicians and economists of the American school have had their day. The twentieth century will be altogether for the people, for laws that will ensure a common prosperity under a Christian régime."

HE WAS MORE PRACTICAL.

This is an old story, current among the Auburn shoe workers:

A great and wealthy Auburn shoe manufacturer approached "Han" Thompson once upon a time, while the latter was at work at the bench in one of the shops.

"Mr. T.," said he, as he lingered to watch the work, "can you tell me how many pegs it takes to go around a shoe?"

"No, sir; I can't," was the reply, "but I can tell you how far a pound of liver will go in a family of seven."—*Lewiston Journal.*

MONEYS RECEIVED

DURING THE MONTH ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1890.
Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. without delay.
All money received in JANUARY will be published in next month's (FEBRUARY), paper. This report includes all moneys received by the G. S. from the Local Unions for tax and supplies for the month of DECEMBER only.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—	$2 50	160—	$4 80	319—	$10 00	478—	$3 80
2—	37 05	161—	. . .	320—	1 90	479—	2 20
3—	10 40	162—	15 00	321—	2 70	480—	8 10
4—	6 45	163—	8 80	322—	2 20	481—	8 50
5—	13 30	164—	36 75	323—	1 60	482—	12 90
6—	2 70	165—	37 60	324—	3 60	483—	24 35
7—	50	166—	11 55	325—	20 30	484—	. . .
8—	42 70	167—	6 90	326—	31 80	485—	4 20
9—	7 60	168—	. . .	327—	13 00	486—	5 20
10—	22 30	169—	17 20	328—	5 00	487—	25 10
11—	48 20	170—	3 20	329—	6 15	488—	13 35
12—	14 25	171—	24 90	330—	3 90	489—	76 40
13—	2 80	172—	17 30	331—	10 25	490—	7 40
14—	4 76	173—	1 00	332—	7 50	491—	. . .
15—	8 00	174—	2 05	333—	. . .	492—	3 65
16—	1 40	175—	17 30	334—	5 10	493—	11 31
17—	9 40	176—	22 60	335—	9 00	494—	1 70
18—	4 20	177—	21 30	336—	8 60	495—	1 10
19—	5 60	178—	. . .	337—	32 90	496—	18 85
20—	20 70	179—	13 40	338—	7 40	497—	19 00
21—	14 80	180—	10 30	339—	6 50	498—	39 60
22—	68 50	181—	64 60	340—	62 75	499—	. . .
23—	19 90	182—	. . .	341—	7 00	500—	2 60
24—	5 80	183—	5 65	342—	2 40	501—	3 65
25—	40 50	184—	4 20	343—	7 50	502—	5 20
26—	5 00	185—	. . .	344—	10 40	503—	. . .
27—	10 20	186—	4 00	345—	3 10	504—	. . .
28—	86 90	187—	3 00	346—	3 50	505—	3 20
29—	81 55	188—	10 10	347—	2 00	506—	14 30
30—	. . .	189—	7 10	348—	6 40	507—	10 30
31—	3 10	190—	90	349—	9 60	508—	. . .
32—	7 30	191—	10 80	350—	. . .	509—	35 40
33—	62 00	192—	8 80	351—	5 00	510—	. . .
34—	7 30	193—	. . .	352—	14 70	511—	6 00
35—	3 10	194—	3 20	353—	2 70	512—	3 50
36—	43 00	195—	9 30	354—	9 90	513—	20 00
37—	. . .	196—	. . .	355—	6 70	514—	4 90
38—	5 40	197—	12 60	356—	3 60	515—	4 50
39—	7 00	198—	77 90	357—	. . .	516—	1 30
40—	15 50	199—	11 00	358—	12 20	517—	5 30
41—	22 00	200—	. . .	359—	7 20	518—	24 05
42—	6 10	201—	7 35	360—	10 00	519—	. . .
43—	11 90	202—	4 70	361—	23 00	520—	10 70
44—	2 20	203—	7 20	362—	4 05	521—	8 60
45—	1 80	204—	11 00	363—	1 50	522—	. . .
46—	. . .	205—	16 40	364—	7 20	523—	. . .
47—	4 50	206—	9 50	365—	10 00	524—	. . .
48—	. . .	207—	25 10	366—	11 00	525—	1 80
49—	5 70	208—	7 40	367—	15 60	526—	3 90
50—	30 50	209—	11 30	368—	7 10	527—	3 00
51—	23 95	210—	1 80	369—	10 00	528—	1 80
52—	6 30	211—	74 90	370—	4 30	529—	1 60
53—	. . .	212—	11 90	371—	4 30	530—	5 10
54—	. . .	213—	10 70	372—	. . .	531—	4 40
55—	28 40	214—	7 60	373—	. . .	532—	. . .
56—	5 80	215—	3 25	374—	3 40	533—	. . .
57—	2 10	216—	19 70	375—	3 00	534—	4 40
58—	2 30	217—	3 80	376—	2 00	535—	1 60
59—	7 70	218—	8 80	377—	75	536—	. . .
60—	15 15	219—	11 30	378—	2 40	537—	. . .
61—	26 25	220—	6 00	379—	3 40	538—	. . .
62—	68 85	221—	4 10	380—	6 00	539—	. . .
63—	24 85	222—	6 15	381—	10 00	540—	4 60
64—	16 90	223—	5 40	382—	36 20	541—	. . .
65—	7 40	224—	2 70	383—	1 60	542—	. . .
66—	. . .	225—	27 75	384—	6 30	543—	1 20
67—	9 70	226—	3 00	385—	22 30	544—	. . .
68—	16 75	227—	9 20	386—	1 70	545—	2 00
69—	1 10	228—	23 30	387—	. . .	546—	. . .
70—	2 90	229—	13 65	388—	2 20	547—	5 55
71—	1 60	230—	35 40	389—	14 75	548—	. . .
72—	82 85	231—	12 30	390—	1 30	549—	. . .
73—	33 30	232—	1 40	391—	9 50	550—	2 80
74—	15 75	233—	2 40	392—	5 30	551—	8 60
75—	4 00	234—	16 30	393—	. . .	552—	. . .
76—	. . .	235—	2 25	394—	. . .	553—	. . .
77—	2 00	236—	2 00	395—	7 05	554—	17 70
78—	4 80	237—	34 40	396—	4 00	555—	. . .
79—	4 85	238—	9 50	397—	. . .	556—	2 40
80—	1 70	239—	17 30	398—	. . .	557—	22 05
81—	1 50	240—	7 40	399—	3 50	558—	2 20
82—	10 95	241—	14 65	400—	. . .	559—	. . .
83—	25 90	242—	24 30	401—	4 70	560—	2 00
84—	11 85	243—	7 10	402—	. . .	561—	. . .
85—	. . .	244—	2 20	403—	10 55	562—	9 55
86—	3 60	245—	13 30	404—	4 30	563—	12 05
87—	8 00	246—	. . .	405—	. . .	564—	6 50
88—	2 50	247—	17 65	406—	. . .	565—	2 00
89—	7 10	248—	2 30	407—	. . .	566—	6 60
90—	9 40	249—	. . .	408—	1 80	567—	12 50
91—	7 00	250—	1 90	409—	6 20	568—	1 00
92—	5 90	251—	12 55	410—	45 45	569—	. . .
93—	15 50	252—	3 50	411—	28 60	570—	60
94—	3 40	253—	. . .	412—	3 40	571—	2 40
95—	3 80	254—	. . .	413—	4 60	572—	7 75
96—	10 20	255—	5 90	414—	. . .	573—	. . .
97—	2 80	256—	2 50	415—	. . .	574—	1 70
98—	2 10	257—	28 40	416—	16 80	575—	32 10
99—	2 20	258—	6 00	417—	. . .	576—	. . .
100—	5 90	259—	. . .	418—	2 40	577—	1 80
101—	2 50	260—	2 10	419—	. . .	578—	16 30
102—	8 05	261—	3 10	420—	3 90	579—	. . .
103—	9 60	262—	. . .	421—	. . .	580—	2 40
104—	12 80	263—	. . .	422—	6 40	581—	1 00
105—	1 30	264—	1 20	423—	4 15	582—	6 20
106—	. . .	265—	. . .	424—	3 75	583—	6 10
107—	6 25	266—	2 70	425—	1 50	584—	3 90
108—	33 05	267—	4 70	426—	. . .	585—	5 20
109—	45 00	268—	5 55	427—	1 90	586—	2 10
110—	3 35	269—	. . .	428—	6 10	587—	. . .
111—	4 30	270—	13 65	429—	. . .	588—	. . .
112—	37 15	271—	2 00	430—	. . .	589—	2 50
113—	. . .	272—	2 50	431—	5 80	590—	6 75
114—	3 20	273—	. . .	432—	. . .	591—	4 90
115—	4 00	274—	9 90	433—	4 10	592—	. . .
116—	18 35	275—	7 30	434—	5 10	593—	. . .
117—	. . .	276—	. . .	435—	2 10	594—	1 00
118—	5 90	277—	7 00	436—	2 30	595—	. . .
119—	26 70	278—	. . .	437—	2 00	596—	1 00
120—	12 25	279—	1 25	438—	. . .	597—	. . .
121—	7 35	280—	25 05	439—	. . .	598—	. . .
122—	13 60	281—	4 80	440—	2 75	599—	. . .
123—	. . .	282—	1 00	441—	2 20	600—	70
124—	5 70	283—	5 00	442—	1 30	601—	16 25
125—	17 70	284—	3 75	443—	3 20	602—	. . .
126—	1 30	285—	50	444—	5 40	603—	7 40
127—	4 50	286—	2 50	445—	. . .	604—	1 88
128—	1 70	287—	4 80	446—	28 20	605—	6 25
129—	6 70	288—	. . .	447—	1 90	606—	4 30
130—	19 95	289—	. . .	448—	. . .	607—	1 40
131—	12 70	290—	40 30	449—	13 90	608—	. . .
132—	17 00	291—	. . .	450—	3 10	609—	10 40
133—	5 80	292—	9 30	451—	19 10	610—	. . .
134—	. . .	293—	. . .	452—	. . .	611—	. . .
135—	3 10	294—	10 00	453—	17 55	612—	12 00
136—	3 70	295—	. . .	454—	15 60	613—	3 00
137—	4 40	296—	10 00	455—	3 00	614—	. . .
138—	34 50	297—	. . .	456—	4 70	615—	6 00
139—	5 90	298—	4 65	457—	5 50	616—	3 30
140—	. . .	299—	24 35	458—	15 60	617—	5 70
141—	6 60	300—	7 60	459—	19 60	618—	4 45
142—	64 00	301—	1 00	460—	3 90	619—	3 10
143—	. . .	302—	4 65	461—	2 30	620—	9 00
144—	7 20	303—	13 00	462—	1 50	621—	2 50
145—	5 20	304—	12 90	463—	19 10	622—	34 85
146—	8 20	305—	3 00	464—	6 20	623—	1 60
147—	5 60	306—	29 85	465—	. . .	624—	40 65
148—	3 00	307—	. . .	466—	50	625—	8 40
149—	. . .	308—	10 00	467—	6 10	626—	1 70
150—	5 90	309—	. . .	468—	4 60	627—	3 10
151—	16 00	310—	10 00	469—	3 20	628—	. . .
152—	5 40	311—	9 35	470—	4 20	629—	. . .
153—	51 30	312—	. . .	471—	24 80	630—	. . .
154—	11 40	313—	6 75	472—	. . .	631—	9 30
155—	9 10	314—	. . .	473—	16 30	632—	3 10
156—	7 90	315—	6 40	474—	6 90	633—	. . .
157—	. . .	316—	14 90	475—	3 10	634—	1 30
158—	7 90	317—	. . .	476—	8 40	635—	. . .
159—	. . .	318—	. . .	477—	9 20	636—	2 30
637—	$11 40	665—	$1 40	693—	$3 00	721—	. . .
638—	. . .	666—	. . .	694—	7 20	722—	$1 50
639—	. . .	667—	7 70	695—	. . .	723—	1 00
640—	5 20	668—	4 70	696—	6 90	724—	3 00
641—	8 50	669—	4 50	697—	8 70	725—	. . .
642—	2 80	670—	6 70	698—	7 25	726—	. . .
643—	1 40	671—	80	699—	7 70	727—	. . .
644—	. . .	672—	1 80	700—	4 70	728—	3 40
645—	1 10	673—	2 70	701—	2 30	729—	3 90
646—	. . .	674—	1 70	702—	18 25	730—	.
647—	10 70	675—	1 50	703—	3 55	731—	4 00
648—	7 10	676—	3 80	704—	17 50	732—	14 50
649—	7 30	677—	2 40	705—	. . .	733—	1 50
650—	. . .	678—	8 70	706—	. . .	734—	. . .
651—	7 80	679—	. . .	707—	9 50	735—	9 90
652—	. . .	680—	1 30	708—	3 55	736—	. . .
653—	5 10	681—	11 60	709—	4 30	737—	2 10
654—	. . .	682—	5 30	710—	4 80	738—	5 50
655—	15 05	683—	6 20	711—	2 30	739—	2 55
656—	8 20	684—	14 90	712—	9 50	740—	.
657—	14 85	685—	7 40	713—	2 15	741—	5 00
658—	2 85	686—	. . .	714—	1 60	742—	. . .
659—	2 30	687—	50	715—	2 60	743—	1 50
660—	8 65	688—	9 80	716—	7 50	744—	2 60
661—	1 40	689—	. . .	717—	5 40	745—	5 60
662—	. . .	690—	1 40	718—	4 70		
663—	4 10	691—	10 05	719—	2 20		
664—	4 30	692—	4 45	720—	2 80		
		Total,					$6,003 33

PROTECTIVE FUND.

Report of all moneys received for Protective Fund from DECEMBER 1st, 1890, to DECEMBER 31st, 1890 (inclusive).

All moneys received since DECEMBER 31st, will be reported in the FEBRUARY CARPENTER.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
9—	$3 80	236—	$1 15	404—	$ 40	571—	$1 20
19—	2 50	237—	3 95	412—	2 20	580—	1 20
43—	5 95	243—	2 05	425—	75	589—	3 85
44—	1 15	244—	1 65	427—	3 50	600—	50
56—	2 90	245—	6 35	442—	4 60	613—	1 50
58—	1 15	248—	2 10	454—	7 80	615—	2 75
71—	80	255—	2 95	455—	1 70	623—	80
91—	2 50	258—	3 00	456—	78	645—	55
115—	6 04	268—	2 70	462—	7 25	653—	60
131—	6 60	280—	10 65	488—	6 65	656—	80
136—	1 85	287—	1 90	492—	2 35	670—	1 55
166—	3 10	302—	6 50	495—	55	677—	1 55
202—	1 90	337—	3 60	521—	4 30	694—	4 95
206—	4 75	341—	3 00	528—	2 10	691—	1 30
208—	3 90	348—	3 20	535—	80	693—	1 50
213—	7 30	349—	4 80	556—	2 80	737—	1 50
224—	3 90	380—	3 00	558—	1 10	738—	1 50
232—	70	391—	3 60	562—	3 00	745—	2 87
233—	70	401—	2 35	570—	30		
Total							$213 19

FINANCIAL REPORTS.

RECEIPTS—November, 1890.

Balance, November, 1, 1890	7589 35
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	5288 82
" Rent of part of office building, etc.	17 00
" Supplies	6 75
Total	$12 901 92

EXPENSES—November, 1890.

For Printing	$393 75
" Office, etc	609 52
" Services of G. E. B.	68 85
" October Tax A. F. of L.	90 00
" Badges and charms	463 20
" Traveling and organizing.	23 91
" Benefits No. 974 and Nos. 1015 to 1040 inclusive	4625 00
Balance on hand, Dec. 1, 1890	6627 89
Total	$12,901 92

DETAILED EXPENSES—November, 1890.

Printing 1500 German Constitutions	$18 75
" 500 Instructions in forming new Unions	3 50
" 950 Envelopes	1 25
" 2500 Cards—Something for Carpenters to Read	6 25
" 1000 Benefit Blanks	4 50
" 1000 Receipts for death claims,	4 75
" 1000 French appeals	6 50
" 1000 Postal Receipts	1 75
" 1000 Withdrawal Cards	2 50
" 5000 Applications	7 50
" 5000 Wrappers	5 00
" 500 Postals	6 25
" 1000 Cards	3 25
" 5000 Notices of Arrears	10 00
" 47 000 Copies November journal	299 00
" 5000 Membership Cards	12 50
Correcting Block of Membership Cards,	50
Wrapping and Mailing Nov. Journal	23 15
Postage on November Journal	26 22
Expressage on Supplies, Etc.	16 13
1000 Stamped Envelopes	22 00
Postage on Letters and Supplies	24 75
1000 Postal Cards	10 00
8 x Telegrams	3 46
Salary and Clerk Hire	382 66
Services of G. E. B	68 85
Office Rent for November	25 00
2166 Badges and 36 charms	463 20
J. S. Meckley, organizing.	6 00
J. T. W. Loe, organizing	9 91
P. J. McGuire, expenses, Paterson, N. J.	8 00
Capita Tax A. F. of L. for Oct.	90 00
Stationery, twine and wood	4 65
1 ton of coal and putting in	6 00
Gas	6 30
Purchase of Caligraph	55 00
Janitor for cleaning office	4 00
Benefit No. 974 Bal. Theo Klopper claim	100 00
" 1015 John Bauer	200 00
" 1016 Willis L. Emery	100 00
" 1017 Mrs. Elizabeth Warren,	50 00
" 1018 Robert Miller	200 00
" 1019 Mrs. Anna Willecke	50 00
" 1020 John Deroxtro	200 00
" 1021 Alexander Hartigan	200 00
" 1022 John F. Flynn	200 00
" 1023 Martin Schmidt	300 00
" 1024 John C. Ernsberger	200 00
" 1025 Louis Nagel	200 00
" 1026 William Wendland	200 00
" 1027 W. W. McCormack	200 00
" 1028 Mrs. Rachael A. Brown,	50 00
" 1029 Mrs Amalia Keppler	50 00
" 1030 Adison Sloan	200 00
" 1031 Mrs. Alice M. Mitchell	50 00
" 1032 Mrs. C. Spiekermann	50 00
" 1033 John Pierce	200 00
" 1034 Mrs. Luna Karlson	25 00
" 1035 Mrs. Anna M. Marshall,	50 00
" 1036 Danie Fuhrman	200 00
" 1037 Jonathan Bright	200 00
" 1038 Alexander Miller	200 00
" 1039 Mrs. Esther Gorman	50 00
" 1040 Mrs. Caroline R Buel	50 00
" 1041 Mrs. Julia E. Webb	50 00
" 1042 Mrs. Louisa Kohler	50 00
" 1043 Mrs. Jane A. Newnham,	50 00
" 1044 Henry J. Fowkes	200 00
Benefit No. 1045 Thomas Doyle	200 00
" 1046 Mrs. Anna Dider	50 00
" 1047 Mrs Emilie L. Daukers,	50 00
" 1048 Denis Sheehan	200 00
Total	$6274 03

RECEIPTS—December, 1890.

Balance, December 1, 1890	$6627 89
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	6003 33
" Rent of part of office building	10 00
" Advertising	1 50
" Supplies and clearances	10 75
Total	$12,653 47

EXPENSES—December, 1890.

For Printing	$691 25
" Office, etc.	685 85
" Services of G. E. B.	71 75
" November tax, A. F. of L.	90 00
" Badges	204 00
" Traveling and organizing	143 94
" Delegates to A. F. of L.	323 75
" Office fixtures and carpets	57 92
" Benefits Nos 1049 to 1067 inclusive	2478 75
Balance on hand January 1, 1891	7906 26
Total	$12,653 47

DETAILED EXPENSES—December, 1890.

Printing 10,000 Noteheads for L. U.	$25 00
" 1000 Honorary members cards.	5 50
" 10,000 Applications	15 00
" 2000 Constitutions	30 00
" 2000 Ballots	6 50
" 1750 Envelopes	2 50
" 3000 Trustee blanks	9 50
" 1000 Note-sheet circulars	3 50
" 2000 F. S blanks	13 75
" 15,750 Mem Cards	39 75
" 100 R. S Order Books	25 00
" 100 F. S. Rec. Books	25 00
" 100 Trens. Rec. Books.	25 00
" 15 Large Ledgers	49 00
" 500 P stals	1 25
" 750 Postals (furnished, etc.)	9 00
" 5000 Arrearage Notices	12 50
" 1000 Circulars for Organiz.	3 50
" 1000 Clearances	2 50
" 5000 Appeals	7 50
" 5000 Agitation cards	12 50
" 2000 Blank Bonds	10 00
" 5000 Labels	6 25
" 500 Rituals.	5 50
" 1000 R. S. Blanks	4 00
" 2000 Blanks, Election of Officers.	8 25
" 2000 Ode Cards	5 00
" 1500 Letter-sheet Circulars, new vote on Constitution	21 75
" 750 Circulars (J. Traver)	4 50
" 47,000 copies Dec. journal	299 00
" Half ream wrapping paper	3 25
Wrapping and mailing Dec. journal	23 15
Postage on December journal	24 66
Expressage on supplies, etc.	50 96
Postage on letters, supplies, password	41 40
500 Postal cards	5 00
725 One-cent wrappers	7 98
1000 Stamped envelopes	22 00
38 Telegrams	21 64
Salary and clerk hire	449 91
Services of G. E. B.	71 75
Office rent for December	25 00
1020 badges	204 00
Capita tax, A. F. of L., for November	90 00
F. C. Howard, organizing	3 94
James A. Butler, organizing	10 00
G. C. Barnes, organizing	5 00
J. B. Horner, organizing	7 50
W. J. Shields, delegate to A. F. L.	94 00
P. J. Flemming, delegate to A. F. L.	83 75
H Blackmore, delegate to A. F. L.	66 50
W. H. Kliver, delegate to A. F. L.	58 50
F. Fildew, delegate to A. F. L.	21 00
Office fixtures	27 50
V. E. Archambault & Son, new carpet	80 42
W. H. Kliver, fare and expenses to Philadelphia for two weeks	117 50
E. H. Davis, rent of hall to elect G. E. B. and G. T.	7 00
Wood, twine mucilage, etc.	2 15
Janitor for cleaning office	5 00
Benefit No. 1049 Mrs. A. E. Jones	50 00
" 1050 M. Bing	78 75
" 1051 John Gawn	200 00
" 1052 J. J. Snyder	200 00
" 1053 Louis Stande	200 00
" 1054 Mrs. L. C. Smith	50 00
" 1055 F. Rhodes	200 00
" 1056 H. Hebblethwaite	200 00
" 1057 Mrs. M. A. Hunter	50 00
" 1058 Mrs. C. M. T. Daley	50 00
" 1059 Mrs. J. E. Oakey	50 00
" 1060 Mrs. I. H. Becker	50 00
" 1061 L. E. Albert	200 00
" 1062 Mrs. N. M. Morris	50 00
" 1063 W. Robinson	200 00
" 1064 G. Breen	200 00
" 1065 B. Shear	200 00
" 1066 L. W. Gibson	200 00
" 1067 Mrs M. Chapman	50 00
Total	$4747 21

C. AND J. OF A., ATTENTION!

The following Unions have each ordered from 1 to 10 gross of our Bevel-edge Red Cedar Carpenter's Pencil from the Gage Tool Company, Vineland, N. J.
Price per gross. $1.75
" " " 1.50 in 5 gross lots.
F. O. B., Vineland, N. J.
Cash with order.

Unions:

171	133	252	131	596	86
483	433	354	431	344	470
527	694	383	140	408	68
235	435	494	102	90	234
428	207	505	336	657	676
403	701	19	501	188	41
239	195	395	668	35	649
56	297	18	172	49	548
573	206	380	118	613	343
284	274	107	585	554	692
270	501	728	230	433	201
514	87	583	269	45	210
38	24	17	649	516	111
43	520	704	2	490	480
154	341	227	469	234	122
20	84	703	659	699	617
178	538	235	301	492	236
677					

RATS AT WORK.

The Gage Tool Company, Vineland, N. J., writes us under date of December 28th, 1890:
We have been troubled by rats getting into our store room and gnawing the ends of our freshly oil soaked plane stocks. This is a new departure for rats; but, like carpenters, they know a good thing when they see it. Therefore their partiality for our Self-Setting Planes.
GAGE TOOL COMPANY.

"THE labor market has taken the place of the slave market, and men, women and children are sold in it every day; but the wage earner comes cheaper than the slave—he belongs to nobody."—*Rev. Dr. William Barry.*

BEST PLANE IN THE WORLD

On 30 Days' Trial.

THE GAGE SELF-SETTING PLANE.

We will send, on *30 days' trial*, a No. 2, or a No. 4 Self-Setting Smoothing Plane to any town in the United States where they are not introduced, on the conditions below mentioned.

It will cost nothing to try this Plane if you do not keep it.

We will send a No. 2 or No. 4 Self-Setting Plane, *all charges prepaid*, to your town on receipt of price. You are to *use* and *thoroughly test it*. If you don't want to keep it *for any reason*, or, *if you want your money more than you do the plane* return the plane to us as sent, at *our expense*, within 30 days and we will at once *refund* you *your money*.

Remember it costs nothing if you do not keep it.

We refer to the Editor of this paper.
Send for testimonials.

OFFICE OF

GAGE TOOL COMPANY,

VINELAND, N. J., November 13th, 1890.

To P. J. McGUIRE,
Gen. Sec., C. & J. of A., Phila., Pa.,

Dear Sir:—We have had no time as yet to prepare our advertisement. We are behind, not only in shipping our orders for planes, but also in forwarding pencils to different Unions. The demand has increased so much beyond our expectations. We hope soon to be up with orders. Please say to the Unions, in our advertising column, that we will hurry their orders on as fast as possible.

We are this day in receipt of the following letter, which please copy in our column, and let it stand for our "ad" this month.

BELLAIRE, OHIO, November 10th, 1890.

To the Gage Tool Co., Vineland, N. J.,

Enclosed you will find United States Express Co's money order for one dollar and seventy-five cents ($1 75), for which send me one gross bevel edge red cedar pencils with our union card printed on one side. Enclosed you will find copy of card desired printed. I have received two or three pencils from you, I intended sending sooner, would forget to get union's permission. If this order proves satisfactory, no doubt will order more. I have three of your planes, they can beat any plane they bring along. Hoping to hear from you soon, I am,

Yours truly, GEO. W. CURTIS,
Box 20, Bellaire, Ohio.

Union No. 17, Bellaire, Ohio, U. B. of C. & J. of A.
Meets every Thursday Evening, at 7.30 P. M.

We sell Carpenters' Red Cedar Bevel Edge Lead Pencils. BEST QUALITY, with your Union card printed on the broad side opposite our own

at - - -	$1.75 per gross, Net.	F. O. B.,
5 gross lots - -	1.50 " " "	Vineland, N. J.
Our card on both sides	1.50 " " "	

We sell at these prices to ADVERTISE Our SELF-SETTING BENCH PLANE.

CAN YOU GET A BETTER ADVERTISEMENT FOR YOUR PURPOSE?

GAGE TOOL COMPANY, Vineland N. J.

THE CARPENTER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month,
AT
124 North Ninth St., Phila., Pa.,
P. J. McGUIRE, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the Post-Office at Philadelphia, Pa., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: — Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and moneys to

P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 20, 1891.

TO THOSE who do not know the facts let it be known that the clerical force in the office of the G. S. is composed of members of the U. B., with the exception of the stenographer, who is also a type writer, and he is a member of the Stenographers' Union.

LOCAL UNIONS voting in favor of Section 15 of the New Constitution should vote in favor of Section 34 as it simply provides when and how the G. E. B. shall meet and what their compensation shall be. The present G. E. B. get $3 50 per day and their car fare, and when a man is called away from his home $4 a day is little enough. The Chicago Convention contemplated making it $5 per day, as the Cigarmakers' International Union, the Printers and other national trades unions pay $5 per day in all such cases.

VARIOUS local unions under our jurisdiction in many sections of the country are making these long, dull winter nights joyous by concert, ball and festive gayety. The reports of these social affairs are so numerous we cannot give them mention. Such events, however, have great value in attracting many who otherwise would not give the question of unionism even a passing thought. Besides that, the wives, families and friends of the members are brought together and become acquainted with the work of the unions.

EIGHT NEW UNIONS.

The new unions granted charters the past month are: Union 369, Carrollton, Ga; 400, Hudson, Mass; 402, Pittsburg, Pa., (German); 405, Anniston, Ala., (car builders); 406, Cumberland Gap, Tenn.; 484, South Scranton, Pa., (German); 546, Greenfield, Ind, and 737, Pittsburg, Pa.

A PRIZE OFFERED.

To the member of the U. B. who will send in to the General Office the best plan to induce members to attend the meetings, the G. S. will give a prize of $5 and a copy of the valuable work known as "Bell's Carpentry Made Easy." Essays on the subject must not contain more than 300 words, and must be in the hands of the G. S. by March 1st, 1891, at the latest. The prize essay will then be published in the March CARPENTER.

HAVE PATIENCE!

Now is the most trying period in the history of the U. B. It requires steady nerve, cool heads and unfaltering hearts to carry us through the present crises in our organization. Prejudices and narrow conceits must give way to broad minds and generous feelings.

In the interest of the organization, and for the sake of harmony, General President Kliver came to this city and affected an agreement with the G. E. B. to re-submit 20 disputed sections to a new vote of the locals. This was the most feasible plan out of a bad dilemma.

The vote of the locals on these 20 sections is now going on, and when the result is determined it is to be hoped the local unions will abide by the result. To refuse to vote on the ground that a vote has been already taken is not good policy. Let every union vote and send in the vote on or before February 11, 1891.

THE COST OF THE NEW GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD AND G. T.

We have heard some few members contend that the new G. E. B., under the Chicago Constitution, will cost more than twice the cost of the old G. E. B. under the Detroit Constitution. The biennial report of the General Secretary for the past two years, as submitted last August at the Convention, showed the cost of the old G. E B.

But be it remembered that the G. E B. for some time past has met with only four members, instead of five. Their rate of pay was $1 per evening meeting until recently, and now it is $1.50 per night meeting and car fare. And when they meet in day time they charge $3 50 per day and car fare. To the expenses of the G. E. B. under the old system we must add the extra cost of the yearly meetings of the General Vice-Presidents.

At the Detroit Convention it was the general desire of the delegates to do away with the old system of a G. E. B. from one locality. As a compromise, the system of a G. E. B. from one locality was retained, and the addition of a Board of Appeals over and above the G. E. B. was adopted Under this system the expenses, as per my report to the last Convention, are as follows:

Service of G. E. B. . . .	$1,142 30
Two annual meetings of Vice-Presidents . . .	1,152 05
Total for two years	$2,294 35

This would make the expenses $1,147 per year. It must be remembered the above estimate does not include any expenses for Vice-President Saunders, of California. Had he attended the meetings of the Vice-Presidents, as he could have done under the law, the cost would have been increased $350 per year, which would have made the expenses under the old system of the G. E. B. fully $1,500 per year.

These figures do not cover the entire expense which might be incurred under the Detroit Constitution. Within the past five or six months the expenses of the G. E. B. will average $65 per month, or $780 per year. Only four members of the G. E. B. have met, owing to a vacancy on the G. E. B. which has not been filled. Had five members met, at the same ratio the expenses would be $81 per month, or $972 per year. Add to this $926 per year as the cost for the meeting of Vice-Presidents—that is $576 per year for Vice-Presidents, plus $350 for Vice President Saunders to come from California—and we will have the sum of $1,898 per year as the possible cost of the G. E B. under the Detroit Constitution as at present.

Under the Chicago Constitution the cost of the new G. E. B. will be much less. Though they will meet every three months, and come from different sections of the country, the highest possible cost will be only $1,700 per year. This estimate is based on the possibility of a continuous session of six days. Here are the figures at the highest possible estimate, including railroad fare for round trip, lost time for each Vice-President, and hotel bills:

Vice President McKay, of Boston. . .	$60
Vice-President Owens of New York .	45
Vice-President Abrams, of Detroit, Mich.	90
Vice-President Stevens, of Louisville, Ky	100
Vice-President Kent, of Lincoln, Neb.	130
Sum total	$425

From the above it is evident the sum total of cost for one quarterly meeting of the G E. B. would be $100, and for four meetings per year it would be $1,700; while the system in vogue under the Detroit Constitution, as already shown, will cost $1,898 per year.

The new system of having a General Executive Board from various sections of the country is, therefore, not only a much cheaper system, but will prove far more satisfactory than the old system of a G. E. B. all from one locality. Even if it cost $500 more per year, it would be a much more representative system, satisfactory to the entire organization, and not subject to any local influences.

Some members likewise contend that under the Chicago Constitution a General Treasurer at $1,300 per year is too costly, and that it will involve the additional expense of a clerk to assist him. They also contend that under the old Constitution the General Treasurer cost only $50 per year, and they can see no reason for increasing the salary to $1,300.

In considering this subject it must be remembered that the financial business of this organization has grown to tremendous proportions, and in the work of the General Office the financial business takes up the time and attention of two clerks at $18 each per week, which amounts for the two clerks to $1,872 per year. This financial business not only consumes the time and attention of these two clerks, but it also takes up several hours per day of the time of the General Secretary, so that he has not sufficient time to give full attention to the work of perfecting the organization and attending to every detail in the work of his office. At present there is one stenographer, who is a type-writer, in addition to the two clerks in the office of the General Secretary. The two clerks are carpenters, and members of the United Brotherhood.

The adoption of the new system under the Chicago Constitution will relieve the General Secretary of the embarrassment of financial cares, and place that business entirely in the hands of the General Treasurer. This will leave the hands of the General Secretary free to take care of the other duties of his office, and to push the trade movements of the organization and the work of organizing new unions and building up the United Brotherhood. During the immense flood of strikes in the trade last spring the General Secretary had more to do than he or any human being would care to undertake again. He had not only to attend to the wants of every city on strike, along with the numerous routine duties of General Secretary and editor of this journal, but at the same time he had to take charge of the immense amount of moneys coming in to his office for tax, supplies, new charters and protective fund, and to see that every dollar was accounted for.

These are some of the reasons why the Chicago Convention provided for a G. E. B. chosen from various sections of the country, and for a General Treasurer to assume entire control of the finances of the organization.

STATE OF TRADE.

The almost universal cry this past month from all sections is: "Trade is dull. Stay away. We are overcrowded." A few report trade good in their towns and some find it to be medium. We thank the Recording Secretaries for recently sending us such complete reports of trade, and have noticed them wherever the reports showed something unusual or worthy of report.

Here is a summary of such reports:

Trade is very DULL in the below named places and carpenters should stay away from them, as they are overcrowded with men:

Shamokin, Pa.; Cleveland, Ohio; Dallas, Texas; Norfolk, Va.; Pensacola, Fla; West Duluth, Minn.; Seattle, Wash.; San Francisco, Cal; Winfield, Kan.; Leavenworth; Denver, Colo.; Salt Lake; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Kansas City, Mo; Indianapolis, Ind.; Galveston, Tex.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Chicago; Birmingham, Ala.; Toronto, Ont.; Hot Springs, Ark.; Middlesborough, Ky.; Providence, R. I.; Windsor, Ont.; Crawfordsville, Ind.; Madison, Ind.; Newburgh, N. Y.; Hamilton, Ont.; Hanford, Cal.; Quincy, Mass.; Atchison, Kan; St. Joseph, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; Elmira, N. Y.; New Orleans, La.; Olean, N. Y.; Mt. Pleasant, Pa.; Camden, N. J.; Winona, Minn.; Rockaway Beach, N. Y.

Trade is reported good in the following places, but there is an abundance of men for all the work:

New Portage, O.; Jackson, Miss.; Uniontown, Pa; Hartford City, Ind; Jacksonville, Ill.; Marshall, Mo.; Clarksburg, W Va.; Trenton, N. J.; Evansville, Ind.

Trade is reported MEDIUM in St. Catherine's, Ont; Salem, O.; Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Bellows Falls, Vt.; Lawrence, Mass.; Erie, Pa., (mill men); Hoboken, N. J.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Reading, Pa.; Seymour, Tex.; Peoria, Ill.; Bucyrus, O.; Lancaster, Pa.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Delaware, O.; Sioux City, Iowa, Punxsutawney, Pa; New Rochelle, N. Y.; Akron, O.; Lewiston, Me; Nashua, N. H; San Bernardino, Cal.

Proceedings of the General Executive Board.

Nov. 25. Appeal Charles Livingston vs. Union 109, Brooklyn, N. Y. Appeal sustained and action of Union reversed. Union 109 is instructed to refund the fine of $25

Appeal Union 291, Brooklyn, N. Y., reopened. Former decision reaffirmed.

Action taken at issue with the G S as to his statement in November CARPENTER regarding vote on Chicago constitution.

Nov. 26 Open letter and protest of G. S read and received against action of G. E. B. in regard to Chicago constitution. G. E. B answers this open letter and protest seriatim. The following are some quotations from the answer of G. E. B:

"*Now the Constitution does not say that a seal must be put on any paper*, but it is a universal law that no paper or document is official without a seal."

"The G. E. B. gave their decision in conformity with the constitution and common sense; and had the G. S met with the G. E. B. *and went over the Chicago constitution and tried to remedy its defects, the constitution by this time could have been resubmitted to the Local Unions for another vote.*"

"An election of G. E. B and G. T. must go through according to the Detroit constitution after which provision can be made to so amend the Chicago constitution as to make it acceptable to the Local Unions."

"The constitution of the Brotherhood (Detroit) must be enforced, even if it takes the power of the Courts to enforce it."

Nov. 28. Consent given to American Federation of Labor to grant a charter to the International Union of Machine Hands, *provided* said Union confines itself to wood-working machine hands only.

By-Laws of new District Council of Boston received, and various suggestions offered by G. E. B. to reduce the District tax and harmonize the Unions, and that the U. B. be not held responsible for any local strike not authorized by G. E. B., and that all Unions in Boston send delegates to said new District Council, and when By-Laws are made in due form and ratified by two-thirds vote of members and approved by G. E. B., they will be legal.

Resolved, That as the Chicago Convention did not elect delegates to the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor, the G. E. B. decide that a vacancy exists and that the G. P. be so notified by the G. S, and the G P. send in a number of names as nominees for delegates to said convention, to be submitted to G. E. B for approval, and said appointments to hold good until the next convention of the U. B.

G. S. instructed to hire a hall and arrange for an election of G. T. and G. E. B. in Philadelphia. G S agreed to do so only under protest against authority of G. E. B. to call such meeting while protests are pending against their action in the count on the Chicago constitution.

Nov. 29. Appeal Union 462 vs. D C., of Pittsburg, against increase of initiation fee of locals in said District to $15. Said amendment having not been submitted to G. E. B. cannot be enforced, and is not the law until approved by G. E. B.

Appeal G. W. Cochran and others against Union 142, Pittsburg. Action of Union sustained, as the assessment was legally levied.

Appeal Union 113, Erie, Pa., against D. C., of Pittsburg. Not sustained.

Appeal Union 150, Middletown, N. Y., against action of Business Agent James McKimm. Appeal sustained, as Agent McKimm exceeded his authority in ordering members of Union 150 to return home when their cards were all O. K.

Answers adopted to be sent to General President Kliver, Vice-Presidents McKay and Stevens, also to Unions 506 and 687 on protests sent in against decision of G. E. B. on general vote on Chicago constitution.

Further protests on above subject received from Unions 348, 358, 573, 582 and 668.

Bills of G. C. Barnes ($5) and James A Butler ($10) for organizing, ordered paid

Appeal Union 32, Detroit, Mich., asking consent to make a donation to prosecute a case in Court for damages to a member who fell 65 feet and is disabled, he not being beneficial. G. E. B. decided such donation cannot be made.

DEC. 2, 1890.—Various claims approved.

Claims disapproved: Mrs. Susie Haverty, Union 509, New York (member in arrears Feb 1, 1890 and never cleared himself of all arrears up to date of death.)

Telegram from General President Kliver received. He maintains there is no vacancy among the delegates to the American Federation of Labor, and that he has no reason to make any appointments. That as said delegates are elected by ballot at the General Convention they can be classed as general officers, inasmuch as the Convention considers them of sufficient importance to elect by ballot at the convention and it has been the custom at each convention to obligate said delegates and install them at the same time And furthermore, it is the law in the Constitution that all officers, general and local, hold over until their successors are duly elected and qualified. And, inasmuch as the Chicago Convention, for want of time, failed to elect delegates to the Federation, General President Kliver holds that the delegates of the U. B. in attendance at the previous Convention of the Federation hold over until their successors are elected and qualified.

The G. E. B. decide there are vacancies in the position of delegates to the Federation, and that none are general officers, only those specified in Article XXII, Section 1 of the Constitution.

The G. E. B., therefore, consider there are vacancies in the position of delegates to the Federation, and it is the duty of the G S. to make appointments and submit the same to the G. E. B. for approval, and failing to do so he assumes the entire responsibility in the case. If the G S. will wire the G. P. to submit a number of names to the G. E B by Wednesday evening, December 3d, and the G. E. B will consider the nominations when referred to them.

The General President then wired the G. S. that in the interest of harmony he submitted five names by telegraph, viz., Bros W. J Shields, T. J. Flemming W. S. Weeks, F. Fildew and N. Anhault. On December 3d Bros. Bennett and Phillips of G. E. B.; endorsed all the above nominees with exception of Bro. T. J. Flemming. Bro. Kerr, of G. E. B., endorsed all but Flemming and Anhault. Bro. Walters, of G. E. B., declined to endorse any of the nominees. Thereupon, General President Kliver wired the G. S he would stand by his original opinion that there were no vacancies to fill, and withdrew his nominations.

DEC. 6.—Appeal of W. F. Wellock, D J. O'Brien and others vs. Union No. 230, Pittsburg, Pa. Appeal dismissed and action of Union sustained.

Appeal of D. C., of Cleveland, Ohio, vs. Union 449, Cleveland, Ohio, asking reopening of case. Case reopened. Further evidence considered, and former decision reaffirmed, as there was no penalty prescribed by the D. C. in advance in case a union did not take part in the parade of the Council on Labor Day, but the fine or penalty was imposed after the offense was committed.

Appeal of D. C., of St. Louis, against Union 699 of said city. G. E. B. request the District Organizer to sanction the installation of said union, as their installation occurred in his absence to the Chicago Convention, and members of Union 699 in good standing since said Union was chartered shall be considered as all O. K., and said Union send delegates to the D. C., and the D. C. should receive the delegates and all work in harmony.

Apprentice rules of Union 716 approved, but such approval does not carry with it the right to strike.

Appeal, Mill Men's Union 609, Indianapolis, Ind., vs. D. C. of said city. The Union is refused a dispensation by the D. C. to have a lower initiation fee. The G. E. B. decides that they have no power to interfere as long as the D. C. objects.

Appeal Union 56, Los Angeles, Cal., asking relief of G. E. B. as to paying its arrears of Protective fund. $150 is to be accepted as part payment and note for balance to be taken, payable in two years.

Bill $3 24, F. C. Howard, Dover, N. H., for organizing ordered paid.

Bro. J. B. Horner, Richmond Va. and Owen Singer, Scranton Pa., authorized to proceed as organizers in their own vicinity and incur reasonable expense.

Protest Union 274, Albany, N. Y, Union 61, Columbus, O, 382 New York, N Y., against action of G. E. B. in regard to the new constitution.

Letter from Vice President McKay in regard to working up Providence, R. I., and that it would cost $70 for lost time for one week advertising and hall rent. Laid over

Com Carpenters Council, King's Co., Brooklyn, N.Y. protest against action of G.E.B., in count of vote on Chicago Constitution. Special committee appointed to make reply and to answer in December journal the statement of the G. S.

Union 219 Detroit, Mich., granted six mo ths time to pay up their assessment

W. J. McGee, Jackson, Miss., appointed District Organizer

Com. A. M. Swartz, of Pittsburg, Pa. (Treasurer-Elect, as to action of G. E. B on Chicago Constitution and presenting bill for $78 for month of November for lost time and damages. Indefinitely postponed.

DEC. 9—Various claims approved.

Claim disapproved Henry L. Crampton, Union 416, Indianapolis, Ind. (Ill prior to becoming in benefit.)

Answer sent to Lawyer Gew in the Baynard case.

G. S. instructed to withold December issue of CARPENTER to allow G. E. B. to insert answer in December paper to statement of G. S. in the November paper.

Bro. I. Perry who was Chairman of the joint meeting in Philadelphia to elect a G. T. and G. E. B appered to confer with G. E. B. By motion G. S. instructed by G. E. B to notify the locals of Philadelphia and vicinity to call a joint meeting for December 19, 1890 and make all necessary arrangements to complete the election.

DEC. 13.—G. E. B. decide charter cannot remain open for Mill Hands Union 327, of Cincinnati, O. But a dispensation is hereby granted to Union 327, to initiate members for $2 until May 1st 1890 for mill hands only.

Auditing Committee reported having examined accounts of G. S. for November and find the same correct as reported by G. S.

Order for $7,000 in favor of G. T. drawn to be banked at interest in the Fidelity Bank.

Appeal, D. C. St. Louis, Mo., as to working cards. Laid over for the present.

Appeal, Howard Garrison vs Union 51 New York. Case reopened. Further evidence called for.

Protests, Union 340, New York, Boston, D. C., and Union 471, Brooklyn, N. Y., as to action of G. E. B. in counting out the Chicago Constitution. Ruled out of order, as not presented within 30 days after decision of G. E. B.

Disapproval of Mrs. M. Oakey claim, Union 89, Mobile, Ala., reconsidered and ordered paid.

Statements of G. E. B. in answer to G. S. read and adopted. Bro. Phillips, of G. E. B., instructed to prepare a copy to give to G. S. for publication in December Journal.

DEC. 20—Com. Union 165, Pittsburgh, Pa., as to difficulty with Union 458 Wilkinsburg, Pa G. S. instructed to both unions and the D. C. as to what course could be recommended to settle the difficulty.

Bill J. B. Horner, Richmond, Va., for $7.50 for organizing, ordered paid.

Appeal Union 160, Kansas City, Mo., to Board of Vice-Presidents, in disapproved claim of Bro. Frank Schneckenburger. Ruled out of order, as appeal is not made within 30 days after decision of G. E. B.

Answer to Kings Co. D C read and approved.

Appropriation of $10 made to Union 140, Salem, Mass., to organize Peabody and Danvers, to be drawn when needed.

Com. Kings Co. D. C. reporting Union 291 had not sent delegates to D. C. up to date. G. E. B. decide Union 291 must send delegates to D. C., and must pay fine, and Union 291 must make some propositions to D C. as made to G. F. B. on Oct. 10th.

John H. Keath, Harrisburg, Pa., appointed District Organizer.

General President Kliver was present this evening to see if some arrangements could not be affected with the G. E. B to adjust the difficulties as to the Chicago Constitution.

Adjourned to meet Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 23d, 1890 to confer with General President Kliver.

DEC 23.—No meeting of G. E B. Bro. Walters and General President Kliver present.

DEC. 27.—Appeal, A. R. Olds vs. Union 10, Detroit, Mich. Appeal dismissed, and action of Union sustained.

Com. received from Union 227, Philadelphia, Pa., calling on G. E. B. to resubmit the Chicago Constitution to a new vote, section by section.

The question of the Chicago Constitution taken up. General President Kliver present. After long consideration G.E.B. resolved: "That in view of the dissatisfaction in the vote on the new constitution, that the G. S. be instructed to call upon the locals to take a new vote on all sections where objections are offered by eight or more unions and all other sections to be considered adopted." So ordered.

Further, the G E. B resolved: "The G. S. is to stay all further proceedings in regard to the election of a new G. T. and G. E. B by the Philadelphia unions, and to stay the meetings of the General Vice-Presidents until about the last Monday in February, 1891, or until the returns from the locals is settled, and the new constitution declared adopted or rejected."

New Bond of Gen. Sec. McGuire received and accepted by G. E. B.

DEC. 30—Various claims approved.

Claims disapproved: Frank Kayser, Union 25, Toledo, O. (member in arrears); James Wainwright, Union 403, Fall River, Mass. (sick prior to being in benefit); Daniel Borst Union 72, Rochester, N. Y. (death caused by delirium tremens); Jas. S. Lewis, Union 142 Pittsburg, Pa. (not one year a member and consequently not entitled to diability benefit); Mrs. Pauline Matt, Union 601, Lebanon, Pa. (sick prior to being in benefit).

Gen. Pres. Kliver's bill for visit to Philadelphia ordered paid.

Bill of delegates to A. F. L. laid over.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH, BUT——

There is a story of a young man employed on one of the Vanderbilt roads who, after fruitless endeavors to get his salary raised, finally went to William H. Vanderbilt himself.

He was kindly received, but when it came to the question of an increase of salary, Mr. Vanderbilt said: "Young man, the trouble in these days is not that men do not get salaries enough, but that they are extravagant and do not keep what they get."

With admirable composure, the young man took a notebook and pencil from his pocket, and after a little figuring, said: "Mr. Vanderbilt, as I figure it, if God had given Adam a salary of $25,000 a year, and he had lived till the present day and hoarded every cent of it during these 6000 years, he would still be $50,000 000 poorer than you are. Are there not possibly other ways of getting ahead besides saving one's salary?"

Mr. Vanderbilt quickly closed the interview, but is said to have ordered the young man's salary raised in recognition of his coolness and keenness.

The story is naturally recalled as one reads from time to time of Chauncey M. Depew addressing the young men on the virtues of economy and frugality. The advice is always good, but the man who knows most about how the Vanderbilts acquired control over $640 000,000 worth of railroads, ought to enlighten the young men on a few other points now and then. —*Boston Globe.*

"IT PAYS TO STRIKE."

In commenting on the so called wastefulness and foolishness of strikes, the Rev. J. M. Driver pointed out in a recent sermon a phase of labor movements that capitalists are apt to forget. Said he: "But the public is so inconvenienced by strikes, you say. Exactly. But what does the public do or care for the convenience of the wage workers? But, it is argued, the capitalists are better able to afford their half of the loss. Individually, that may be true. But for every group of three capitalists there is a group of ninety seven workingmen. So, while 3 per cent, of our people shoulder half the loss, the other half is divided out among the remaining 97 per cent, of the population. Therefore, if the strikers were never victorious, and if vengeance were the only booty, strikes would not be altogether fruitless.

But strikes are often successful financial ventures. John Stuart Mill declares that 'they are an essential part of our industrial system.' The readiness and ability to strike have brought many haughty employers to their knees with generous pay and humane treatment. Down to 1883 the cigarmakers" International union had completely won in 204 strikes, and partially so in twelve more. The strikes cost the cigarmakers $286,444.67, while the gain amounted to $2,300,000 per annum, an item in the last seven years of $16 100,000, leaving a clear gain of $15,813,555.33, with a perpetual clear gain of $2,300,000 per annum. Of all strikes 61 per cent, are successful. And the readiness and ability to strike is a capital liver tonic and regulator. I am not championing or condemning strikes. I am only showing that as a rule it pays to strike, and that workingmen are not such fools as some people think they are. There is, indeed, a dark side to labor organizations, but it is usually on the side of the oppressive, capitalistic and monopolistic Egyptians." —*Chicago Times.*

WHAT SHORTER HOURS HAVE DONE.

The history of the short-hour movement in the century shows that wherever labor has risen above brutal drudgery, not only have hours decreased, but moral and intellectual product has directly resulted. Shorter hours means better men, a higher standard of comforts, increasing wants, a broader view of the requirements of human existence, a dependence of moral relations —which is but another term of widening social relations—an expansion of the mental qualities, growth in intellectual attainments, increased production, a greater consumptive capacity, a larger conception of responsibility, a wider range for the exercise of human activities, closer relations of sympathy with our fellows, a keener sense of equity and justice, a more determined character, greater zeal in "works of well doing," restriction of the merely brutal passions, enlargement of sentiments —in a word, human progress.—*Ex.*

A MASSIVE LABOR TEMPLE.

The new temple of labor that is being erected by the trades unions of France, in Paris, is to be a massive white stone building, containing 145 offices and two large assembly halls. The offices will be used as employment agencies by the various trades, and will also be headquarters for all union workmen. A central office, where matters of general interest to the toilers will be transacted, is one of the prominent features of the building. A sort of central trade council will meet there weekly, and will take charge of any trouble that grows too large for the trade affected.

BAD TIMES IN PORTLAND, ORE.

PORTLAND Ore. We have an immense surplus of all branches of labor in Portland, Ore. The cessation in the construction of the new line of the U. P. Railroad being built in Oregon and Washington has thrown hundreds out of employment. Large numbers of carpenters have come here the past year under flattering inducements presented by real estate agents and land boomers. The Builder's Exchange has been advertising in papers all through the East, offering fabulous wages for mechanics to come to this city. This has had a damaging effect. Although we lost our strike, we had the contractors well whipped, and they are shy of another fight. We are always ready to welcome here any good square union man with a clear card. But what we want is to have any local union or member which sees an advertisement in any local newspaper asking carpenters to come to Oregon or Washington, to let me know and send me the clipping of the advertisement, and we will write to that newspaper and make known the true facts.

JAS F. GRIMES, President,
Union No 50, Box 548, Portland, Ore.

AN ABSCONDING CONTRACTOR.

Louis Schatzer, alias Smidt, a contractor of Jeannette, Pa, after collecting all the money he could, left for parts unknown, leaving behind a large amount of unfinished work and unpaid debts, owing about $400 to members of the U. B. He is of German descent, 5 feet 6 inches high, weighs 145 or 150 pounds, fair complexion, light hair and moustache, light eyes, crooked, broad face, thin lips, dimpled chin, crippled in right ankle; wears shoe on right foot with heel about 2½ inches high; has a quick walk. When seen last, wore a black diagonal Prince Albert suit, light overcoat, black derby hat. When heard from last was in Pittsburg. Left Jeanette December 20th, 1890, and supposed to have gone to Texas or California. Members of the U. B. are warned to be on the watch for him. If found, please communicate with Local Union 253, Jeannette, Pa.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

PLEASE use the Treasurer's official blanks in transmitting moneys to the General Office. It is more convenient for all concerned.

TAKE WARNING.—Those unions who fail to send in their list of new officers and trustees' reports by February 10th, 1891, will be published in next month's journal.

THE POSTAGE bills last month are heavy on account of sending out the password and other documents and through calling for a second general vote on the constitution.

REPORTS of Financial Secretaries are now no longer acknowledged each month by the G. S owing to the heavy pressure of correspondence and to save postage. But those Financial Secretaries who fail to send in their reports for two successive months will be published in the journal.

OUR NEW union in Mexico does not believe in low dues. It is progressive and up to the times. Union 293, of Cuidad P. Diaz, Mexico, has fixed its dues at 75 cents per month.

OBITUARY.

FRANKFORD, PA, November 29, 1890

At the regular stated meeting of Union 422, Frankford, Philadelphia, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, As it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove by death from our midst our friend and Brother, JOSEPH H. PETERS, we offer this as a last tribute to his memory:

Resolved, That in the death of Brother JOSEPH H. PETERS the United Brotherhood has lost a faithful worker and the Union an esteemed member.

Resolved, That we tender to the family and friends of the deceased Brother our heartfelt sympathy, in this their hour of sorrow.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, and that these resolutions be printed in our official Journal, and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased Brother.

JAMES HARGRAVE,
JOSEPH R. NACE,
JOHN DAVIES.
Committee.

HALL OF UNION 299,
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind, Jan. 10, 1891

WHEREAS, It has pleased an allwise God to remove from our midst, Kate, wife of our friend HARRY E TRAVIS.

Resolved, That while we too feel the loss with our earnest worker and efficient brother, we extend to him and his family, our heartfelt sympathies and point them to Him who doeth all things for the best.

Resolved, That while we deeply sympathize with him who was bound to our departed sister by the nearest and dearest ties, we share with him the hope of a reunion in that better world where there are no more partings, and bliss inevitable forbids all tears.

Resolved, That these resolutions now adopted by this Carpenters' Union, No. 299, be transmitted to the family of our brother, and a copy be spread on the minutes of this local, and the same to be published in the CARPENTER,

W. J. A. ROSS,
L. L. CLOUD. } Committee.

ALVIN E HAINES, Sec'y.

CLAIMS APPROVED.

No. 1049—MRS ANNIE E. JONES, age 52, wife of Philip Jones, Union 4, St. Louis, Mo., of apoplexy, May 24, 1890.

No. 1050—MATHIAS BING, age 36, Union 234, Cleveland, Ohio, by suicide, September 12, 1890

No. 1051—JOHN GARON, age 54, Union 25, Toledo, Ohio, of blood poisoning, October 20, 1890.

No. 1052—JOHN J. SNYDER, age 51, Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa., of gun shot wound, November 3, 1890.

No 1053—LOUIS STANDE, age 35, Union 230 Pittsburgh, Pa., of fracture of base of brain, October 23, 1890.

No. 1054—Mrs. L. E. SMITH, age 35 wife of F. M Smith, Union 202, Fostoria, Ohio, of bronchial consumption, October 24, 1890.

No. 1055—FRANK RHODES, age 56 Union 410, Pueblo, Colo., of pneumonia, November 8, 1890

No. 1056—HENRY HEBBLETHWAITE, age 53, Union 220 So. Framingham, Mass., of paralysis, October 23, 1890.

No. 1057—MRS. MARY ANN HUNTER, age 32, wife of John Hunter, Union 343, Winnipeg, Man., pyæmia, October 23, 1890.

No. 1058—Mrs. CATH M. T. DALY, age 24 wife of Thomas E Daly, Union 33 Boston, Mass, of chronic gastritis, October 4, 1890.

No. 1059 - Mrs. MAMIE M. OAKEY, age 28, wife of J. E. Oakey, Union 89, Mobile Ala., of consumption, August 5 1890.

No. 1060—Mrs. ISABELL H. BECKER, age 28 wife of Emery E. Becker, Union 146 Schenectady, N. Y, of quick consumption, October 30 1890.

No. 1061—LOUIS E. ALBERT age 22 Union 132, Richmond, Va., of consumption, November 17, 1890.

No 1062—Mrs. NANNIE M. MORRIS, age 30 wife of A. B. Morris, Union 413, Mansfield Valley, Pa, of brain fever, November 11, 1890.

No. 1063—WILLIAM ROBINSON, age 49 Union 64 New York, N. Y, of gastritis, November 18 1890.

No. 1064—GERALD BREEN, JR, age 28, Union 3 Philadelphia, Pa., of pneumonia, November 11, 1890.

No. 1065—FURTON SHEAR, age 32, Union 146, Schenectady, N. Y., of typhoid fever, November 4, 1890

No 1066—L. W. GIBSON, age 60, Union 144, Macon, Ga, of consumption of bowels, October 12, 1890.

No 1067—Mrs MAGGIE CHAPMAN, age 32, wife of J. C. Chapman, Union 153, of Fort Wayne, Ind. of cancer of the womb, October 27, 1890.

EXPULSIONS.

HARRY UPTON from Union 557, Brooklyn, N. Y., for working ten hours and below wages.

M. D. SHIELDS from Union 292, Little Rock, Ark., for violating Article VI, Section 5, Page 7, of the Constitution.

J. B. WHITESIDES from Union 384 Asheville, N. C, for violation of rules in working ten hours.

E. H. KING from Union 654, Bessemer, Ala., for working at piece work.

E. W. ROSE from Union 440 Buffalo, N. Y. for dishonest practices and appropriating funds belonging to the Union to his own private use.

G. W. SCOTT from Union 628, Cincinnati, Ohio, for violation of obligation, using language, detrimental to the Union, and refusing to stand trial.

LOUIS ROSER and ERNST JOHN from Union 5, St. Louis Mo, for violating trade rules.

J. C. GODSEY from Union 498 Roanoke, Va. for habitual drunkenness.

CHAS JACKSON from Union 562, Vicksburg Miss. for concealing money,

JOHN BURGS from Union 208 Lancaster, Pa., for violating working rules.

SAMUEL GARETT and T. E. BARBER from Union 14, Martin's Ferry, Ohio, for violation of their obligation

JAMES D KOCHER from Union 431, Kensington, Ill., for scabbing.

I. B. MEFFORD from Union 637 Hamilton, Ohio, for non payment of dues and contracting.

L DIPATIS from Union 21, Chicago, Ill., for not doing his duty as a union man.

WILLAR RICHEY from Union 356, Marietta, Ohio, for misstatement as to his qualifications as a carpenter.

W. S. SCOTT from Union 59, Detroit, Mich., for fraudulent practices in cheating brother members out of their wages. He is supposed to be in Kalamazoo, Mich.

A. W. FRANKENBURGER from Union 401 Franklin, Pa, for violation of trade rules.

THOMAS LASH from Union 666, Denver, Col., for scabbing and contempt of union.

HENRY WILLIAMS from Union 195, Iron Mountain, Mich., for criminal conduct.

JAMES MCCORMICK from Union 575, Fair Haven Wash., for getting money from members under false pretenses. Beware of him!

P. R MILLER from 326, Columbus, Ohio, for withholding funds of union and for violation of laws.

JAMES T. CLARKE, formerly of Greenville, Pa, is expelled from Union 171, Youngstown, Ohio, for working with non-union men.

JOHN AUSTIN from Union 454, West Superior, Wis. for criminal assault.

C H RICE from Union 514, Sharpsville, Pa., for embezzling union funds.

REJECTIONS.

DAVID CLARK from Union 183 New Portage Ohio, for general laziness and incompetency.

JAMES SPENCE from Union 207 Chester, Pa., for incompetency.

THERE is no homeless, poorly paid, unemployed, hungry workman in this country but knows that his ill fortune was brought upon him and perpetuated through class legislation. The manufacturer and capitalist have prospered, amassed a fortune of millions, and used the laws of the land as a lever against the poor.

THE CLARK THREAD WORKS.

NEWARK, N J, December 26, 1890.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by Local Union No. 119, U. B. of C. and J. of A.:

"WHEREAS, The Clark Thread Co., whose members were most clamorous for a protective policy, whereby they might absorb millions of dollars from the labor of this country, now seek to coerce their employees in a tyrannical manner by the importation of a Superintendent whose actions have been of such an oppressive nature as to force upon the streets, at the commencement of a hard winter, the thousands of faithful men, women and children who have obtained for this firm the large wealth they now enjoy.

"WHEREAS, The tyranny of the Superintendent has been upheld by said firm in opposition to the appeals made by the employees, who have made such appeals in a conservative and American like manner; therefore be it

Resolved That we, the members of Local Union No 119, U. B of C. and J of A. do express our utter condemnation of the actions so imposed, and declare them to be in violation of the principles of this our land of the free, where we recognize no master save He who rules the universe.

"*Resolved* That we pledge ourselves to abstain from the use of the so called Clark's O N T. Cotton until such time as they decide to act justly to their employees; and we recommend to the 70,000 members of our Brotherhood like action.

"*Resolved*, That we recommend to the Clark Thread Co. that they immediately transport to the foreign country from whence he came the said so-called Superintendent, as this country was never intended by our forefathers to be invaded by any one of such principles as he has displayed.

"*Resolved* That we express our approval of the stand taken by the hands employed in said mills as being just and right and well worthy the name of American citizens, and we also pledge our moral and financial support to these our oppressed fellow-workmen."

GEORGE W. MULFORD, *Pres.*
CHAS. H. CLOYD, *Rec. Sec.*

DEPUTY ORGANIZERS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

A C Lessell 11 Brunton Pl., Halifax, N. S,
W. E. Osse 212 Waterloo St. St. Johns, N. B.
Thos Ryves, Toronto, Ont.
Robt F McGregor, 509 Water St., Peterboro.
Henry Mullen, 3 Pictou St., E. Hamilton Ont.
W. E. Cannon, Windsor, Canada.
Geo. Rice, 109 King St., Winnipeg Manitoba.

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

J. A. Plummer, 62 Myrtle St, Portland, Me.
Geo. W. Bacon, 65 Canal St., Manchester, N. H.
F. C. Howard, Grove St. cor 5 h Dover, N. H,
Ph. De. St Croix, Box 647, Bellows Falls, Vt.
McKay Campbell, 74 Maple St., Burlington, Vt.
C. G. Clinkard, 26 Mt Pleasant St., E. Somerville, Mass
Hugh McKay, 302 Paris St., E. Boston, Mass
Alex. Angus, 144 Whethersfield St., Hartford Conn.

MIDDLE STATES.

Wm. Schueler, Syracuse, N. Y.
Robert Beatty, 353 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
J G. Hand, B x 761 Milville N. J.
P E VanHouten 713 E. 27 h St., Paterson, N. J.
Geo. E. Ward, 109½ Aqueduct St., Newark, N. J.
F. R. Vreeland 572 Ave. B, Bayonne N. J
A. B. Mutchler, Box 56, Shamokin, Pa.
John J Maguire, 1513 Clarion St., Philadelphia, Pa.
R B. Connolly, 70 Mahon Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Clark Rodgers, Library, Pa.
M E. Davis, Box 101 Tequesne, Pa.
J. H. Daubert, Pottsville, Pa.
J H. Keach, Harrisburg, Pa.
L D. Jones, Pittston, Pa.
John Schenck, Scranton, Pa.

SOUTHERN STATES.

J. B. Horner, 821 E. Broad St., Richmond, Va.
Geo. L. Muhs, P. O., Parkersburgh W. Va.
O. L. Hickman, Clarksburg, W. Va
A. Shell, Box 81 Asheville, N. C.
F. E. Kames, 10 Bogard St. Charleston, S. C.
Edward H. Knight, Brunswick, Ga.
W. H. H. Davis P. O., Talapoosa, Ga.
V. E. St. Cloud, Box 190, Savannah, Ga.
H. D. K Hembrie, Macon, Ga.
T. B. Foster, W. St George St., bet. Church and Palmetto Sts., Mobile, Ala.
Ed. R. Hurst, Box 318 Monroe, La,
Alex. Sample P. O. Shreveport, La.
W. B. Reed, 709 De Villers St., Pensacola, Fla.
M. E Dunlap, Jacksonville, Fla
M. A. Higgins, 1018 El Paso St., San Antonio, Tex
A. W. Loe, Dallas, Tex.
T J Thomasson, Yoakum, Tex
James Cannon, 40 Washington St. Memphis, Tenn.
John A. Monroe, 3 Folsom St., Knoxville Tenn
D. W. Gaskill, 222 Center St., Little Rock, Ark.
Joshua Hard, P. O. Pineville Ky.
D. R. Gish, 811 W. Chestnut St, Louisville, Ky.

WESTERN STATES.

John Miller, Cleveland Ohio.
C. A. Rockwood, Box 185 Cincinnati, Ohio.
C. E Shoof, 109 S. Cherry St, Canton, Ohio.
T. M. Smith, Box 180 Fostoria, Ohio.
G. W. Curtis, Bellaire, Ohio
D. E. Mogle, 415 W. 2 d St., Indianapolis Ind.
P. H. McKamey 82 W. 9 h St., New Albany, Ind.
J. B Bantz 1214 Walnut St., Evansville, Ind.
Lewis Griffith, 509 E. Lewis St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
E. Durling, Freeport, Ill
E H Beebe Jackson, Mich.
M. O'Hara, 796 Baker St, Detroit, Mich.
W. J. Colegrove Box 62 Ann Arbor, Mich.
O. C. Brunton, 216 N. 4 h St., E. Saginaw, Mich.
C Hall, Battle Creek, Mich
Chr. Stein, Milwaukee, Wis.
A. Kelly, Duluth, Minn.
James McGuire, 480 Cedar St., St Paul, Minn.
J. A. Lamborn 1927 High St, Des Moines, Iowa
H Blackmore, 2507 Dodier St., St. Louis, Mo
Chas. Diecke, St. Louis, Mo
O. W. Worthington, 1228 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.
T. J Jones, Nevada Mo
W. T. Short, Concordia, Kan.

FAR WEST AND PACIFIC COAST.

H. F Lamb, 521 Elizabeth St, Pueblo, Colo.
F. L. Leighton, Box 716, Lincoln, Neb
J. Giles Omaha, Neb.
L. T. Brown Box 675 Seattle, Wash.
Jas. McConnell, Whatcom, Wash.
Peter Watts Portland, Oregon.
James F Black, Box 839, San Jose, Cal.
R A Williams, Ogden, Utah.
John Chalmers, Ogden, Utah.

CONVICT LABOR is going to have another fight on its hands. The Marble, Granite and Slate Polishers, Rubber and Sawyers' Association of the United States has decided to wage a systematic warfare against the work in their line now being done in the Penitentiary. There is a large amount of marble slabs used in finishing houses which they will endeavor to head off.

EIGHT-HOUR CITIES.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where Carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	Louisville, Ky.
Austin, Ill.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Berkeley, Cal.	New York N. Y.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Oakland, Cal.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Pensacola, Fla.
Carondelet, Mo.	St Louis, Mo.
Chicago, Ill.	Santa Barbara Cal.
Denver, Colo.	San Francisco, Cal.
Duluth Minn.	San Jose, Cal.
East Boston, Mass.	San Rafael, Cal.
East St Louis Ill.	Seattle, Wash.
Englewood, Ill	Sheboygan, Wis.
Grand Crossing Ill.	South Chicago Ill.
Hyde Park, Ill.	South Denver, Colo.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Town of Lake, Ill.
Jeannette, Pa.	Whatcom, Wash.
Kensington, Ill.	West Troy, N. Y.
Los Angeles, Cal.	

Total. . . . . 35 cities.

NINE-HOUR CITIES.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where Carpenters make it a rule to work only nine hours a day:

Albina, Oreg.	Norfolk, Va
Allston, Mass.	New Orleans, La.
Amesbury, Mass.	Newport, R I.
Atlantic City, N. J.	Nyack, N. Y.
Arlington, Mass.	Norwood, Mass.
Anacostes, Wash.	Natchez, Miss.
Astoria, Ore.	N'wCumberland, W. Va.
Asheville N. C.	New Castle, Pa.
Auburn N. Y.	New Haven, Pa.
Auburn, Me.	Norristown, Pa.
Allegheny City, Pa.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Albany, N. Y.	New Westminster, B. C.
Atchison, Kan.	Nyack, N. Y.
Austin, Tex.	Newark, N. J.
Bakersfield, Cal.	Natick, Mass.
Belle Vernon, Pa.	Newton, Mass.
Bath Beach, N. Y.	Newburgh, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.	New Bedford, Mass.
Bryn Mawr, Pa.	New Albany, Ind.
Butler, Pa.	New Brighton, N. Y.
Bayonne, N. J.	Oswego, N. Y.
Blaine, Wash.	Ogden, Utah.
Braddock, Pa.	Olean N. Y.
Bridgeport, Ohio.	Ottawa, Can.
Bradford, Mass.	Ontario, Cal.
Bellaire, Ohio.	Omaha, Neb.
Belleville, Can	Orange, N. J.
Baltimore Md.	Peterborough, Can.
Boston, Mass.	Pueblo, Colo.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Portland, Ore.
Brockton, Mass.	Port Townsend, Wash.
Beaver Falls, Pa.	Passaic, N. J.
Brookline, Mass.	Plymouth, Mass.
Bellevue, Pa.	Portland, Me.
Butte, Mont	Port Angeles, Wash.
Chelsea, Mass.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Chester, Pa.	Paterson, N. J.
Columbus, Ga.	Philadelphia Pa.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Plainfield, N J.
Camden, N. J.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Concordia, Kan.	Pierre, S. Dak.
Columbia, S. C.	Pasadena, Cal.
Cohoes, N. Y.	Porterville, Cal.
Columbus, Ohio.	Peoria, Ill.
Cambridge, Mass.	Quincy, Mass.
Charlestown, Mass.	Rochester, Pa.
Coraopolis, Pa.	Richmond, Va.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Rock Island Ill.
Colorado City, Colo.	Rondout, N. Y.
Des Moines, Ia.	Roxbury, Mass.
Dover, N. H.	Rochester, N. Y
Detroit, Mich.	Revere, Mass.
Denison, Tex.	Riverside, Cal.
Dedham, Mass.	S. Framingham, Mass.
Dorchester, Mass.	Springfield, Mass.
Duquesne, Pa.	St. Augustine, Fla
Dallas, Tex.	South Omaha, Neb.
East Liverpool, Ohio.	Salem, Mass
East Saginaw, Mich.	Stoneham, Mass.
East Orange, N. J.	Somerville, Mass.
East Portland, Oreg.	San Leandro, Cal.
Elizabeth, N. J.	Santa Anna, Cal.
Englewood, N. J.	Santa Rosa, Cal.
Evansville, Ind.	St John's, N. B.
Eureka, Cal.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Fair Haven, Wash.	Schenectady, N. Y.
Fresno, Cal.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Frankford, Pa.	Scottdale Pa.
Franklin, Pa	Spokane Falls Wash.
Fort Worth, Tex.	Sharon, Pa.
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Staten Island, N. Y.
Fitchburg, Mass.	Stoughton, Mass.
Franklin Mass.	St. Catharines, Ont.
Galveston, Texas	San Antonio, Tex.
Greensburg, Pa.	San Bernardino, Cal.
Gloucester, Mass.	St. Paul Minn.
Greenville, Pa	Santa Cruz, Cal.
Germantown, Pa.	Saginaw City, Mich.
Homestead, Pa.	Stockton, Cal.
Hamilton, Can.	Sacramento, Cal.
Hartford, Conn.	Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.
Halifax, N. S.	Springfield O.
Hanford, Cal.	Seymour, Tex.
Haverhill, Mass.	Toronto O.
Hoosick Falls, N. Y.	Toledo, O.
Hyde Park, Mass.	Toronto, Ont., 50 hrs.
Hoboken N. J.	Trenton, N J.
Holyoke, Mass.	Trinidad, Col.
Hingham, Mass.	Troy, N. Y
Highland Park, Ill.	Tacoma, Wash.
Jacksonville, Ill.	Tarentum, Pa.
Jersey City, N J.	Turtle Creek, Pa.
Kearney, Neb.	Union Hill N J.
Knoxville, Tenn.	Uniontown, Pa.
Kingston, N. Y.	Vancouver, B. C.
Lawrence, Mass.	Verona, Pa.
Little Rock, Ark.	Vicksburg, Miss.
Lowell, Mass.	Victoria, B. C.
Lynn, Mass.	Vincennes, Ind.
Leominster, Mass.	Visalia, Cal.
Lafayette, Ind.	Wellsburg, W. Va.
Lancaster, Pa.	West Hoboken, N. J.
Lewiston, Me.	West Duluth, Minn.
Long Island City, N. Y.	Winthrop, Mass.
Lincoln, Neb.	Windsor Can. (Ont.)
Marlboro, Mass.	Weymouth Mass.
Manayunk, Pa.	Waltham, Mass.
Malden, Mass.	Waco, Tex.
Millville, N. J.	Worcester, Mass.
Media Pa.	Washington, Pa.
Medford, Mass.	Wilmington Del.
Marblehead, Mass.	Whitman, Mass.
Manor Station, Pa.	Whatcom, Wash.
Monongahela, Pa.	Woburn, Mass.
Memphis, Tenn.	Winchester Mass.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Wheeling, W. Va.
Martin's Ferry, Ohio.	Washington, D. C.
Mobile, Ala.	Wilkinsburg Pa.
Muskegon, Mich.	Winnipeg, Man.
McKeesport, Pa.	Yoakum, Tex.
Mt Pleasant, Pa.	Yonkers, N. Y.
New Britain, Conn.	Youngstown, Ohio.

Total, ... 244 cities.

OTHER GAINS.

Ann Arbor, Mich.	59 hrs.	Newp't News, Va.	58 hrs.
Atchison, Kan.,	59 "	Pittsfield, Mass.,	59 "
Biloxi, Miss.,	57 "	Quincy, Ill.,	59 "
Bloomington, Ill.,	59 "	Steubenville, O.,	53 "
Bradford, Pa.,	59 "	Salamanca, N. Y.,	59 "
Davenport, Ia.,	59 "	Somerville, N.J.,	59 "
Hamilton, Ont.,	55 "	Haverstraw, N.Y.	59 "
Jackson, Tenn.,	59 "	St. Joseph, Mo.,	59 "
Lebanon, Pa.,	59 "	St. Paul, Minn.,	59 "
Lake Linden, Mich.,	58 "	St. Paul Park, Minn.,	59 "
Marquette, Mich.,	58 "	Van Buren Ark.,	59 "

Total, ... 22 cities.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES.

ALABAMA.

357. ANNISTON—W. B. Pyron, 418 Chestnut street.
654. BESSEMER—Jesse Root, Box 27.
507. BIRMINGHAM—A. M. Grant, 2104 2d Ave.
568. HUNTSVILLE—W. T. Lowe, Box 397.
MOBILE—
89. E. Marschal, 605 Elmira street.
92. (Col.)J. T. Heathman, E. Broad, n. Congress.
389. SHEFFIELD—Ward Parker, Box 46.

ARKANSAS.

479. FORT SMITH—J. E. Winstell, 808 4th St.
469. HOT SPRINGS—W. Tilbrook.
LITTLE ROCK—
292. E. C Newman, Box 371.
581. VAN BUREN—J. N. Stewart.

CALIFORNIA.

47. ALAMEDA—Jacob Hoeck, 1510 R R. avenue.
529. BERKELEY—E. B. Shaw.
217. EUREKA—H. H Weston.
660. HANFORD—W. Nyswonger.
56. LOS ANGELES—Theo. E. Cross, Box 482.
86. OAKLAND—J. F. Gallin, 1419 9th St.
722. REDLANDS—J. H. Allin, Box 145.
235. RIVERSIDE—Wm. Schofield. Box 767.
341. SACRAMENTO—C. Northey, 601 Ninth street.
86. SAN BERNARDINO—H. Wegnori, Box 797.
SAN FRANCISCO—
23. H. Meyer, 223½ Birch Avenue.
804. (Ger.) Gus. Bachstein, 914½ Harrison street.
483. L. P. Smith, 812½ Jessie St.
616. (Stair Bldrs.) F. E Bishop, 1856 Stevenson.
707. Walter H. Goff, 416 O'Farell st.
SAN JOSE—
316. G. C. Murphy, Box 996.
740. (Mill) E. A. Goodacre, Box 1055.
812. SAN LEANDRO—John F. Stahl.
85. SAN RAFAEL—R. Scott, Box 673.
282. SANTA ANNA—N. L. Galbraith, Box 233,
226. SANTA BARBARA—C. E. Washburn.
133. SANTA CRUZ—G. W. Reid, Box 101.
337. STOCKTON—Geo. H. Field, 607 Center St.
607. VISALIA—W. M. Nair, Box 367

CANADA.

161. BELLEVILLE—R. McPherson Box 547.
83. HALIFAX, N. S—A. Northup, 6 Birmingham.
18. HAMILTON—Robert Posg, 29 Smith Ave.
194. LONDON—E. J Aust, 706 Dundas St.
MONTREAL—Secretary of District Council, A. O'Leary, 13 Little St. Antoine St.
134. J. O. Beausolell, 80 A Montcalm street.
811. Jules Vezina, 59 Leroux St.
876. A. O'Leary, 13 Little St. Antoine St.
574. NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.— —. —. Bent.
548. OTTAWA—W. J. Taylor, 422 Concession St.
375. PETERBOROUGH—Robert F. McGregor, 509 Water St.
88. ST. CATHARINES—Henry Bald, Louisa St.
897. ST. JOHN'S, N. B—W. E. Case, 212 Waterloo.
TORONTO—Secretary of District Council, S. R. Heakes, 4 Badgerow Ave.
27. D. D. McNeill, 10 Carlisle.
842. (East.) Jno. Ross, 467 Gerrard St.
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—H. Wilson, Box 578.
354. VICTORIA, B. C.—J. Campbell, Y. M. C A., Broad St.
343. WINNIPEG, Man.-J.B Robertson, Box 56.
495. WINDSOR—George Patton.
126. YARMOUTH, N. S.—Lorenzo D. Floid.

COLORADO

636. ASPEN.—M. C. Hayes. Box 407.
560. COLORADO CITY—G. F. Hamil.
515. COLORADO SPRINGS—Thos. H. Rich, Box 172
DENVER—Secretary of District Council, J. A. Steele, 2757 Curtis St.
55. J. M. Connors, 1215 California St.
666. W. W. Wood, 2935 Williams St.
591. N. DENVER—L. E. Hinor Room 24 King Blk.
410. PUEBLO—M. A. Russell, 110 Block P.
460 S. DENVER—E. J. Burnette, 917 W. 6th Ave.
46. TRINIDAD—Geo. W. Pople.

CONNECTICUT.

115. BRIDGEPORT—E J Lynch 42 Wall St.
364. GREENWICH—S. F. Bloomer, Box 445.
43. HARTFORD—J. W. Wallace. 445 Capitol ave.
49. MERIDEN—Geo. J. Stanley, 125 Grove.
97. NEW BRITAIN—Wm. F. Jones, Box 927.
137. NORWICH—Fran Warburton, Baltic St.
543 RIDGEFIELD—J. Edgar Smith.
713. S. NORWALK—A. N. Morgan, Box 505.
620. STAMFORD.—George F. Peck, 5 Bedford

DELAWARE

40. WILMINGTON—R. Shinn, 1225 Chestnut St.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON—
190. L. Burner, 1524 Twentieth street, N.W.
531. M. D. Bailey, National Hotel.

FLORIDA.

224. JACKSONVILLE—M. E. Dunlap, Box 607.
PENSACOLA—
74. R. H. Massey, Box 4.
127. (Col.) T. J. Robinson, 325 E. Intendencia.
259. ST. AUGUSTINE—H. E. Wachslager, Box 863.
696. TAMPA—A. W. Parcell, Box 56.

GEORGIA.

502. ATLANTA—C. P. Shackelford, 242 Decatur St.
136. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 418 Broad.
594. BRUNSWICK—W. F. Wilson, 426 Reynolds St.
278. COLUMBUS—J. L. Bennett, Girard, Ala.
MACON—
144. L. R. Bull, 818 Walnut St.
621. Jas. H. Smith, So. Macon.
727. (Col.) L. B. Bennett, 157 Green St.

ILLINOIS.

79. ALTON—Geo. B. Fecht. Box 153.
697. AURORA—T. L. King, 20 S. Broadway.
433. BELLEVILLE—Henry Shopp, 804 East First St.
70. BRIGHTON PARK—C. Fournier, 2111 38th St.
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, E. L Hassell, 201 Chicago Avenue.
1. A. C. Wehrhahn, 30 Alexander St.
21. (French) A. Poliquin, 336 W. Polk St.
38. W. S. Weeks, 465 31st St.
54. (Bohem.) Vaclav Kral, 161 Henry St.
78. (Ger.) Joe Thome, 389 Twenty fourth St.
181. (Scand.) P. A. Scott, 411 Milwaukee ave.
242. (Ger.) W. Daniels, 4736 Bishop St.
416. Jas Bell, 1310 Van Horn St.
419. Fred Buggert, 828 So. Halsted St.
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—Albert Bailey, Box 92.
62. ENGLEWOOD—R. W. Jones, 6432 CarpenterSt.
281. FREEPORT—J. G. LeGrand. 183 Elk St.
141. GRAND CROSSING—A. M. Moline, Box 454.
298. HIGHLAND PARK—J. H Zimmer.
162. HYDE PARK—S. S. Baker, Park Side P. O., Ill., Box 48.
649. JACKSONVILLE—J. Wolke, 647 S. Kosciusko St.
442. JOLIET—Wm. Stitt, 306 State St.
434. KENSINGTON (Fr.)—E. Lapolice, Box 18 Gano Cook Co
645. LA SALLE—J. Lawrence, Box 423.
693. MOLINE—E. Anderson, Five Points.
80. MORELAND—J. A. Johnson, Box 70.
PEORIA—
345. Arthur Moore, 917 State St.
313. (Ger.) J. Semlow, 616 Howitt St.
189. QUINCY—Fred C. Tacke, 904 State St.
636. RAVENSWOOD—John O'Rourke, 184 Jay St.
604. ROCKFORD—D W, Knott, 508 Ninth St.
166. ROCK ISLAND—R. G. Hudson, 1121 10th Ave.
745. SAVANNA—W. T. Cottral.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, Cheltenham, Cook Co.
16. SPRINGFIELD—John Dick, 615 Eastman Ave.
651. STERATOR—S. Mattis, 209 N. Wason St.
23. TOWN OF LAKE—J. Haywood, 4943 School St., Chicago.
120. VENICE—Geo. Miller.

INDIANA.

852. ANDERSON—L. F. Hammond.
883. AURORA—J. J. Henderson, Cochran.
674. BEDFORD—M D. L Spalding.
717. COLUMBUS—L. B. McLeod.
494. CRAWFORDSVILLE—S. Long, 204 Whitlock Av.
561. DECATUR—O. L. Moon.
517. ELKHART—N. H. Kreider, Box 580
EVANSVILLE—
90. S. Gillett, 312 Grant.
470. Fred. Kuhlenschmidt, 1909 Main.
153. FORT WAYNE—H. L. Mollet, 60 Walnut St.
728. FRANKFORT—Geo. Kirschbaum.
525. GARRETT—Daniel Fuller.
599. HAMMOND—J. Kennedy.
95. HARTFORD CITY—Cary Morrow.
310. HUNTINGTON—U. J. Flickinger.
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council, D. E. Mcgle, 422 W. Second St.
57. (Stairs) R. Roberts, 406 Fletcher Ave.
60. (Ger.) Christian Kruse, I linois House.
299. H. E. Travis, 206 Spring St.
832. C. Wampole, Harding and Howard Sts., W. Indianapolis.
446. J. S. kaper, 133 Minerva St.
609. (Mill.) H. C. Rockwood, 184 E. Vermont St.
706. Carl Morrison, 501 Clifford Ave.
215. LAFAYETTE—Frank Howard, Wiggins St. W. Lafayette.
744. LOGANSPORT—Adam Beck, 606 Mich Ave.
613. MADISON—Charles Holwager, W. Madison.
365. MARION—J. M. Wine, 513 Adams St.
429. MUNCIE—Jas. B. Ogle, 907 E. Washington St
19. NEW ALBANY—P. H. McKamey, 82 W. 9th.
611. ROSEDALE—J. O. Denman.
48. TERRE HAUTE—Fred J. Maurer, 437 S. 16th.
658. VINCENNES—Allen Greenhood, 604 N. 8th St.

IOWA.

534. BURLINGTON—J. Hackman, 905 Central Av.
156. CRESTON—I. B. Jordan, 507 New York Ave
554. DAVENPORT—F W. Boettcher, 222 Heildre'h
68. DES MOINES—J. J. Bueche, 939 Sherman St.
678. DUBUQUE—Frank Hartman, 1555 White St.
81. FT. MADISON—C. E. Peoples, 614 Park St.
700. KEOKUK—Geo. Hixon.
721. SIOUX CITY—J. W. Wolfe, 1509 5.h St.

KANSAS.

650. ARMOURDALE—V. S. Lamb.
264. ATCHISON—H. Stork, 438 S. 7th St.
66. CONCORDIA—W. T. Short, Box 6.
672. EMPORIA—Felix Robinson.
590. KANSAS CITY—Chas. Veil, 426 Ann St.
499. LEAVENWORTH—G. C.M. Hartmann, Box 25.
158. TOPEKA—P. E. Cook, cor. 5th & West Sts.
720. WINFIELD—B. D. Moore, W. Ninth Ave.

KENTUCKY.

712. COVINGTON—Jos. Hellman, S.E.cor. Holman and Berry Sts.
618. GRAND RIVERS—M. L. Bazzell.
259. HENDERSON—W. O. Connell.
LOUISVILLE—Secretary of District Council, Jos. Heheman, 2315 Portland Ave.
7. C. H. Gash, 626 Eighth St.
103. Peter Newfield, 2626 Alford St.
212. R. R. Layson, 535 E. Madison St.
214. (Ger.) Edward Haas, 621 E. Jefferson St.
358. T. J. Vincent, 2115 St. Xavier St.
729. Henry Block, 336 17th St.
742 MAYFIELD—H. L. Orr.
684. MIDDLESBOROUGH—R. L. Grubbs.
698. NEWPORT—Chas. Link, 42 Third St.
504. OWENSBORO—R. A. Miller, Box 138.
201. PADUCAH—Wm. H. Alaman, 422 S. 9th St.
582. RICHMOND—C. F. Campbell.
701. WINCHESTER—J. W. Crone.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS—
76. J. G. Bloomer, 432½ S. Liberty.
249. M. Hyland, 564 Dryades St.
624. Chas. Bartels, 168 Dryades St.
704. W. H. Dauernheim, Jr., 225 Marengo, cor. Dryards St.
732. Wm. B Wilson, 780 Lafayette St.
739. G. H. Gessner, Box 837.
45. SHREVEPORT—Peter Garson Box 339.

MAINE

345. BATH—E A. Howard, 52 Bowery St.
407. LEWISTON—A.M. Flagg, 96 Miller St., Auburn.
344. PORTLAND—L. W. Whitcomb, 4 Oxford St

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—A. Faulhaber, 929 N. Ann St. Station F.
503. CUMBERLAND—Fred. Rowe, 33 Polk St.

MASSACHUSETTS.

333. ALLSTON—G. Hall, 22 Shepard St, Brighton.
584. AMESBURY—Judson Haight, 9 Powow St.
648. BEVERLY—T. W. Woodbury.
BOSTON—Secretary of District Council, D. Maloney, 3 Wyeth Square, Cambridge.
83. S. J. Chadwick, 44 Ziegler St, Roxbury.
561. H. E. Ulle, 83 Lamartine St., Jamaica Plain.
565. (Mill) W. McWilliams, 271 Causeway St.
130. BROCKTON—H. L. Gibbs, 34 Verno St.
321. BROOKLINE—J. F. Glancie, Chestnut St.
CAMBRIDGE—
138. D. Maloney, 3 Wyeth Sq.
204. W. H. Powers, 9 Revere St.
324. CHARLESTOWN—J. F. Kelley, 3 Bunker Hill Court.
135. CHELSEA—P. J. Smyth, 164 Ash St.
373. DEDHAM—Fred. G. Poch, Box 456.
309. DORCHESTER—L. E. Tarbell, 928 Dorch'r Av.
218. EAST BOSTON—C. Gunderson, 6 Cross St.
588. EVERETT—S. L Sulis, 59 Chelsea St.
403. FALL RIVER—F. J. Rolfe, 25 River View St.
396. FITCHBURG—L. W. Merriam, 148 Pearl.
571. FRANKLIN—Jas. B. McKinnon, Box 431.
380. GLOUCESTER—Wm. C. Moody, 5 Perkins St.
82. HAVERHILL—D. Laroy Wilson, 9 6th ave.
424. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, North St.
508. HOLYOKE—(French) J. Tessier, 9 Commercial St.
196. HYDE PARK—John A. Brown, 145 E. River St.
LAWRENCE—
111. Richard Milligan, 155 Newbury St.
314. (French)—Alphonse Drouin, 497 Common St.
445. LEOMINSTER—Geo. W. Cogswell. Box 904.
269. LOWELL—Frank A. Kappler, 203 Lincoln St.
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis St.
152. MALDEN—A. Morrison, 266 Charles St.
221. MARBLEHEAD—S. Roecoe, Box 435.
154. MARLBORO—Wilford Erb, Box 167.
192. NATICK—N. J. Swenson, Box 477.
409. NEW BEDFORD—D. M. French, 120 Purchess.
597. NEWBURYPORT—A. Currier, — Allen St.
275. NEWTON—Jos. Butler, Box 71.
193. NORTH ADAMS—J. D. Follett, 1 North St.
308. NORTH EASTON—Elmer E. Watts.
435. NORWOOD—F. A. Newton.
444. PITTSFIELD—Ed. Jeffers. 12 Lake St.
417. QUINCY—Alfred Shaw, 35 Coddington St.
159. REVERE—S. E. Montgomery, Beachmont.
67. ROXBURY—David Campbell, 48 Norfolk St., Mattapan.
140. SALEM—Edgar Cann. 10 Nursery St.
24. SOMERVILLE—A. F. McIntyre, 23 Quincy St.
220. S. FRAMINGHAM—E. C. Hutchins, Box 940.
96. SPRINGFIELD—D. P Hall, 48 Terrence St.
491. STOUGHTON—F. O. Fowler. Box 568.
216. WALTHAM—Asa Porter, Charles Street Ave.
426. WEST NEWTON—Carl Peterson. Box 99.
420. WEYMOUTH—E J. Pratt, No. Weymouth.
455. WHITMAN—E. A. Vaughan.
485. WINTHROP—S. Cunning, Belcher St.
421. WOBURN—Amos Langill, 78 Salem.
93. WORCESTER—C. D. Fisk, 662 Main St.

MEXICO.

293. CUIDAD, P. DIAZ—Wm. Smith, Box 109 Eagle Pass, Tex.

MICHIGAN.

85. ANN ARBOR—A. B. Wines, 17 Wilmot St.
77. BATTLE CREEK—M. M. Haynes, 125 Clay.
BAY CITY—
122. F. S. Lee, 803 18th St.
725. (Mill.) L. Furman, 204 N. Jackson St.
418. CHARLOTTE—G. G. Hickman Box 110.
555. DELRAY—J. C. Fritch.
DETROIT—Secretary of District Council, Geo. A. F. Allen, 590 16th St.
10. F. A. Mellick, 434 St. Aubin Ave.
32. W. H. Seldon, 502 23d St.
59. T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait Ave.
219. (Ger.) Herman Pahnke, 103 Preston St.
EAST SAGINAW—
163. J. T. Bayley, 2401 S. Jefferson St.
248. (Mill.) Wm. C Kenny, 408 Ward St.
466. (Ger.) Peter Frisk, 1502 S. Warren Ave.
GRAND RAPIDS—
65. R. L. Probert, 449 Hall St
583. (Holl.) Casper Verbeek, 186 Seventh St.
195. IRON MOUNTAIN—T. W. Harrington.
26. JACKSON—P. J. Curtiss. 211 Park Ave.
184. LAKE LINDEN—Geo. W. Guibord, Box 67 8.
213. LANSING—E. F. Frost. Box 315.
372. MARINE CITY—Frank Vollmar, Box 467.
392. MARQUETTE—Jas. R. Hudson, 112 Fisher.
100. MUSKEGON—G. H. Sprague, 73 Jackson.
297. NEGAUNEE—Wm. Schunck.
347. PORT HURON—W. W. Johnson, 1120 Young St.
651. SAINT IGNACE, F. A. Daniels, Box 490.
663. SAINT JOHNS—J. W. Bradner.
SAGINAW CITY—
334. Jos. Barker, 922 Hancock St., W. S.
640 (Mill.) J. F. Kerr, 205 Wayne St., W. S.
322. WEST BAY CITY—M. R. Newcombe, 108 Jackson St., W.
538. WYANDOTTE—Francis Sutliff.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—W. A McCarthy, 118 1st Ave., W.
366. (Scand.), O. Simmonson, 928 E. Sixth St.
MINNEAPOLIS—
34. W. P. Griswo'd, 1507 Sixth St., N. E.
411. (Scand.) J. Amos Johnson, 3525 10th Ave., S.
702. John Hermstead, 725 Fillmore St. N. E.
ST. PAUL—
87. Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo St.
626. ST. PAUL PARK—Thomas M. Hetherington.
WINONA—
362. Henry Scheel. 685 W. 4th St., South.
427. Edward Kratz, 653 E. 2d St.
595. WEST DULUTH—Emil Zanft, Box 115.

MISSISSIPPI.

317. BILOXI—Wm. Kent.
JACKSON—
656. W. J. McGee, 204 Miss. St.
680. (Col.) H. M. Harris, 105 S. Farish St.
265. NATCHEZ.—P. C. Humason, 530 Pine St.
VICKSBURG—
496. H. F. Fehl, Lock Box 344.
562. (Col.) Chas. Taylor, Box 343.

MISSOURI.

279 AURORA—Marian Keich.
255. HANNIBAL—S. W. Long, 642 Union St.
KANSAS CITY—
160 G. W. Dunham, 5 Central Av., Kansas City, Kansas.
619. R. C. Glover, 3158 Cherry St.
724. A. Ferguson, 615 Kansas Ave., Armourdale, Kansas.
577. MARSHALL—W. S. Rowe.
576, MOBERLY—J. H. Vannoy, Box 703.
441. NEVADA—L. A. Grisham, Box 476.
98. SEDALIA—J. C. Warren, 672 E. 15th St.
377. SPRINGFIELD—E. R. Barnhart, 1123 N. Campbell St.
ST. JOSEPH—Secretary of District Council, Eli Pavey, 1724 Holman St.
91. H. C. Carson, 20th and James St.
295. L. W. Robinson, 1601 Baty St.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, O. J. Boehmer, 4034½ N. Grand Ave.
4. W. N. Whipple, 1413 Chestnut St.
5. (Ger.) Anton Kindler, 2415 McNair Ave.
12. (Ger.) Henry Rosenbaum, 1502 Benton St.
240. (Ger.) H. Lessmann, 2536 N. Market St.
257. W. N. Eggleston, 2329 Clark Ave.
270. J. Duncan, 2829 Semple Ave.
395. (Mill) Paul Garnier, 2016 Walnut St.
423. H. Buhlmeier. 3721 Cass Ave.
518. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, 2112 De Kalb St.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) Henry Miller, 1202 Madison St.
699 A R. Keagy.
734. (Ger. Mill.) H. Plate, 2212 Chippewa St.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—W. A. Grow, Box 651.
112. BUTTE CITY—J. R. Coulter, 115 W. Center St., Centerville.
286 GREAT FALLS—G. H. Chace.
280. HELENA—G. W. Young, 508 Broadway.
586. MISSOULA—E. H. Phillips.

NEBRASKA.

168. E. LINCOLN—G. H. Bulfinch, 2204 W St.
556. GRAND ISLAND—J. D. Klinkauf, 903 West Louise St.
231. KEARNEY—G. B. Sutton, 1814 Avenue F.
148. LINCOLN—C. E. Woodard, 326 S. 11th St.
330. NEBRASKA CITY—W. C. Willmen, 302 S. 17th.
OMAHA—Secretary District Council, C. Reinhart, 918 N. 27th St.
58. Chas. Weeda, 3021 Seward St.
271. (Ger.) R. Ruppert, 2016 Martha St.
685. N. P. Hansen, 1121 Saunders St.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

570. BERLIN FALLS—Thomas Murphy, Box 211.
386. DOVER—John E. Leiser, 30 Cushing St.
118. MANCHESTER—Wilbur G. Colcord, 334 E. High
393. NASHUA—W. A. Cutting, 49 Temple St.
585. PORTSMOUTH—E C. Frye, 14 Vaught St.

NEW JERSEY.

428. ATLANTIC CITY—Josiah Conover, 112 N. Rhode Island Ave.
673. BARNEGAT PARK—David Anderson, Bayville
BAYONNE—
486. Gus. Sippel. 31 W. 24th St.
711. John Vreeland, 554 Ave A.
121. BRIDGETON—C. E. Woodnutt, 141 Fayette St.
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 337 Mechanic St.
467. E. ORANGE—M. E. Ryerson. 45 Oliver St.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmermann, 8 Smith St.
647. ENGLEWOOD—A. E. Short, Closter.
391. HOBOKEN—F. Steigleiter, 64 Washington St.
JERSEY CITY—
482. Wm. H. Dodd, 30 Magnolia Ave.
488. Chas. H. Kelly, 14 Oswego.
564. Jacob Hetzell. 224 Griffith St.
710. (Greenville) W. H. Muller, 55 Stevens Ave.
151. LONG BRANCH—I N. Cubberly, Box 183.
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305. MILLVILLE—Luke Vanaman, Box 400.
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council, J. F. Day, 64 New York Ave.
119. Geo. Winnett, 268 Morris Ave.
172. (Ger.) John Stoll, 292 S. 6th St.
477. ORANGE—Jos. Jordan, 78 Glebe St.
325. PATERSON—Oscar Zabriskie, 34 Erie St.
490. PASSAIC—Frank Wentink, Box 122
399. PHILLIPSBURG-A. Klein, 35 N. 7th st, Easton, Pa
155. PLAINFIELD—P. A. VanFleet, 43 E. Third St.
573. RUTHERFORD—A. Russell Box 213.
665. SOMERVILLE—John Wagner.
456. SUMMIT—J. J. McCormack, Box 71, Chatham.
31. TRENTON—O. B. Gaston, 216 S. Jackson St.
642. WEST HOBOKEN—Jas. McCabe.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY—
274. G. H. Anderson, 324 2d St.
659. (Ger.) A. Faubel, 435 Elk St.
6. AMSTERDAM—F. Kavanugh, 58 Academy St.
453. AUBURN—C. C. Darrow, 20 Franeis St.
13. BATAVIA—G. E. Hanson, 13 Edward St.
BINGHAMTON—
131. W. S. Comstock, Box 113.
210. Levi Ballou, 499 State St.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, Wm. Cheriton, 177 Fifth ave.
109. Adolph Silber, 236 14th St.
147. A. Sykes, care of Thos. Connelly, E. New York Ave., East New York.
175. R. B. Logan, 70 Ellery.
223. Robert H. Young, 589 Lorimer St.
247. G. Paynton, 1349 Fulton Ave.
258. Henry Heyen, 43 Stanhope St.
291. (Ger.) Bruno Weidel, Box 42, Evergreen P.O.
349. (Sash. etc.) P. Lawler, 761 Bedford Ave.
381. W. Wells, 136 Linden St.
387. Chas. H. Richardson, Box 45 Flatbush, N.Y.
451. Chas. Friedel, 652 Warren St.
471. Fred. Brandt, 267 9th St.
557. (Millwrights) F. G Hale, 542 Henderson St., Jersey City, N J.
639. Wm. A. Carley, Box 93, Fort Hamilton, L. I.
737. (Greenpoint) J. Schwitzer, 184 WithersSt.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, E. E. Robinson, 156 Selkirk St.
9. E. R. Snyder. 32 Lemon St
355. (Ger.) John Vogel, 71 Johnson St.
374. E. O. Yokom, 8 Arnold St.
440. John Matthews, 1405 Mich. St.
541. CATTARAUGUS—O. C. Bates.
99. COHOES—A. Van Arnam, 22 George St.
315. ELMIRA—Harry Lewis, 509 W. Third St.
662. FAR ROCKAWAY—M. Siebert, Lawrence, N.Y.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—S. McKee, Jr. Box 133.
229. GLENS FALLS—Edw. P. Perkins, 23 Harrison
447. HAVERSTRAW—E. A. Waldron, Box 375.
272. HERKIMER—Chas. Cristman, Box 631.
173. HOOSICK FALLS—Edwin Chapman.
602. HORNELLSVILLE—A. Cunningham, Park Hotel.
603. ITHACA—J. W. Skinner, 31 Meadow St.
627. JOHNSTOWN—G. H. Bowmaker, 8 Glebe St.
251. KINGSTON—J. Deyo Chipp.
424. LANSINGBURGH—Ira Smith. 553 4th St.
709. LOCKPORT—F. Fisher. 112 John St.
465. LONG ISLAND CITY—Fred. Roselius, 884 Albert
643. MAMARONECK—Charles Oakley, Box 198.
150. MIDDLETOWN—W. R. Rogers, 45 Houston Ave.
493. MT. VERNON—W. B. Reid, 135 Bridge St.
105. NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.—F. E Salfelder, 47 York Ave.
301. NEWBURGH—J. D. Pennell, 198 Lander St.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—Sam Rhodes, Pelham P.O.,
NEW YORK.—Secretary of District Council, T. C. Walsh, 537 E. 81st St.
51. Chas. A. Judge, 626 E. 146th St.
63. T. P. Coleman, 2 St. Luke's Place.
64. J. U. Lounsbury, 14 Leroy.
200. (Jewish.)
340. A. Watt, Jr., 177 W. 101st St.
382. John Lussen, 1584 First Ave.
457. (Scan.) L. Anderson, 206 E. 84th St.
464. (Ger.) Henry Muller, 673 E. 156th St.
468. Thomas Cody, 101 9th Ave.
473. David Petrie, 347 W. 11th St.
478. Chas. Bickel, 611 Bergen Ave.
497. (Ger.) L. Hastedt, 226 E. 4th St.
509. F. E. Thompson, 304 W. 126th St.
513. (Ger.) Otto Schaefer, 203 E. 85th St.
715. Jas. McKinstry, 2215 Eighth Ave.
350. NIAGARA FALLS—C. N. Kinzle.
474. NYACK—Robt. F. Wool. Box 493.
302. OGDENSBURGH—John Wert, 66 Patterson St.
547. OLEAN—W. J Haight, 98 Ninth St.
600. ONEIDA—D. H. Jones, 94 E. Walnut St.
101. ONEONTA—Frank McFee, 6 Gardner Place.
443. OSWEGO—Chas. Ward, 207 East Bridge St.
404. PORTCHESTER—George Smith.
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203. POUGHKEEPSIE—N. R. Dalzell, 127 Garden St.
675. ROCKAWAY BEACH—Thos. F. Lowe, Oceanus.
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72. Jacob Kolb, 8 Sherman.
179. (Ger.) J. Theis, 632 North.
75. (Sash, etc.,) G. W. Dawson, 184 Atkinson St.
263. SALAMANCA—C. M. Spore, Box 623.
146. SCHENECTADY—F. A. Scrafford, 307 Paige.
413. SHEEPSHEAD BAY—John Rackar, Box 71.
567. STAPLETON—L. Anderson, New Brighton.
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15. (Ger.) Julius Waldt, 139 Delong Ave.
124. J. C. French, 119 Delhi.
363. (French) Edw. St. Pierre. 503 Robinson St.
78. TROY—David King, Box 145.
UTICA—
125. F. M. Paddon, 225 Jay St.
338. (Ger.) J. Endemann, 4 Parker St.
307. WATERFORD—J. C. McGill, Box 589.
580. WATERTOWN—R. F. Shaw, City Hotel.
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252. WEST TROY—David Gray, 629 Broadway.
273. YONKERS—Jas. Boomer, 267 Main St.

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384. ASHEVILLE—G. A. Parker.
289 CHARLOTTE—A. C. N. Bechtler, 311 S. C St.
668. WINSTON—G. B. Daniels, Box 31.

OHIO.

AKRON—
84. J. S. Meckley, 233 S. Howard St.
723. (Ger.) Wm. Hunt, 514 W. Exchange St.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, Box 20
44. BOWLING GREEN—G. W. Harvey, Box 268.
170. BRIDGEPORT—Elmer Justice.
501. BUCYRUS—F. Sheoly, Jr., Box 179.
143. CANTON—A. E. Kinsley, 201 E. Ninth St.
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council, Henry Frank, 15 Hughes St.
2. M. A. Clements, 134 Clark St.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 359 Freeman Av.
327. (Mill.) O. F. Schroder, 101 Elder St.
628. T. F. McGrath, Dreman Av., (Station A.)
664. (East End.)—W. Patterson, 1125 Eastern Av.
667. Robert Patterson, 4 Elm St., Walnut Hills,
676 E. Garnor, 17 Winkler St.
681. Chas. Henke, 12 Noble Court.
683. J. Schwars, 1398 W. 6th St.
692 C. Rumpler, Fairmount Ave. Fairmount.
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61. Elmer Conwell. 182 24th St.
326. A. Wolfel, 313 Walnut St.
687. W. H. Lloyd, 470 E. Long St.
CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council, R. R. Kart, 165 Oregon St.
11. John Fraser, 64 William St.
39. (Bohem.) Jos. Beilk, 81 Bollow St.
234. (Ger.) Wm. Schroeder, 42 Ranny Ave.
241. D. F. Erwin, 1233 Lorain St.
449. (German) Herman Scherr, 77 Selden Ave.
461. George Fifield, 4 Hudson St.
579. Arthur Sadler, 284 3d Ave.
632. (Boh.) Wm. Mares, 1372 Central Ave.
633. (Mill.) Geo. Telinde, 132 Jefferson St.
DAYTON—
104. Geo. Brenner, 303 Howard St.
346. (Ger.) Conrad Ungermann, 585 Monroe St.
187. DEFIANCE—Walter Lambert. Box 75.
677. DELAWARE—M. K. Baker, 101 Spring St.
328. EAST LIVERPOOL—T. J. Hadley, Box 313
188. FINDLAY—A. D. Neumeyer, 237 Laquineo St.
202. FOSTORIA—Nicholas Altweis, 426 S. Poplar.
250. FREMONT—P. Engeler, 511 Morrison St.
637. HAMILTON—Wm. Hammerle, 212 Ross St.
726. IRONTON—
267. LIMA—J. C. Wynant. 300 E. Elm St.
703. LOCKLAND—W. W. Ellis, Box 170.
356. MARIETTA—John W. Zimmer, 816 Second St.
14. MARTIN'S FERRY—G. A. McCarty.
183. NEW PORTAGE—S. B. Eberhart, Clinton.
705. NORWOOD—John Greine.
690. PORTSMOUTH—Louis Schatz.
708. SALEM—Wm. Bonsal, 371 W. Main St.
107. SANDUSKY—Fred. Christofel, 109 E. Washington St.
284. SPRINGFIELD—H. L. Peacock, 326 Harrison.
186. STEUBENVILLE—Chas. Caldwell, W. Market.
243. TIFFIN—W. H. Boehler, 202 W. Perry St.
TOLEDO—
25. Robert Clark. 624 Monroe St.
631. (Mill.) Lewis Barfield, 1425 Huron St.
505. TORONTO—Sydney Jones.
644. VAN WERT—Richard Miller,
412. WARREN—Geo. E. Boves.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—H. G. Litesy, 9 Kent St.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, 35 Hahn St.

OREGON.

520. ASTORIA—John Nylund, Box 443.
527. EAST PORTLAND—Jas. F. Moger, Box 146.
533. OREGON CITY—J. W. Warnock.
50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.
596. SALEM—L. B. Conrad, Box 249.

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ALLEGHENY CITY—
211. C. L. Mohney, McNaugher Ave.
237. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 2 Bluff St.
476. (Stairs, &c.) R. M. Evans, 49 Kilbuck St.
487. ALTOONA—Maurice R. Glasgow, 400 1st Ave.
296. APOLLO—Harry Clepper.
246. BEAVER FALLS—H. W. Matheny, New Brighton, Pa.
492. BELLEVUE—A. L. Jones, Box 106.
655. BELLE VERNON—Isaac Coldren, Box 207.
545. BERWYN—E. Lewis Porter.
180. BRADDOCK—J. V. Branthoover.
550. BRADFORD—T. J. Clother, 46 Webster St.
733. BROCKWAYVILLE—T. C. Miller.
450. BRYN MAWR—John P. Hatch.
222. BUTLER—J. W. Bayer. 236 E. North St.
738. CARBONDALE—T. E. Crain.
294. CHARLEROI—Alfred Gray.
207. CHESTER—Charles Sharpless, 1405 W. 2d St.
408. CORAOPOLIS—Jos. Miller.
535. DUBOIS—Fred. Tracy.
530. DUQUESNE—C. W. Ziegler.
ERIE—
116. H. J. Conrath, 439 E. 6th Ave.
641. (Mill.) J. Madlehner, Wallace St bet. 6th & 7th
422. FRANKFORD—John Davies, 1339 Sellers St.
401. FRANKLIN—S. Carlon, Box 567.
671 FREEPORT—B. N. Sarver.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 53 W. Duval St.
462. GREENSBURG—B. R. Fulmer, 707 N. Main St
398. GREENVILLE—B. F. Brown, Box 468.
287. HARRISBURG—J. H. Keath, 1611 Fourth.
288. HOMESTEAD—J. A. Wolff, Box 473.
253. JEANNETTE—James Meany.
205. JOHNSTOWN—John Way, 159 Somerset.
110. KITTANNING—Alvin McGregor.
208. LANCASTER—Geo. S. Miller, 333 N. Lime St.
691. LATROBE—T. R. Waugh, Box 334.
601. LEBANON—Chas. Foster, 1028 Church St.
436. LOCK HAVEN—E. M. Dorman, 709 Bellefonte
177. MCKEESPORT—T. W. Davis, Box 134.
438. MANAYUNK—Ephraim Fran'z, 449 Green La.
569. MANOR STATION—John McAllister.
431. MANSFIELD—Robert Haubrich, Mansfield Valley P. O., Box 188.
500. MEDIA—David R. Wright.
653. MONONGAHELA CITY—J. W. Dewalt, Box 235
741. MOUNT CARMEL—W. H. Bartho,
589. MOUNT PLEASANT—H. W. Zundell.
206. NEW CASTLE—D. H. Smith.
481. NEW HAVEN—Jas. Ross, Connellsville.
388. NORRISTOWN—W. J. Hesser, Bridgeport, Pa.
PHILADELPHIA—Secretary of District Council, D. S. Doyle, 834 N. 42d St.
8.—E. H. Davis. 1230 Struthers St.
227. (Kensington) Chas. L. Spangler, 2164 Sergeant
238. (Ger.) G. Goldner, 610 Brook St.
239. (W

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, Januar 1891

American Federation of Labor.

Aus der Convention der Am. Fed. of Labor sind noch folgende Vorgänge und Beschlüsse nachzutragen:

Es wurde beschlossen, den Congreß aufzufordern, ein Achtstundengesetz zu erlassen, aber ohne Amendements, die dasselbe hinfällig machen. Die Gründung eines Strikefonds, aus dem Mitglieder, welche 5 Cents monatlichen Beitrag leisten, auf fünf auf einander folgende Wochen wöchentlich $5 Strikeunterstützung erhalten sollen, wurde abgelehnt. — Das Constitutions-Comite empfahl ein Constitutions-Amendement, wonach die Beamten der Föderation aus dem Prandenten, dem Vice-Präsidenten, dem Sekretär, dem Schatzmeister und einem Executiv-Board von fünf Mitgliedern, welche von der Convention zu erwählen sind, bestehen soll. Der Präsident soll ex officio Mitglied ohne Stimmrecht sein. Dies wurde abgelehnt. — Aus New York lief folgende Depesche ein, die in den Papierkorb wanderte: — „Die New Yorker Sozialisten-Clubs desavouiren die Einmischung der Pseudo-Sozialisten in die Angelegenheiten der Gewerkschaften. Rosenberg." — Von der Executive wurde empfohlen, folgende Werke zu organisiren oder, wenn dies bereits geschehen ist, weiter auszubauen: Rubber Works, Flintglaswerke, Architectural Iron Works, File Makers, Boiler & Iron Ship Builders, Sagemacher, Stove Moulders, Plasterer, Cracker & Sweet Stuff Bakers und Drahtflechter. — Die Beamtenwahl ergab folgendes Resultat: Sam. Gompers, Präsident; P. J. McGuire, 1. Vice-Präsident; Wm. E. Carney, Iron & Steel Workers, 2. Vice-Präsident; John P. Lennon, von den Tailors, Schatzmeister, und Chris. Evans, der gegenwärtige Amtsinhaber, Sekretär.

Die nächste Konvention wird in Birmingham, Ala., zusammentreten.

Eine neue Organisation,

Das Exekutiv-Komite des California Distrikt Councils der Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner von Nord Amerika, hielt letzten Sonntag Vormittag in der Harmony Halle eine Extra-Sitzung ab. Vertreten waren über 5000 Carpenter und zwar: Die Branchen in Santa Cruz, San Jose, Stockton, Oakland, Alameda, Visalia, San Rafael, Berkley und Sacramento, sowie sämmtliche hiesige Unionen. Die Berichte von 13 Unionen gelangten zur Verlesung. In demselben wird die Formation des Distrikt-Councils gutgeheißen, sowie die Konstitution und Nebengesetze bestätigt. Die Angelegenheit wird nun dem National-Exekutiv-Komite zur Genehmigung eingesandt. Es ist geplant, daß das Distrikt-Council jährlich zwei Sitzungen abhalten soll. Ein Exekutiv-Komite bestehend aus sieben Mitgliedern wird die Geschäftsleitung des Verbands besorgen und zu diesem Zwecke monatliche Sitzungen abhalten. Es steht zu erwarten, daß dieser Schritt die Aktionsfähigkeit der Carpenter-Unionen bedeutend Vorschub leisten wird.

Für den Achtstundentag.

St. Louis, 5. Jan. Die organisirten Carpenter dieser Stadt haben ein Cirkular an die Bosse erlassen, worin sie erklären, daß vom 1. Mai d. J. an der achtstündige Arbeitstag eingeführt werden wird, und daß $3 20 der Tagelohn für achtstündige Arbeitszeit sein soll. Diese Regel soll für ein Jahr kontraktlich festgesetzt werden. Die Bosse sind durch diese Forderung überrascht und haben eine Versammlung einberufen, um dieselbe in Betracht zu ziehen.

— Die organisirten Hausschmiede von New York und Brooklyn haben beschlossen, von den Bossen die Einführung der achtstündigen Arbeitszeit vom 1. April an zu verlangen.

— Die organisirten Hausschmiede von New York und Brooklyn haben mit ihren Bosses einen Contract abgeschlossen, laut welchem in ihrem Gewerke die achtstündige Arbeitszeit vom 1. April d. J. ab eingeführt wird.

Während die Arbeiter keine Gelegenheit verpassen sollten, um ihre gegenwärtige Lage zu bessern, sollten sie die Wahrheit nie außer Augen lassen, daß sie sich nie vollständiger Gerechtigkeit erfreuen werden, so lange das Lohnsystem besteht. — Ex.

— St. Louis, Mo. Es wäre noch genug Arbeit für alle Union Carpenter vorhanden, wenn nicht so viele outside Farmer Boys und andere nicht Union Carpenter die letzte Zeit die Stadt so sehr überflutet hätten, und gegen diese Sorte Arbeiter ist sehr hart anzukämpfen, weil sie mit irgend einen Preis zufrieden sind.

— Cleveland, O. Ich habe noch hinzuzufügen, daß ich keine genaue Zahl angeben kann der in der Stadt beschäftigte Schreiner. Es waren überhaupt letztes Jahr zu viel Fremde hier. Das Geschäft geht jetzt etwas faul. Es sind mehrere Brüder außer Beschäftigung, da es sehr wenig große Bauten zu finishen gibt und für Outside-Arbeit das Wetter zu schlecht ist, da wir viel Schreiner und auch große Kälte haben.

— Die American Federation of Labor hat auf ihren jüngsten Convention beschlossen, wie sie bereits früher geplant, daß die Kohlengräber das nächste Gewerk sein soll, welches am 1. Mai d. J. den achtstündigen Arbeitstag fordert und seitens der A. F. of L. die volle finanzielle und moralische Unterstützung zur Durchführung dieser Forderungen erhält. — Auch die Brüderschaft der Painters und Decorateuers wird dieses Frühjahr in die Achtstnnden-Bewegung eintreten, was gleichfalls von der A. F. of L. indossirt wurde.

— Ueber den Achtstundentag in Amerika ist von den Leitern der dortigen Lohnbewegung folgender Bericht erstattet worden: Die Zimmerer und Bauschreiner hätten in 141 Städten Ausstände gehabt, an denen 208 Vereine mit 54,850 Mitgliedern betheiligt hätten. In 27 Städten hätten 23,355 Bauleute den achtstundentag errungen, der Neunstundentag wurde in 72 Städten und Ortschaften eingeführt und acht Stunden am Samstag. Die neun Stunden erlangten 14,180 Mann und in 18 Städten soll außerdem für 2662 Betheiligte eine Lohnerhöhung gewonnen sein. In Rücksicht auf diesen Erfolg verlangten die Amerikaner, daß die Frage des achtstundentages auf dem nächsten internationalen Arbeiter-Congreß, der 1891 in der Schweiz stattfinden soll, ganz besonders sorgfältig erörtert werden soll.

— Sclaverei ist nichts anderes, als die Ausbeutung der Arbeit Vieler durch Einzelne. Um die Sclaverei auszurotten, wäre es daher nöthig, daß die Menschen es für eine Sünde und Schande hielten, die Arbeit Anderer auszubeuten. Aber man ändert nur die äußeren Formen der Sclaverei. Man verbietet den Sclavenhandel und behauptet, es gebe keine Sclaverei mehr, dabei aber sieht man nicht und will nicht sehen, daß die Sclaverei fortdauert, weil die Leute ebenso wie früher für gut und richtig halten, Andere auszubeuten, und so bald man dies für gut findet, wird es immer Leute geben, welche stärker und listiger als Andere sind und sie auszubeuten verstehen.—Tolstoi's Kreutzer-Sonate.

THEN AND NOW.

In the early days of the present generation of business men, there was, in popular estimation, but four millionaires in this country. They were William Gray, of Boston; John York, Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia, and Nicholss Longworth, of Cincinnati. There are now at least 500 in the city of New York alone, more than one of whom has an annual income equal to the combined fortunes of all the millionaires of half a century ago.

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Below is a list of the manufacturers who employ union men, pay union prices, and can furnish tacks and nails bearing our label:

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Mooers & Swift, Brockton, Mass.
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L. C. Waterman & Sons, South Hanover, Mass.
E Phillips & Son, South Hanover, Mass.
Stevens & Willis, South Braintree, Mass
P. E. Somers, Worcester, Mass.
A. Field & Sons, Taunton, Mass.
Loring & Parks, Plymouth, Mass.
Ripley & Bartlett, Plymouth, Mass.
Rhode Island Steel Shank Co., Prov., R. I.

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Hence we call upon you to do all in your power to induce our fellow-workmen and sympathizers with our movement to transfer their purchases of this class of goods to concerns or business houses more inclined to accord fair treatment to the just and reasonable demands of organized labor. You can do so by insisting on being supplied with tacks and nails bearing the union label of the Tackmakers' Protective Union of the United States and Canada.

Issued by order of Executive Board of the Tackmakers' Protective Union.

Boston, Mass.

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OF THE

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(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)

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Montague-Woodrough Saw Co.,
19 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

STANDING DEISIONS OF THE G. E. B.

1885.

Jan. 2.—A member who leaves the trade to enter another occupation shall not be compelled to take his withdrawal card.

July 1.—Tne Brotherhood is not responsible for any benefit in case a member intrusts his dues to another party who fails to deliver them and the member dies or is injured meanwhile.

1886.

May 12.—A member over the limit of age fixed for benefits, if suspended can only be reinstated as an honorary member.

1887.

Jan. 4.—Opposed to strikes of carpenters any earlier in the year than May 1st and to strike any sooner should be discouraged.

Jan. 21.—All unions in the same city should charge uniform or like initiation fees or dues.

Feb. 26.—A union cannot admit or retain a carpenter whose wife is in the saloon business.

March 12.—It is prudent for local unions in one District not to admit members resident in another District's jurisdiction.

June 16.—The occupation of a paid city fireman is hazardous, and they are not allowed benefits if they follow that occupation.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

June 28.—Administration papers necessary where there are two or more legal heirs claiming the benefit.

June 28.—During a strike a member laid off for want of work is not entitled to strike-pay.

July 16.—Members to get strike-pay must answer roll-call once every day, and must do picket duty when called on.

July 30.—Members coming from unions with low initiation fee, cannot be charged in another city with a higher fee to make up the difference.

August 3.—Widowers with children are entitled to full strike-pay; widowers without children, single men's pay.

Oct. 22.—All official business with and appeals to the G. E. B. must be written in the English language.

Oct. 22.—After a member is legally suspended a L. U. has no further jurisdiction over his actions.

Nov. 22.—When a strike or lockout takes place an employer, if a member, must pay all legal assessments, same as a journeyman.

1888.

Jan. 25.—All protests or appeals against decisions of G. E. B. must hereafter be filed within thirty days after the decision of the G. E. B.

March 10.—A local union can fix a fine as penalty for non-attendance of members at a monthly meeting.

May 5.—If a candidate for reinstatement is rejected, money paid for reinstatement should be refunded to the candidate.

July 11.—No member of any local union can "scab" it on any other trade, by going to work at such trade when it is on strike.

Oct. 19.—A withdrawal card at the end of one year from date of issue is null and void.

Nov. 24.—Dues are chargeable on first of month, but a member does not fall in arrears until end of the month.

1889.

Jan. 5.—The U. B. cannot recognise any other organization of carpenters or the working cards thereof.

Jan. 5.—A union contractor must always hire union carpenters where available, and where not available, he should have the non-union men he hires to join the Union.

March 2.—Honorary members are entitled to strike benefits, provided they pay 5 cents per month extra to the protective fund.

March 9.—In death or disability claims, the card of a member must be retained by the G. S. as evidence.

March 9.—Members violating trade rules must be tried as provided in Art. V, pages 27 and 28 of Local Rules.

March 30.—A dispensation cannot be granted to reinstate members in arrears at less than the sum provided in the Constitution.

April 13.—All members suspended prior to November 1, 1888, shall pay 4 months' dues and necessary fines, and all after November 1 shall pay 6 months' dues and the necessary fines. The only law now governing reinstatements is in the Constitution adopted at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 11, 1888.

April 27.—A member can work for a speculator if he pays union wages, and works union hours and under union rules.

June 1.—Each local union is responsible for the carelessness or negligence of its own local offices.

June 29.—Members working under union rules during a strike must pay a strike assessment.

ESTABLISHED IN 1860.

The RICHARDSON SAWS are the BEST in the WORLD.

So say the Thousands of Carpenters who use them, and we want every Carpenter who has not used them to give them a Trial.

ONCE USED, ALWAYS USED.

GUARANTEED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION WHERE ALL OTHERS FAIL.

No. 8 HOLLOW-BACK APPLE HANDLE. — No. 7 BEACH HANDLE.

All their Saws are ground TAPER THIN at the back, and warranted SMOOTH CUTTERS.

We make a full Line of Saws for every kind of Work—Hand, Pony and Rip Saws, Back Saws, Compass Saws, and every other kind of Saw.

THE RICHARDSON BROTHERS ARE THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL SAW-MAKERS.

The Richardson Saws will be Sent, EXPRESS PAID, direct from the Factory, when they cannot be procured from the Hardware Dealer. SPECIAL SAWS MADE TO ORDER.

RICHARDSON BROTHERS, 15 to 31 River Street, Newark, New Jersey.

"If you want a Saw, it is best to get one with a name on it which has a reputation.
A man who has made a reputation for his goods knows its value, as well as its cost, and will maintain it."
HENRY DISSTON.

"THE MECHANICS' OWN"

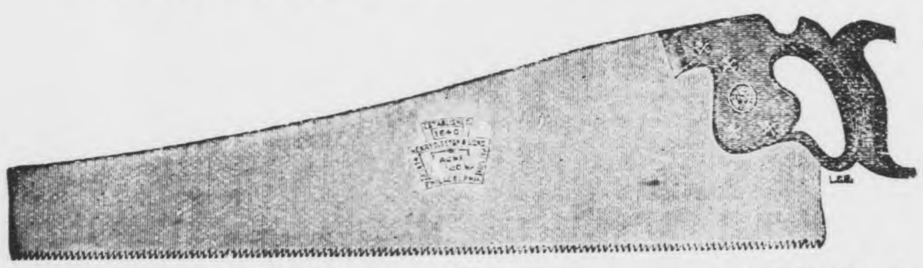
MANUFACTURED IN

RIP, CROSS-CUT AND BACK SAWS,

Designed for First-Class Workmen Only. Smooth and Fast Cutting Saws Made to Run Entirely Without Set, in Dry Seasoned Lumber Only.

THESE saws are particularly adapted for fine Cabinet Work, Sawing Mitres, and in all instances where rapid and smooth cutting is required. The use of a shooting plane and board can be dispensed with where used, and they will cut a joint sufficiently smooth to glue without planing. 6-point saws of this make will cut smoother than the finest ordinary dovetail saw ever made, thereby saving time and labor in sharpening, and the 6, 7, and 8-point hand-saws take the place of the 10, 11, and 12-point of the ordinary make.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' "ACME" No. 120.



ACME, Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Carved and Polished Apple Handle, Skew back, 5 Rivets.

A fast smooth-cutting saw; runs entirely without set in dry, seasoned lumber. Designed only for first-class workmen.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' No. 77 SAW.

Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Polished Apple Handle, 4 Rivets.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' SAWS.

☞ ASK YOUR DEALER TO GET THEM FOR YOU.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, - - - PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NOTE.—"The Saw," How to Choose It, and How to Keep It in Order; together with Book of Specialities in "Tools." Sent free, on receipt of name and Post-office address.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

THREE MONTHS in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY ATTENDANCE at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS GOING OFF to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL LOCAL TREASURERS should be under bonds and the bonds filed in the office of the G. S.

TRUSTEES REPORTS should be prepared quarterly and forwarded to the G. S. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL CHANGES in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your Union.

WHEN a star (*) appears in the monthly report published in this paper it indicates the F. S. of the Local Union has neglected to send in his monthly report on time to reach the G. S. prior to the 10th of the month.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONEYS received by the G. S. one month are published in the next month's journal. Moneys received can not be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE ONLY safe way to send money is by Post Office Money Order or by Bank Check or Draft as required by the Constitution. The G. S. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.

LOCAL OFFICERS when writing the G. S. should state the number of the union they belong to and give their name and post office address in full. In sending money they should also observe the above rule and state for what purpose the money is to be applied, and if for tax what month or months it is for.

THE G. S. sends a receipt for all moneys received by him, even if it be for only five cents. Local Unions should require their Treasurers to show such receipt within reasonable time after sending any remittance to the G. S. The receipt should be inspected by the President, Recording Secretary and one Trustee. This would prevent Local Unions from getting into arrears.

FIRST-CLASS BOOKS!

CHEAP, USEFUL AND PRACTICAL.

BELL'S CARPENTRY MADE EASY	$5 00
THE BUILDER'S GUIDE AND ESTIMATOR'S PRICE BOOK. Hodgson	2 00
THE STEEL SQUARE, AND HOW TO USE IT.	1 00
PRACTICAL CARPENTRY. Hodgson	1 00
STAIR-BUILDING MADE EASY. Hodgson.	1 00
HAND RAILING MADE EASY	1 00
ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWING-BOOK. A Self-Instructor, with 300 Illustrations	1 00

Address P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of

Saws,

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CHERRY STREET,

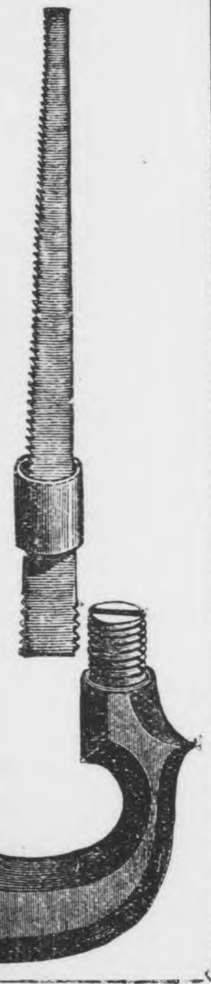
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Our Saws are Hand-Made from the best quality of English Cast Steel.

Every Saw is Warranted to give Satisfaction, or return to the Dealer, who will give another in return.

Ask your Dealer to get them for you.

DON'T TAKE ANY OTHER!



THE UNION LABEL.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:

If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union made cigars.

If you favor *shorter hours of labor*, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knighs oft Labor.

☞SEE THAT THE LABEL IS ON THE BOX☜

Something for Carpenters to Read!

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only 12 local unions and 2042 members. Now, in eight years, it has grown to number over 740 local unions in over 650 cities, and 79,000 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and botch-work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages, to re-establish an Apprentice System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means. It pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of $25 to $50; Members' Funeral Benefit, $100 to $200, and Disability Benefit, $100 to $400. In these General Benefits $32,267 have been expended the past year, and $111,517 the past seven years, while $235,000 more were spent for Sick Benefits by the local unions. Such an organization is worth the attention of every carpenter. The Brotherhood is a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised wages in 413 cities, and placed Five and a half Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 36 cities, and 9 hours a day in 242 cities, not to speak of 260 cities which have established the 8 or 9 hour system on Saturdays. By this means 7000 more carpenters have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. It is not a secret, oath-bound organization. All respectable carpenters are eligible to join.

Mechanics' Tools of all Kinds.

Goods Sent to all Parts of the United States.
Popular Prices.
Curry & Hanmer,
1287, 1289 & 1291 Washington St.,
BOSTON, - - - MASS.

Established 1866.
CHAS. SVENDSON
MANUFACTURER OF

Flags and Banners for Societies

Regalia, Badges, Knights' Equipments and Military Goods.
OVER 1300 FLAGS AND BANNERS
MANUFACTURED.
No. 84 Court St., CINCINNATI, O.

THE CARPENTER

THOSE WHO BUILD PALACES SHOULD NOT DWELL IN HOVELS.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD IS THE RESULT OF LABOR.

VOLUME XI.—NO. 2. PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 24th, 1891. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GENERAL PRESIDENT.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA.

Office of the General President,
Chicago, Ill , Feb. 17, 1891.

To the Members of the Local Unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

BROTHERS AND FELLOW-CRAFTSMEN:

In compliance with my duty as General President, I take this occasion to thank you for the honor conferred on me by the Chicago Convention in electing me as your General President. I am sensitive of the honor shown me; not so much as in my individual capacity as it is a recognition of the organization in this section of the country.

I pledge myself to perform the duties of my office with a loyal regard for the interests of every member, and shall endeavor to prove worthy of the confidence reposed in me, and shall strive for the continued advancement and perpetuity of the United Brotherhood.

The work we have on hand is no child's play. Each member has a duty to perform, and each of us must do his part in cementing the bonds of unity more firmly among the journeymen carpenters of this country. If each and every member will take a lively interest, our organization will move forward to grander and greater achievements in the future.

Every selfish feeling and every petty quarrel must be subdued. Every gap in the ranks must be filled up. All feelings of discord and contention must be stilled. Public meetings should be held. Trade discussion should be aroused. Agitation should be encouraged. Harmony should be promoted, and non-union men must be awakened to the importance and value of organization.

The weak unions must be strengthened, and lagging members must be encouraged. Printed documents and literature in the interest of our organization must be scattered, and a campaign, aggressive and progressive, must be undertaken to build up all our local unions, to organize new ones, and to push ahead for the general adoption of the eight-hour work-day.

The officers of the local unions should have the help and co-operation of all the members, and thus lighten their tasks and enervate them in their duties to the organization. A spirit of charity should pervade the members in their dealings with one another. We should have regard for each other's opinions and tolerance for each other's ideas.

And now, by virtue of my office as General President, I hereby proclaim to all the officers and members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America that the Revised Constitution, adopted at the Chicago Convention, has been ratified by vote of the local unions, with the exceptions of Sections 11, 27, 29, 31, 32, 34, 50, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59 and 66, and on and after this date said Constitution, with the exceptions above enumerated, becomes the law of the United Brotherhood.

The provisions of the Detroit Constitution shall be in force in all cases where the above-enumerated sections have been dropped from the Chicago Constitution.

The recent vote on the twenty Sections submitted to the local unions shows Sections 15, 96 and 116 have been adopted. Sections 16 and 47 were the law under the Detroit Constitution, and not having a two-thirds vote against them, consequently are declared the law to-day, and become part of the Chicago Constitution. Fifteen out of twenty Sections have been defeated and are above enumerated.

The local unions are hereby requested to amend their By-Laws in such parts as are necessary to conform with the Chicago Constitution in its present form. Copies of the Revised Constitution can be had from the General Secretary by March 1st, 1891.

The local unions will hold their Protective Fund intact in their local treasuries, as under the old law, until called for by the G. E. B. The capita tax to headquarters will be 10 cents per month for each member, including non-beneficial members. The minimum rate of dues will be 35 cents per month, as under the old Constitution, and the initiation fee not less than $2. Local unions can charge as much more as they see fit, but I would urge on them to raise their dues to a higher sum per month than is generally paid by some of the unions now.

Those who were formerly regarded as honorary members without benefit will be entitled to $50 funeral benefit at the end of one year from this date. The local unions should regulate the dues of these non-beneficial members to be not less than 25 cents per month.

The new law in regard to the reinstatement of members should be thoroughly studied by the local officers, and each and every member should make himself familiar with the provisions of the Chicago Constitution as revised. Let each one procure a copy of the same, read it over thoroughly, and become familiar with all of its provisions. This will enable us to conduct the business of the local unions in a business-like manner.

Trusting to have your cordial and fraternal support during my administration, I remain yours fraternally,

W. H. KLIVER, *General President.*
Attest: P. J. MCGUIRE, *Gen Sec.*

CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

LOS ANGELES, CAL. is still overstocked with men, and trade is flat.

A CONVENTION of the building trades of the State of Washington, is called for Feb. 24, 1891.

CORSICANA, TEX.—There is a lumber company here trying to monopolize the building business.

BOYCOTT Clark's O. N. T. Cotton. It is the product of scab labor. Don't use any of Clark's thread.

CINCINNATI, O. has formed a Federal Labor Union, composed of all the active labor men of that city.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Fully 3,000 carpenters idle here. This is no place for carpenters to come. Work is very dull.

UNION 349, Sash, Door and Blind Makers' Union, Brooklyn, N. Y., has an excellent orchestra or music band composed of members of the union.

SALEM, O.—Our Walking Delegate is doing good work. All of the contractors are in favor of our demands, but one, and we do not fear him.

CARBONDALE, PA.—We are organizing all the trades here and are holding rousing good public meetings, and we are arranging for a public entertainment.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.—This winter the contractors have not cut wages as they formerly did every winter. This is due to the firm stand taken by Union 83.

TAMPA, FLA.—Union 696 inaugurated the nine-hour day on February 1st on all ten-hour jobs. Some of the contractors are working nine hours and some eight hours.

ST. CATHERINES, CANADA.—Though trade is very dull, yet no attempt is made to cut wages or increase the hours of work. Had we no organization such would not be the case.

WATERTOWN, N. Y —The much-talked-of boom here is a farce. There will be but little work here this coming season, and the town is flooded with carpenters from Canada and outside towns.

HENDERSON, KY.—The Kentucky Planing Mill of this city has cut down wages 5 cents per hour, after being shut down a month. The men quit work, so we urge carpenters to not come here.

SANTA CRUZ, CAL.—The climate is so good in this town, that people who come here are willing to live on anything they can get for the sake of staying here, consequently the town is flooded with help.

WHY WE ORGANIZE?

We have too long obeyed their orders,
Bowed to their caprices, sweated for them
The wearying summer's day—wasted for them
The wages of our toil; fought for them—
Conquered for them; bled for them—
Still to be trampled on, and still despised:
When shall we break our chains?

—*From Southey's Wat Tyler.*

These stirring words now find responsive echo in the hearts of millions of organized workers the world over to-day. At one time they are uttered in husky whispers on the cold steppes of Russia, and again in lusty defiance amid the vine-clad hills of France. Anon this sentiment finds responsive murmur even in bated breath in the workshops and streets of Europe, and amid the busy whirl of industry in our own republic.

Yes, when shall we break our chains? The chains of poverty and hunger, the chains of low wages and long hours, the chains of servitude, political and social, bound around us by our moneyed taskmasters! Are we to forever bow the head and bend the knee to the galling yoke of industrial bondage? Are we to sweat and toil and slave and work to be crushed to the earth by the giant power of Organized wealth, while Labor, all-powerful, stands meek and helpless, divided, disorganized and discordant?

"Why should workingmen organize? There is no need of trades unions. Let every man look out for himself and get what he is worth!" Such is the language we often hear from those who ought to know that every general advance of wages, and every benefit obtained in any trade, has been the result of the efforts of the organized workers in that trade.

Without organization or union workingmen become the victims of each other—one will accept work for less than reasonable wages, for fear another may step in and take it. Combination among the workers means death to this system of reckless competition. It means mutual understanding, harmony of interests, fraternity of purpose, and finally industrial emancipation.

We organize to elevate our trade and craft from the degradation of low wages and long hours. We organize to obtain the full remuneration for the labor we perform, and to secure the leisure necessary for social enjoyment, intellectual improvement and physical rest.

We organize to abolish piece work and the system of botch work which it produces, and thus advance the standard of skill and proficiency among our members.

We organize to rescue ourselves and class from the poverty and dependence, the misery and uncertainty that are clouding our lives and crushing our aspirations.

We organize to assist each other to secure employment, for mutual aid in case of sickness or disability, to protect each other's rights and redress our wrongs, and to obtain adequate legislation that will secure our wages from the unscrupulous sharks who infest our trade.

These are but few of the reasons why we have organized the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The employer of labor is such from no motive of humanity, or no desire to give employment for the workingman's benefit, but from motives of self-interest alone—to obtain as much profit as possible out of the workingman's labor. In the employer's struggle to get rich, the workingman is constantly squeezed for more profit, either in the shape of more work, longer hours or less pay. Even if constantly employed, the workman gets barely enough to keep him in health and strength to perform the next day's labor.

Subdivision of labor is diminishing the necessity of skill in certain occupations; and the employment of machinery diminishes more and more the necessity for manual labor. And thus men are thrown out of employment. These industrial advancements are used not for the comfort and enjoyment of all, but for the benefit of the privileged few.

By this means business in various trades is monopolized by wealthy corporations and millionaires, and thus two distinct classes are being formed—the very rich and the very poor, *i. e., the aristocrats and the proletariat.* And this gulf of caste will widen more and more unless we arouse and save ourselves

To educate our class, to prepare it for the changes to come, to establish a system of co-operative industry in place of the wage system, to emancipate the workers from subjection to capitalists, these are our ultimate objects.

We organize to solve the labor question. We propose a peaceful and orderly solution of that question. Organization is imperative, or else in the struggle for existence we will be so reduced that no alternative will be left but to rise in a blind, insensate struggle to be wiped out in our own blood. And this we wish to avoid.

We need men of heart and brains, men of labor and brawn to legislate for us. The day of sentiment is past. We are approaching a great revolution, which, if based on organized action, is destined to assume control of the industries and government of the nation.

The working classes must organize, but organization is not the only desideratum. We need the education that springs from the discussion of social and economic questions. We should acquaint ourselves with the facts and evidence necessary to demonstrate beyond peradventure the principles of industrial independence.

The evils affecting labor are not well enough known to, or comprehended by, the public. Let the data be furnished and we can present a glaring indictment against the whole social system which now robs the masses to enrich the few.

The labor question is the *only* question to-day. Labor produces all wealth, hence all wealth should belong to its producers. Just so long as Labor does not receive the full result of its exertions the labor question will remain unsettled.

All that to-day deprives labor of its full reward is the vicious system that adds increase to capital at the expense of the working class. This increase is in the shape of rent, interest and profits. These three mainstays to the power of capital must be removed. In the first place settle the land question, so that each one will have a home secured, and thereby abolish rent. In the second place settle the finance question, so to have government money as the sole legal tender, and government banks only—all without interest. In the third place establish a system of national co-operation, whereby labor will employ itself, and carry on industry in its own co-operative trade unions. This will destroy profits by selling at cost, eliminating middlemen and securing the entire fruits of its own industry to the working class.

Until this last point is attained, there are many intermediary steps. First of all is a reduction in the hours of labor, so to give increased leisure and opportunities, and thus create new wants and aspirations and stimulate a desire for better social conditions. Child labor, contract prison labor, the truck system, and all kindred industrial evils, must be abolished.

For these purposes we organize; and to attain them, let us one and all dedicate our lives, our energies, and our sacred honor. It is a task worthy of our best efforts, and its consummation will bring more gladness and hope to the human race than any other reform of ancient or modern times. P. J. MCGUIRE,

in the Federation Souvenir.

BROTHERHOOD GOSSIP.

THE OHIO House of Representatives has passed an eight hour law.

AN EIGHT-HOUR law is now before the Legislature at Olympia, Washington.

THE PLASTERERS' and Bricklayers' Unions of Philadelphia are moving for the Eight Hour day.

VANCOUVER, BRIT. COL.—Carpenters' Union 617 instituted the card system Jan. 1, last, and it is working splendidly and bringing in many members, for under it we won't work with non-union men.

SAN JOSE, CAL.—This coast is overrun with wood-turners and carpenters, and we would advise all to stay away. By next Labor Day, there will be hardly an organized union that will not work eight hours.

EUREKA, CAL.—We find it difficult now to keep up our union, as a large number of the members think that now we have got the nine hours there is no more use for a Carpenters' Union, and will not attend the meetings.

HUNTINGTON, IND.—In this little city of 7,300 population, we have a strong carpenters union and unions of all trades with but few outside of these unions, and we have a central labor union for all with fully 1,000 organized labor men in town.

LOCKLAND, O.—W. Wolpert, died Feb. 21, 1891, from a cut in the abdomen done by a cut-off saw in a planing mill. We regret to know he was a suspended member of Union 703, having let himself run out only just a little while prior to his death.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.—One reason why our union has not prospered is that in the past the officers were builders and contractors on a small scale, and mostly employed cheap labor outside of the union. The sooner we get rid of contractors in our organization, the better.

THE EIGHT hour bill in the Pennsylvania Legislature is making good progress. Our Local Unions in this State should pour in resolutions to their Representatives and Senators in the Pennsylvania Legislature, and urge the passage of the Eight Hour Bill. It is Senate Bill No. 28, and House Bill No. 87.

NORRISTOWN, PA.—Early this month Union 388 started a movement to establish the nine-hour day with full pay. A petition to that effect has been circulated around among the contractors. Some of them discharged their men to offset the movement, but the men are not to be deterred in that way. The carpenters of Norristown are determined to have nine hours.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—The carpenters of this city have been on strike against Heller Bros. & Co. The firm was endeavoring to reduce the wages and force the men back to the ten hour day. The union men made a stand against this, and were sustained by the G. E. B., and, after over three weeks' strike, brought the firm to terms. The sum of $162 was sent from the general office to Union 171 in support of the men.

THE CARPENTER.

Published at No. 124 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Entered at the Post-office at Philadelphia as second-class matter

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 24, 1891.

A HARVARD STUDENT'S ESSAY ON OUR BROTHERHOOD.

The following very interesting paper has been prepared by Mr. F. R. Clow, a student of political economy in Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. It was prepared under direction of Prof. John G. Brooks, instructor in Political Economy. It is replete with facts and data concerning our United Brotherhood, and will prove very good reading. This is the essay:

The characteristic feature of modern industry, namely, the wages system, first appears as a controlling element about the middle of the fourteenth century. As early as 1350 we find in England in connection with the building trades the essential conditions of modern industrial life: a small employing class; a large laboring class; these laborers, being neither slaves, serfs, debtors, nor feudal subjects but freemen, nevertheless, do not work on their own account but work for wages. It is significant to note that with this introduction of the wage system we have the first appearance of trade unions and the first use of strikes and lockouts in the struggle between labor and capital. The carpenters of to day who are bearing the brunt of the fight on the side of labor are merely continuing the struggle which was begun by their fellow craftsman in the time of Edward III.

Without stopping to discuss the numberless trade organizations which have been formed by carpenters since the time of Edward III, we proceed to the organizations now existing in the United States. One of these must be dismissed with only a passing notice. The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners is an English union which was founded in 1860. In 1889 it consisted of 471 branches and 26,472 members; its cash balance was £53,140 ($250,000.) A few branches exist in the United States and their members are mostly carpenters who had been members of the Society in England or Canada, and who joined it here so as not to lose the benefits for which they had paid in heavy dues. In trade matters the Amalgamated Society supports the Brotherhood and the Brotherhood protects the Amalgamated Society. The latter, however, has such a small membership that its influence amounts to but little independently of the Brotherhood.

The Organization which represents the carpenters of the United States, is the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The Brotherhood was formed at a Convention held in Chicago, August 12, 1881. The call for this convention was issued by the Carpenter's Union of St. Louis, under the hand of P. J. McGuire, who served the Brotherhood as the General Secretary from the start, and has shown himself a most capable executive officer. In 1882 a convention was held at Philadelphia; since then conventions have been held biennially. From its very inception the Brotherhood has flourished; it is now one of the largest, if not the largest organization of laborers in a single trade in the world. Its growth is shown in the following table:

	No. of Unions.	No. of Members.	Amount of Benefits Paid.
1881	12	2,042	. . .
1882	23	3,780	. . .
1883	26	3,293	$ 1,500
1884	47	4,364	2,250
1885	80	5,789	5,700
1886	177	21,423	9,200
1887	306	25,466	16,275
1888	429	28,416	18,750
1889	527	31,491	25,575
1890	697	53,769	32,267

The figures relating to membership include beneficial members only. July 1st, 1890, the total membership was 77,596

At the same time that the above figures were compiled, July 1st, 1890, the distribution of the unions were as follows: "Of the 697 local unions, 21 are located in Canada, 47 are on the Pacific Coast, 107 are in the Southern States (17 of which are composed entirely of colored men), 85 are located in New England, 208 in the Middle States, and 229 are in the western States. New York heads the list with 95 unions; Pennsylvania comes next with 82 unions, and Massachusetts is third with 59 unions Illinois also has 59 unions and Ohio has 49 unions."

The supreme legislative body in the Brotherhood is the General Convention which meets biennially on the first Monday in August at the place designated by the preceding convention. The convention is composed of delegates from the local unions according to the following apportionment: "Unions having 100 members shall be entitled to one delegate; more than 100 and less than 500, two delegates; more than 500 and less than 1,000, three delegates; 1,000 or any greater number of member, four delegates." The last convention was held in Chicago, August 4-11, 1890. The next will be held in St. Louis in 1892.

The general executive officers are a President, Secretary, Treasurer, two Vice Presidents, and a general executive board, chosen by the general convention. The headquarters and general offices of the Brotherhood are fixed at Philadelphia, until November 1896. All the officers are chosen for two years.

The Secretary is the most important officer in the Brotherhood. He attends to the correspondence, grants charters, receives all money paid to the Brotherhood, keeps the financial accounts, publishes the official journal, and issues an annual report of his work.

The executive Board is composed of five members. It has power to authorize strikes, and its the accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer, issues orders on the Treasurer, and decide on points not settled by the constitution.

A local union may be organized by any number of carpenters and joiners, not less than ten. A charter costs ten dollars Several unions may exist in the same city or vicinity, but no union shall have branches or sub-unions. When a union has over 400 members it is advised to divide and form a second time. "Any local union which fails to hold regular meetings for the space of one month, shall forfeit its charter."

The officers of a local union are a President, Vice President, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, Conductor, Warden, at least three Trustees. The officers are elected for six months, except the trustees, who are elected in such a manner that one will retire every six months.

Regarding qualifications for membership, Section 1, of Article VI reads as follows: "A candidate to be admitted to beneficial membership in this United Brotherhood, must be a journeyman carpenter and joiner, engaged at wood work and competent to command average wages not less than 21 and not more than 50 years of age, except as hereinafter provided, and of good moral character, and sound health, and not afflicted with any disease, or subject to any complaint likely to endanger life or cause permanent disability. Section 2, extends the privilege to stair builders, millwrights, plaining mill bench hands, cabinet makers engaged at running wood working machinery. Certain persons disqualified for beneficial membership, such as apprentices and journeymen, under or over age, may be made honorary members. The chief difference between beneficial and honorary members is, that the former participate in all the benefits, while the latter can receive only strike benefits. It is provided in the Constitution that the admission fee shall not be less than two dollars, and the dues not less than thirty-five cents per month for beneficial members and ten cents for honorary members. The local unions frequently set the figures higher than this. The admission fee is often five dollars, sometimes ten, and rarely twenty-five. Fifty cents is a common rate for monthly dues.

Minute regulations are laid down in the Constitution about the admission of new members. The person wishing to join must fill out the regular application blank, and send it in by two members accompanied by the initiation fee. At the next meeting a special committee of three will be appointed to examine the qualifications of the candidate. After the committee reports, objections, if any, are called for. A two-thirds vote is necessary to admit a member. If the applicant is rejected his initiation fee is returned to him. All adjacent unions are notified of his rejection, and his name is published in the official paper.

By means of a clearance card a member can be transferred from one local union to another. Withdrawal cards are also granted entitling the holder to join any local union within a year without the payment of initiation fee.

The friendly society benefits form an important feature in the Carpenters' Brotherhood. The General Fund from which these benefits are paid is chiefly supplied by the per capita tax. Each local union sends monthly to the General Secretary a sum equal to ten cents per capita on its beneficial membership. It is provided, however, that in case of a deficiency the General Executive Board may "draw from the funds of each local union a sum not to exceed ten cents for each member." The benefits are of four sorts:

MEMBER'S FUNERAL BENEFIT.—On the death of a member his wife or heirs receive $200 if he has been a member over one year; if he has been a member less than one year and more than six months they receive $100. No benefit is paid, however, if the member died from "intemperance or his own improper conduct, or by any accident or disease incurred previous to joining the union or to becoming in benefit therein, or while on duty as a volunteer or militiaman, or by exposing himself to risks to which a carpenter and joiner is not usually liable."

WIFE FUNERAL BENEFIT.—On the death of his wife a member receives $50 if he has been in the union a year, or $25, if less than a year and more than six months, provided his wife was in good health at the time of his admission to membership. "Each member is entitled to the payment of only one wife funeral benefit."

DISABILITY BENEFIT.—A member who is permanently disabled by accident so as not to be able to follow his trade receives benefit according to the following schedule:

$100 on one year's membership.
200 " two " "
300 " three " "
400 " five " "

No benefit is paid however, if the accident be due to member's own negligence or the use of alcoholic drinks, or occurs while not working at his trade.

SICK BENEFITS.—These form no part of the scheme of the Brotherhood, but the local unions are authorized to provide sick benefits under regulations of their own. Many of the unions, though not all avail themselves of this privilege Union No 33, the largest in Boston, has the following provision regarding sick benefit: "Any member belonging to this union six calendar months and who is not more than three months in arrears shall, when unable to follow his employment, either from sickness or accident, receive as sick benefit the sum of three dollars per week for nine weeks; but if a member for twelve calendar months or more he shall receive six dollars per week for nine weeks." The system of sick benefits is regarded as a subordinate feature of the unions and is even looked upon with disfavor by some prominent members. Although the sick benefits are very attractive to some members, especially those who do not lay by for a rainy day, and are sometimes a strong inducement to bring in new members, still they are the occasion of much wrangling and hard feeling, and even of injustice. Instances have occurred when the amount of the benefit was made up by private subscription in the case of a member who was legally excluded from receiving sick benefit.

Regarding the funeral and disability benefits the General Secretary reported as follows at the last convention: "In the past two years 478 claims have been approved, and 126 disapproved. Of the 478 claims approved, 242 were for member's funeral benefits, 222 wife funeral benefits and 14 disability benefits, in all averaging 41 years of age, the lowest age being 18 and the highest 82. In duration of membership, 81 were less than one year a member, 174 between one and two years, and 223 over two years. Our general death rates based on benefits paid, including male and female deaths, averages about $6\frac{3}{4}$ to the thousand; including claims disapproved it will average $9\frac{1}{4}$ to the thousand—a few unions having exceeded this rate Counting only the males deaths it would average about $4\frac{1}{4}$ to the thousands. Estimating on our average membership, the actual cost of our benefit system the past year has been 90 cents per member, or $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per month."

But a trade union is primarily a fighting body. Its chief aim is to become powerful "for trade purposes," *i.e.*, able to wrest from the employer what it regards as the just due of the workman. We will now consider how the machinery we have been describing is used to attain this end. "In order to create a fund for the support of such members as may be engaged in legally authorized strikes or lockouts," each local union is required to set aside five cents per capita each month for a Protective Fund. This fund remains in the treasuries of the local unions and is no case sent to the general secretary or any general officer. It is never to be used for any purpose other than to support strikes and lockouts.

The General Executive Board has control of all trade matters. It can authorize a strike and appropriate the Protective Fund to support it.

"When any difficulty arises between the members of any union and their employes the members shall lay the matter before their local union, and if approved by the union the President shall appoint an Arbitration Committee to wait upon the employers and endeavor to adjust the difficulty. Said committee shall report at the next stated meeting." If the Arbitration Committee is unable to settle the difficulty the union votes on the question. If two-thirds of the members voting are in favor of a strike the Recording Secretary sends a "detailed account of the difficulty and the exact vote and action of the local union to the General Secretary." This officer will lay the matter before the General Executive Board immediately and report the decision to the local union. If the Board sustain the local union the latter may proclaim a strike and the members will receive strike benefit from the Protective Fund. Married men receive $5 a week and single men $4. In case the Protective Fund should become exhausted the General Executive Board has power to levy a special assessment. If the General Executive Board does not sustain the local union the latter may appeal to the General President for a general vote of all the unions. If the appeal is sustained by two-thirds of all the members voting the General President will instruct the Board to authorize the strike and grant the striking unions aid from the Protective Fund.

In large cities where there are several unions this arrangement is modified by the presence of a district council composed of representatives from the local unions. This council enables the local unions in the district to act as one body, and relieves the general office of a portion of its work. It has but little authority however; it must consult the unions on every important measure; it can proclaim a strike only after being authorized by the local unions in the district and by the General Executive Board. Occasionally after a strike has been virtually authorized by the unions and the General Executive Board the council is allowed its discretion as to the time or the particular manner of declaring a strike, or may declare the strike or not according as the proposed terms of settlement are rejected or granted by the employers.

This brings us to the walking delegate, an officer whose work has been greatly misrepresented and whose real work is but little understood. In a large city where there are hundreds or thousands of laborers in a single large union or several unions there is an immense amount of business which ought to come under the management of a single officer who could give his whole time to it, if necessary. This officer is the business agent, or walking delegate. He is appointed by the local union or by the district council and receives the pay of any ordinary laborer. We shall consider him only in his connection with the district council. As is the case with the council itself, his power is strictly defined. He can order a strike only at the direction of the council and after it has been approved by the local unions and the General Executive Board. The following words from one who has filled the office himself are to the point: "Many persons on the outside of labor organizations have been led to believe that the walking delegate struts around with power to go on any building he chooses and order the men out on a strike for the most frivolous cause There never was greater injustice done to the walking delegate or the organization he represents. His power is delegated to him by the men who employ him, and a delegate never 'strikes a job' until the men have an opportunity to state their grievances and vote for or against striking the job. If the vote is in the affirmative the delegate is ordered to call the men off by the organization, the same as an attorney carries out the wishes of a corporation that employs him. In the writer's five years' experience he has been obliged to strike but five jobs, while many have been threatened that have been settled without trouble."

The duties of the walking delegate are manifold. He runs a kind of employment agency for the trade He is on hand wherever there is a difficulty between carpenters and their employers. He solicits new members, and collects dues from the old. He visits the sick and the disabled. In short, he looks after the intersts of the union in every way.

The growing power of trade unions, and especially of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, led the employers in 1886 to organize themselves into the National Association of Builders. They hold an annual convention composed of delegates from the Builders' Exchanges. At the convention, which was held in St. Paul in June, 1890, the Secretary reported that the membership comprehended the "exchanges or associations of builders in thirty-five of the principal cities of the country."

The local unions of carpenters and the local Builders' Exchanges are frequently, as might be expected, antagonistic to each other. But on comparing the published statements of the two national organizations one is rather struck with the similarities than the differences. The Builders complain of a lack of skilled workmen; the Carpenters lament the low standards of skill in their trade; both parties, therefore, demand the establishment of some kind of an apprentice system. Both Builders and Carpenters wish to avoid strikes, and heartily recommend arbitration. Just now the chief aim of the Carpenters is to secure eight hours for a day's work. The Builders, in their last convention. refused to commit themselves by a resolution; yet many of the delegates were in favor of eight hours The Carpenters are waging war on the custom of sub-contracting; the Builders recognize the fact that great evils exist in connection with this custom, and have appointed a committee to investigate the matter. The Builders favor paying by the hour; the Carpenters have not yet expressed any decided opposition to it The Builders are ready, to a certain extent, to recognize the Brotherhood; the Builders' Association "would appeal to employers in building trades to recognize that there are many opportunities for good in associations of working men," to "aid and assist them in all just and honorable purposes," and to "take advantage of the opportunities afforded by associations to confer together."

The most prominent of the differences between the two organizations is seen in the measure of authority which the builders are willing to allow to the unions; they say in their declaration of principles "that such conferences (with representatives of the unions) should only be competent to report results to the individuals composing the various organizations participating, avoiding all forms of dictatorial authority." This evidently means that the builders are not willing that the laborers would act in a solid body through their unions; they emphasize individual liberty; the carpenters emphasize unity. This a vital point of difference, and, in fact, the foundation of all the other points of difference. Among these other points may be mentioned the employment of non-union men, the use of material made in non-union shops, and the posting of pickets in time of a strike.

The question of wages is one to which few general rules can be applied. The rate must be fixed in each locality by itself at the point where supply and demand will equal each other. Both carpenters and builders recognize this. In any given locality the carpenters do not, as is sometimes stated, try to establish a uniform rate of wages and reduce the amount of work which each man shall do in a day to a given standard. They merely establish the minimum rate for the locality. Above this rate they allow each workmen to receive as much as his work will command.

The builders as a body do not oppose giving the carpenters good wages, for the addition to the wage fund does not come out of their pockets, but out of the pockets of the owners and renters of houses. Individual builders will be content to pay good wages if all are obliged to pay the same. What the builders, individually, and as a body, do object to, and with good reason, is a sudden advance in wages such as will compel them to hire men at a higher rate on a job which has been estimated on and contracted for on the basis of a lower rate.

A word further should be said about sub contracting or "piece work." The carpenters do not oppose the payment of workmen on the basis of the amount of work done instead of the length of time spent, when the former method can be conveniently applied. What they do oppose is a method allied to the sweating system in manufactures. The contractor for a large building will sometimes sub-let portions of it. These sub-contractors are sometimes irresponsible persons, having no capital, whose sole interest is to get the job done as cheaply as possible by means of slipshod work, inferior workmen, and starvation wages. As can readily be seen, this system is injurious to both carpenters and the builders.

The Carpenters' Brotherhood has borne an important part in the recent labor agitations. The convention of 1888 decided that a concerted attempt should be made not later than June 1st, 1890, for the eight hour day. The American Federation of Labor then took up the movement and in March, 1890, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters was selected to lead in the demand for eight hours on May 1st. Within four weeks the Carpenters' Brotherhood had over 100 strikes on its hands. Before the season was over the number of strikes reached 144, involving 208 unions and 57,420 workmen The following figures are taken from the Secretary's report for July 1st, 1890:

	1889.	1890
Strikes for higher wages	10	14
" " eight hours a day . . .	1	42
" " nine hours a day	63	81
" " shorter hrs Saturdays	6	7
Against reductions in wages . . .	2	.
Total	82	144
Number of strikes won	78	132
" " " lost	2	8
" " " compromised .	2	4
Total	82	144

At their last general convention the carpenters thoroughly revised their Constitution. The new Constitution provides for only two Vice-Presidents, and they are no longer required to act as organizers. The General Executive Board is elected by the convention from different sections of the country, and must hold quarterly meetings. The monthly dues are raised to fifty cents and the per capita tax to fifteen cents. Strike benefit is uniformely placed at $6 per week. The work of the District Councils is enlarged and more clearly defined. It was provided that this new Constitution should be adopted as a whole. But when it was submitted to a vote many members refused to assent to certain sections in it. These were registered as voting against the entire Constitution, and the result was that the Constitution failed to receive the two-thirds vote necessary to carry it. As it was thought almost impossible to continue three years longer under the old Constitution, the new one has been submitted again with the provision that members may except certain sections and still vote for the Constitution as a whole. The vote is now (January, 1891) being taken in the local unions. The essential provisions of the new Constitution will undoubtedly be adopted, and possibly the entire Constitution.

NEW ORLEANS.—A vile "scab" named Fritz Stienfels is at work with certain unprincipled employers to injure the carpenters' unions of this city, and to get union men discharged. He is foreman of the machine hands in the Jackson Saw Mill, and we wish him known everywhere as a black-hearted traitor.

[Continued from page 6.]

931. PORT TOWNSEND—Fritz Mensing, Box 288.
SEATTLE—
351. Chas. Fisher, 317 6th St.
625. (Mill.) A. A. Button, 1420 5th St.
41. SPOKANE FALLS—H. Walden, Box 1340.
786. (Mill.)
646 SNOHOMISH (Mill)—J. T. Rogers.
197. TACOMA—H. McLean, Box 1011.
536. WHATCOM—L. McKinnon, Box 446.

WEST VIRGINIA.

261. BUCKHANNON—W. J. Alexander, Box 159
511. CHARLESTON—H. R. Samples Box 599.
226. CLARKSBURG—M. M. Bradford.
437. ELKINS—W. H. Head, Box 174.
516. GRAFTON—C. F. Burk.
719 HUNTINGTON—McClellan Roach.
475. NEW CUMBERLAND—Jacob Frank.
3. PIEDMONT—T. J. Pettit.
425. WELLSBURG—Samuel Patterson, Box 243.
3 WHEELING—R. Grosscurth, 82 New Jersey St.

WISCONSIN.

379. ASHLAND—Nels. Johnson, 811 4th Ave. West.
688 CHIPPEWA FALLS—Joseph Gay, 508 Bay St.
128 EAU CLAIRE—L. Arnold, 741 Second Ave.
378. LA CROSSE—Henry Edwards, 1913 S. 16th St.
MILWAUKEE—Secretary of District Council. Chr. Stein, 616 State St.
30. (Ger.) B. Platz, 1907 Fon Du Lac Ave.
228. (Ger.) John Schulte, 520 3d Av (rear).
290 (Ger.) August Triebs 1088 4th St.
318. (Ger.) F. Schuerer, 696 24th St.
572. Ed. Theis, 851 Astor St.
598. L. Mlowezinski, 383 Mitchell St.
472. NORTH LACROSSE—E. Knudsen, 1507 Avon St
532. OSHKOSH—Jos. Rutherford, 137 Scott St.
178. RHINELANDER—F. R. Lakin, Box 161
657. SHEBOYGAN (Ger.) H. Stoelting, 1427 3d St.
454. WEST SUPERIOR—W. J. Davgis. Box 241.

WYOMING TER.

558 CHEYENNE—E. Saudry, 416 E. 10th St.

FINANCIAL REPORTS.

RECEIPTS—January, 1891.

Balance, January 1, 1891	$7906 26
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	5527 42
" Rent of part of office building, etc.	10 00
" Supplies, etc	12 10
" J. S. W. Saunders	78 40
" Advertisers	131 00
Total	$3,656 18

EXPENSES—January, 1891.

For Printing	$673 75
" Office, etc	602 71
" Services of G. E. B	75 25
" December Tax A. F. of L.	90 00
" Badges and charms	224 80
" Traveling and organizing	39 55
" Benefits No. 1067 to 1092 inclusive	2950 00
Balance on hand, Feb 1, 1891	900 12
Total	$3,656 8

DETAILED EXPENSES—January, 1891.

Printing 750 Circulars general vote	$4 75
" 1 Ledger (special)	12 50
" 1000 Envelopes	1 25
" 500 Hon. Cards	2 75
" 10 000 Noteheads	25 00
" 2000 Constitutions	30 00
" 10 000 Mem. Cards	25 00
" 975 Postals	2 75
" 100-200 Page Ledgers	112 00
" 45-300 " "	92 00
" 5-400 " "	15 00
" 6-600 " "	33 00
" 47 000 Copies January Journal	299 00
" 1000 Clearances Cards	2 50
" 5000 Appeals	7 50
" 1000 Circulars	8 75
Wrapping and Mailing Jan. Journal	23 15
Postage on January Journal	27 65
Expressage on Supplies, Etc.	47 34
Postage on Letters and Supplies	35 85
750 Stamped Envelopes for new general vote	17 25
1000 Stamped Envelopes and 500 Postals	27 00
10 Telegrams	5 21
Salary and Clerk Hire	382 66
Services of G. E. B	75 25
Office Rent for January	25 00
1024 Badges and 24 charms	224 80
Capita Tax A. F. of L. for Dec.	90 00
C. A. Rockwood, organizing	2 40
Geo. W. Waterbury, organizing expenses of Stamford Union in organizing Norwalk, Conn	17 00
Owen Sirger, organizing	5 20
" "	2 00
Edward Shattuck "	6 75
Hugh McKay "	6 20
Quarterly Post Office Box Rent	3 00
Stationery, and twine	2 90
Incidentals	1 70
Janitor for cleaning office	4 00
Benefit No. 1068 Charles Bates	100 00
" 1069 Mrs. S. J. Williams	50 00
" 1070 Joseph H. Peters	200 00
" 1071 John Lundin	100 00
" 1072 Mrs. Margeret Ilg	50 00
" 1073 Mrs. Catherine C. Hall,	50 00
" 1074 Mrs. Ellen Corbett	50 00
" 1075 August Junghlood	200 00
" 1076 Mrs. Salome Markham	50 00
" 1077 L. H. Eilers	100 00
" 1078 Mrs. Maria Felereisen	50 00
" 1079 Mrs. Flore Aubut Giffard	50 00
" 1080 William Schellinger	300 00
" 1081 Henry Grommoll	200 00
" 1082 Lafayette S. Hudson	100 00
" 1083 Archibald Paton	200 00
" 1084 Louis Beicht	100 00
" 1085 Charles Benson	200 00
" 1086 W. A. Dennis	200 00
" 1087 Frank Fuhs	100 00
" 1088 Mrs. Cepha Johnson	50 00
" 1089 Mrs. Mary E. Stokes	50 00
" 1090 Mrs. Mary R. Watkins	50 00
" 1091 Mrs. E. M. Heatley	50 00
" 1092 Samuel Darby	300 00
Total	$4 656 05

PROTECTIVE FUND.

Report of all moneys received for Protective Fund from JANUARY 1st, 1891, to JANUARY 31st, 1891 (inclusive).

All moneys received since JANUARY 31st, will be reported in the MARCH CARPENTER.

No. of Union.	Amount.	No. of Union.	Amount.	No. of Union.	Amount.	No. of Union.	Amount.
3—	$54 75	206—	$4 60	377—	$1 15	535—	$0 60
9—	4 15	208—	3 20	380—	3 05	558—	1 10
19—	2 50	232—	70	387—	3 30	571—	1 20
37—	4 00	233—	65	391—	3 70	574—	70
43—	5 70	236—	1 15	396—	3 10	580—	1 35
44—	1 80	243—	2 05	398—	2 60	600—	70
48—	8 95	245—	3 70	401—	2 20	613—	1 40
56—	152 85	248—	1 45	412—	1 85	615—	2 75
58—	1 00	255—	1 40	425—	40	656—	85
71—	1 50	258—	3 25	454—	3 20	670—	1 85
76—	2 20	268—	2 45	455—	2 90	677—	2 70
91—	2 15	280—	10 60	458—	4 10	684—	5 30
131—	3 50	285—	2 85	466—	3 05	691—	1 40
136—	1 90	287—	2 65	469—	6 30	693—	1 00
151—	50	332—	1 90	478—	5 75	697—	3 95
166—	6 40	341—	3 10	492—	2 35	732—	15 20
177—	21 00	342—	3 00	493—	10 75	738—	1 45
193—	1 40	348—	2 00	495—	50	745—	1 00
202—	2 30	351—	20 30				
Total							$398 55

MONEYS RECEIVED

DURING THE MONTH ENDING JANUARY 31, 1891.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. without delay.

All money received in FEBRUARY will be published in next month's (MARCH) paper. This report includes all moneys received by the G. S. from the Local Unions for tax and supplies for the month of JANUARY only.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—	$40 20	160—	$2 25	319—	$1 40	478—	$3 70
2—	29 40	161—	4 60	320—	2 22	479—	2 00
3—	11 80	162—	13 20	321—	2 70	480—	8 30
4—	46 40	163—	9 60	322—	. .	481—	19 35
5—	14 50	164—	32 30	323—	1 60	482—	14 10
6—	3 45	165—	44 05	324—	. . .	483—	25 50
7—	11 30	166—	12 80	325—	11 50	484—	10 00
8—	36 80	167—	7 30	326—	1 00	485—	. . .
9—	8 30	168—	10 00	327—	. . .	486—	4 80
10—	21 20	169—	15 40	328—	4 90	487—	10 40
11—	50 50	170—	3 20	329—	3 70	488—	5 45
12—	11 70	171—	52 10	330—	2 20	489—	. . .
13—	. . .	172—	16 50	331—	1 70	490—	11 05
14—	1 90	173—	1 00	332—	1 82	491—	3 50
15—	6 70	174—	1 30	333—	25	492—	4 65
16—	1 55	175—	35 70	334—	4 80	493—	7 47
17—	4 80	176—	9 52	335—	17 50	494—	1 50
18—	3 50	177—	22 00	336—	10 65	495—	1 00
19—	5 00	178—	2 60	337—	7 40	496—	12 00
20—	17 10	179—	18 25	338—	3 30	497—	22 10
21—	16 50	180—	10 80	339—	. . .	498—	8 30
22—	67 70	181—	. . .	340—	55 00	499—	7 80
23—	. . .	182—	10 00	341—	6 70	500—	. . .
24—	5 10	183—	2 20	342—	1 00	501—	2 50
25—	31 40	184—	1 50	343—	7 20	502—	5 70
26—	6 15	185—	27 00	344—	9 85	503—	2 80
27—	12 60	186—	50	345—	4 75	504—	2 00
28—	50 80	187—	5 20	346—	3 30	505—	. . .
29—	83 55	188—	9 80	347—	3 00	506—	12 00
30—	17 50	189—	3 90	348—	5 00	507—	12 10
31—	3 10	190—	90	349—	7 50	508—	12 00
32—	3 50	191—	10 50	350—	. . .	509—	33 70
33—	60 60	192—	. . .	351—	40 60	510—	. . .
34—	3 30	193—	2 80	352—	15 20	511—	4 00
35—	2 50	194—	9 65	353—	90	512—	4 80
36—	83 60	195—	3 50	354—	10 00	513—	22 50
37—	8 50	196—	3 00	355—	3 95	514—	1 75
38—	5 20	197—	13 00	356—	4 00	515—	17 80
39—	7 70	198—	31 90	357—	5 40	516—	1 40
40—	15 50	199—	14 70	358—	6 00	517—	. . .
41—	14 10	200—	. . .	359—	7 90	518—	19 00
42—	12 95	201—	7 10	360—	7 00	519—	. . .
43—	11 40	202—	4 60	361—	7 00	520—	. . .
44—	2 60	203—	12 10	362—	3 70	521—	8 60
45—	2 80	204—	. . .	363—	1 30	522—	. . .
46—	. . .	205—	12 50	364—	2 00	523—	. . .
47—	9 90	206—	9 20	365—	1 00	524—	. . .
48—	18 25	207—	15 70	366—	. . .	525—	1 80
49—	5 50	208—	10 40	367—	14 90	526—	16 40
50—	17 90	209—	11 50	368—	7 95	527—	2 40
51—	23 00	210—	. . .	369—	. . .	528—	4 80
52—	6 15	211—	61 90	370—	4 30	529—	2 00
53—	4 85	212—	15 60	371—	4 40	530—	5 55
54—	. . .	213—	2 00	372—	5 00	531—	2 60
55—	20 60	214—	4 50	373—	. . .	532—	11 30
56—	5 70	215—	6 80	374—	3 50	533—	. . .
57—	2 10	216—	12 60	375—	. . .	534—	1 70
58—	1 80	217—	. . .	376—	1 80	535—	1 20
59—	7 50	218—	. . .	377—	4 30	536—	35 00
60—	10 20	219—	10 50	378—	. . .	537—	. . .
61—	23 80	220—	6 00	379—	. . .	538—	2 05
62—	. . .	221—	4 55	380—	6 25	539—	. . .
63—	19 30	222—	9 10	381—	12 05	540—	. . .
64—	16 80	223—	4 30	382—	47 00	541—	. . .
65—	7 00	224—	. . .	383—	1 50	542—	. . .
66—	2 30	225—	14 60	384—	8 05	543—	. . .
67—	7 60	226—	1 55	385—	8 30	544—	. . .
68—	7 70	227—	8 80	386—	1 70	545—	2 00
69—	. . .	228—	23 30	387—	5 90	546—	10 25
70—	3 70	229—	8 80	388—	4 20	547—	2 50
71—	3 00	230—	28 90	389—	7 00	548—	12 00
72—	1 25	231—	2 40	390—	1 50	549—	. . .
73—	10 00	232—	1 40	391—	8 40	550—	6 00
74—	10 20	233—	1 30	392—	2 70	551—	2 50
75—	. . .	234—	14 80	393—	7 50	552—	. . .
76—	5 65	235—	4 30	394—	1 25	553—	. . .
77—	1 50	236—	2 15	395—	6 95	554—	8 70
78—	8 65	237—	24 55	396—	2 20	555—	1 10
79—	2 75	238—	11 20	397—	. . .	556—	. . .
80—	1 80	239—	17 70	398—	5 20	557—	. . .
81—	1 50	240—	7 65	399—	. . .	558—	6 20
82—	11 40	241—	. . .	400—	11 25	559—	. . .
83—	21 40	242—	. . .	401—	4 40	560—	1 80
84—	. . .	243—	4 10	402—	10 00	561—	. . .
85—	. . .	244—	. . .	403—	7 60	562—	8 60
86—	3 00	245—	13 40	404—	7 00	563—	4 70
87—	6 50	246—	24 30	405—	10 00	564—	6 60
88—	7 30	247—	15 80	406—	10 00	565—	4 10
89—	6 80	248—	1 70	407—	9 70	566—	7 60
90—	12 30	249—	16 35	408—	2 00	567—	12 45
91—	4 30	250—	4 20	409—	. . .	568—	1 00
92—	5 90	251—	. . .	410—	53 30	569—	15 00
93—	15 70	252—	. . .	411—	. . .	570—	72
94—	1 30	253—	. . .	412—	2 70	571—	2 40
95—	1 70	254—	10 00	413—	50	572—	10 80
96—	17 20	255—	3 30	414—	. . .	573—	. . .
97—	2 60	256—	25	415—	. . .	574—	1 40
98—	6 20	257—	28 70	416—	6 00	575—	8 90
99—	2 30	258—	9 00	417—	1 00	576—	. . .
100—	2 70	259—	1 70	418—	2 50	577—	. . .
101—	1 70	260—	1 90	419—	5 90	578—	. . .
102—	3 00	261—	1 60	420—	3 10	579—	2 70
103—	8 60	262—	. . .	421—	. . .	580—	3 70
104—	12 35	263—	6 00	422—	3 30	581—	1 00
105—	1 30	264—	3 35	423—	. . .	582—	2 20
106—	. . .	265—	. . .	424—	3 50	583—	. . .
107—	10 40	266—	2 80	425—	80	584—	4 65
108—	25 60	267—	5 40	426—	12 50	585—	3 20
109—	43 80	268—	4 85	427—	. . .	586—	2 60
110—	2 10	269—	. . .	428—	3 20	587—	13 00
111—	5 10	270—	8 80	429—	10 00	588—	. . .
112—	. . .	271—	. . .	430—	. . .	589—	. . .
113—	11 00	272—	1 80	431—	5 70	590—	3 40
114—	3 40	273—	27 50	432—	. . .	591—	5 00
115—	4 00	274—	5 10	433—	. . .	592—	. . .
116—	19 35	275—	5 90	434—	5 25	593—	. . .
117—	. . .	276—	15 20	435—	4 35	594—	1 00
118—	6 10	277—	36 45	436—	2 20	595—	11 00
119—	24 60	278—	. . .	437—	1 90	596—	90
120—	. . .	279—	5 20	438—	5 50	597—	. . .
121—	5 70	280—	21 50	439—	. . .	598—	11 80
122—	13 70	281—	. . .	440—	. . .	599—	. . .
123—	. . .	282—	90	441—	1 90	600—	1 40
124—	6 10	283—	. . .	442—	. . .	601—	9 50
125—	. . .	284—	. . .	443—	1 60	602—	. . .
126—	2 85	285—	5 70	444—	4 00	603—	7 60
127—	4 60	286—	12 50	445—	. . .	604—	27 50
128—	1 70	287—	4 40	446—	22 50	605—	2 32
129—	6 80	288—	22 20	447—	1 90	606—	4 10
130—	11 90	289—	6 15	448—	. . .	607—	1 50
131—	7 00	290—	33 90	449—	12 60	608—	. . .
132—	12 70	291—	15 20	450—	2 70	609—	11 00
133—	2 80	292—	2 80	451—	16 50	610—	10 00
134—	7 40	293—	5 50	452—	10 00	611—	10 00
135—	3 40	294—	6 20	453—	9 70	612—	3 56
136—	2 95	295—	15 60	454—	8 00	613—	2 80
137—	4 20	296—	14 40	455—	5 20	614—	3 80
138—	16 50	297—	. . .	456—	1 95	615—	5 50
139—	2 90	298—	2 60	457—	5 70	616—	3 90
140—	13 55	299—	25 10	458—	9 65	617—	6 30
141—	6 45	300—	6 10	459—	10 50	618—	. . .
142—	56 50	301—	6 60	460—	4 40	619—	3 55
143—	3 50	302—	4 40	461—	2 20	620—	5 20
144—	9 60	303—	. . .	462—	1 20	621—	. . .
145—	. . .	304—	9 90	463—	12 10	622—	1 00
146—	7 90	305—	. . .	464—	6 10	623—	10 00
147—	. . .	306—	11 20	465—	9 20	624—	18 10
148—	5 30	307—	. . .	466—	19 35	625—	10 20
149—	. . .	308—	. . .	467—	4 00	626—	1 30
150—	5 10	309—	8 90	468—	23 75	627—	3 10
151—	5 10	310—	. . .	469—	3 30	628—	15 50
152—	4 80	311—	8 95	470—	2 40	629—	. . .
153—	. . .	312—	. . .	471—	19 50	630—	. . .
154—	. . .	313—	4 60	472—	. . .	631—	9 20
155—	9 10	314—	2 60	473—	8 20	632—	1 80
156—	2 00	315—	5 80	474—	5 60	633—	8 95
157—	10 00	316—	6 70	475—	. . .	634—	1 20
158—	7 80	317—	. . .	476—	10 40	635—	24 05
159—	4 60	318—	49 80	477—	11 40	636—	2 10
637—	$11 78	665—	$1 30	698—	$2 00	721—	$16 00
638—	10 00	666—	2 10	694—	5 90	722—	1 50
639—	4 00	667—	8 50	695—	4 25	723—	1 00
640—	1 80	668—	23 80	696—	10 85	724—	1 20
641—	. . .	669—	13 50	697—	2 20	725—	. . .
642—	2 10	670—	. . .	698—	6 00	726—	. . .
643—	1 40	671—	. . .	699—	5 70	727—	6 10
644—	2 40	672—	90	700—	2 00	728—	3 10
645—	1 10	673—	. . .	701—	2 70	729—	4 10
646—	. . .	674—	1 80	702—	3 45	730—	4 70
647—	7 15	675—	2 20	703—	4 20	731—	8 40
648—	4 80	676—	3 80	704—	12 50	732—	26 60
649—	3 80	677—	6 30	705—	10 00	733—	1 70
650—	4 80	678—	9 20	706—	6 00	734—	3 60
651—	2 60	679—	2 00	707—	3 50	735—	50
652—	. . .	680—	2 50	708—	3 60	736—	. . .
653—	5 15	681—	16 40	709—	4 30	737—	10 00
654—	4 40	682—	2 40	710—	21 70	738—	3 40
655—	. . .	683—	8 65	711—	4 70	739—	8 00
656—	1 70	684—	13 50	712—	7 40	740—	4 25
657—	14 70	685—	. . .	713—	1 60	741—	2 70
658—	2 70	686—	10 00	714—	1 00	742—	4 60
659—	2 30	687—	35 80	715—	2 70	743—	6 80
660—	. . .	688—	90	716—	8 30	744—	4 27
661—	1 40	689—	11 60	717—	5 20	745—	3 00
662—	5 40	690—	. . .	718—	4 50		
663—	1 10	691—	2 50	719—	2 00		
664—	3 40	692—	3 00	720—	1 20		
		Total					$5,529 42

EXPULSIONS.

G. W. CHENGWETH from Union 619, Kansas City, Mo. for scabbing in Chicago in August and using funds of union.

J. E. HAZZARD from Union 460, So. Denver, Col., for sub-contracting.

JAMES MCCORMAC from Union 575, Fairhaven, Wash., for obtaining money from brothers under false pretenses.

WM. BECKER from Union 489, Salt Lake City, Utah, for dishonesty.

JOHN AEBY and DOMINICK ZUSSIZ from Union 214 Louisville, Ky., for scabbing in taking the places of men who would not work ten hours.

WINFIELD LADDE from Union 543, Ridgefield, Conn., for drunkenness and being a discredit to the union.

JOHN DETVEN and FRED KLAPPER from Union 5, St. Louis, Mo., for violating trade rules.

SCOTT BOWLES from Union 503, Pittsburgh, Pa., for defrauding the union.

W. S. PERRY from Union 511, Charleston, W. Va., for violating Art. VI, Sec. 5, and contempt.

I. MORALIS, F. SANDROLK and E. SIMON from Union 789, New Orleans, La., for working ten hours.

LEWIS F. WINEGAR from Union 453, Auburn, N. Y., for creating discension in the union.

WILLIS RITCHE from Union 356, Marietta, O., for misrepresentation of qualifications for membership.

HONIS KULIS, Union 115, Erie, Pa., violation of U. S. laws.

WM. E. COLE, Union 138, Cambridge. Reporting what transpired at the meetings to suspended members.

CHARLES EARL from Union 299, Indianapolis, Ind., on business principles.

JACOB KING from Union 249, New Orleans, for being expelled from Union 76 and joining 249, without notifying us of his former expulsion.

F. S. NEWDECKER from Union 389, Sheffield, for violation of obligation.

WM. J. COLEMAN from Union 483, San Francisco, Cal., for breach of trust.

F. G. FLOOD from Union 509, New York, for misappropriating money.

MARRION BARRICKLAW from Union 612, Blaine Wash., for violation of obligation.

CYCLONE RELIEF FUND.

L. U. No. 48	$5 00
" 107	5 00
" 112	5 00
" 214	5 00
" 298	2 00
" 401	5 00
" 459	5 00
" 468	2 00
	$ 34 60
Reported in December CARPENTER	557 70
	$592 30

All Local Unions not credited with money sent will please report to the G. S. or Secretary of the Committee, A. H. AYERS, 51 Penn street, Wilkes Barre, Pa.

TWENTY SIX NEW UNIONS.

Since our last issue, or from January 20th, to February 23rd, charters have been granted to twenty six new unions. This now makes 751 Local Unions in good standing under our jurisdiction. The twenty seven new unions are as follows; 106 E. Boston, Mass. (Strip Joiners,) 113 St. Louis, ; Mo. 149 Irvington, N. Y. 157, Hangleville, Ind.; 168 Toledo, O. (German); 182, St. Paul, Minn. (Mill Hands) 254 Puyallup, Wash. 265 Hackensack, N.; 278, Mercer, Pa.; 350, Columbus O. (North Side); 415, Arransas Harbor, Tex.; 427, Spartanburg, S. C.; 429, Seymour, Ind.; 432, Pine Bluff, Ark.; 452, Minneapolis, Minn.; 587, Grove City, Pa.; 610, Tocoma, Wash.; (Mill Hands); 611, Galveston, Tex. (German); 638, Morristown, N. J; 646, Pittsburg, Kan.: 686, Buna Vista, Va.; 747, Fair-Chance, Pa; 748, San Angelo, Tex.; 749, Meridian, Miss.; 750, Asbury Park, N. J.; and 751, Scranton, Pa.; (Providence.)

A WARNING AGAINST EDGAR ALLEN.

Edgar Allen, a carpenter and member of Union 154, Marlboro, Mass., left Newport, R. I., December 27th and got work in Fall River, Mass. He pleaded poverty to the President of Union 403 of Fall River, Mass., and was advanced $6 from the treasury of Union 403. He promised to refund it on his return to Marlboro, but has never done so. His wife accompanied him. The Fall River Union has been informed that when Edgar Allen was in Newport, he beat his board bills, and took away $10 worth of tools from a brother member.

BEST PLANE IN THE WORLD

On 30 Days' Trial.

THE GAGE SELF-SETTING PLANE.

We will send, on *30 days' trial*, a No. 2, or a No. 4 Self-Setting Smoothing Plane to any town in the United States where they are not introduced, on the conditions below mentioned.

It will cost nothing to try this Plane if you do not keep it.

We will send a No. 2 or No. 4 Self-Setting Plane, *all charges prepaid*, to your town on receipt of price. You are to *use* and *thoroughly test it*. If you don't want to keep it *for any reason*, or, *if you want your money more than you do the plane* return the plane to us as sent, at *our expense*, within 30 days and we will at once *refund* you *your money*.

Remember it costs nothing if you do not keep it.

We refer to the Editor of this paper.
Send for testimonials.

OFFICE OF

GAGE TOOL COMPANY,

VINELAND, N. J., November 13th, 1890

To P. J. McGUIRE,
Gen. Sec., C. & J. of A., Phila., Pa.,

Dear Sir:—We have had no time as yet to prepare our advertisement. We are behind, not only in shipping our orders for planes, but also in forwarding pencils to different Unions. The demand has increased so much beyond our expectations. We hope soon to be up with orders. Please say to the Unions, in our advertising column, that we will hurry their orders on as fast as possible.

We are this day in receipt of the following letter, which please copy in our column, and let it stand for our "ad" this month.

BELLAIRE, OHIO, November 10th, 1890,

To the Gage Tool Co., Vineland, N. J.,

Enclosed you will find United States Express Co's money order for one dollar and seventy-five cents ($1 75), for which send me one gross bevel edge red cedar pencils with our union card printed on one side. Enclosed you will find copy of card desired printed. I have received two or three pencils from you, I intended sending sooner, would forget to get union's permission. If this order proves satisfactory, no doubt will order more. I have three of your planes, they can beat any plane they bring along. Hoping to hear from you soon, I am,

Yours truly, GEO. W. CURTIS,
Box 20, Bellaire, Ohio.

Union No. 17, Bellaire, Ohio, U. B. of C. & J. of A.
Meets every Thursday Evening, at 7.30 P. M.

We sell Carpenters' Red Cedar Bevel Edge Lead Pencils. BEST QUALITY, with your Union card printed on the broad side opposite our own

at - - -	$1.75 per gross, Net.	F. O. B.,
5 gross lots - -	1.50 " " "	Vineland, N. J.
Our card on both sides	1.50 " " "	

We sell at these prices to ADVERTISE Our SELF-SETTING BENCH PLANE.

CAN YOU GET A BETTER ADVERTISEMENT FOR YOUR PURPOSE?

GAGE TOOL COMPANY, Vineland N. J.

THE CARPENTER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month

AT

124 North Ninth St., Phila., Pa.,

P. J. McGUIRE, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the Post-Office at Philadelphia, Pa., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: — Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and moneys to

P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 24, 1891.

RESULT OF VOTE ON THE TWENTY SECTIONS.

The general vote on the twenty sections submitted in circular of G S., dated December 31st, 1890, has been carefully canvassed and compiled and the necessary two-thirds vote, and are consequently adopted. Sections 16 and 47 are Sections 11, 27, 29, 31, 32, 34, 50, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59 and 66, not having received a two-third vote, are declared rejected, and are not the law. The law in the old Detroit Constitution in these cases remains in force. General President Kliver came to Philadelphia the evening of February 11th, 1891, when the vote closed. He remained in session with the G. E. B. during their canvass of the vote on February 14th and 16th. The G. P., G. S., and old G. E B. all agree in finding the general result to be as above noted.

Returns were received from 492 Local Unions, and the largest total vote was 12,009 votes, and was cast on Sec. 15. The total vote on each section averages over 11,000 votes cast. The total result on each section is a follows:

	For.	*Against.*	
Sec.	11, 7869	4080	
"	15, 8843	3167	(carried.)
"	16, 7288	4411	(old law.)
"	27, 6191	5450	
"	29, 6975	4379	
"	31, 6567	4716	
"	32, 6692	4700	
"	34, 6231	5093	
"	47, 6272	5003	(old law.)
"	50, 6808	4648	
"	53, 6365	4595	
"	54, 4259	6705	
"	55, 6067	4653	
"	56, 3868	6802	
"	57, 4335	5801	
"	58, 4384	6050	
"	59, 4186	6408	
"	66, 6334	4215	
"	96, 6972	3217	(carried.)
"	116, 7559	3101	(carried.)

All the sections above enumerated received a majority vote, except Sections 54, 56, 57, 58 and 59, relating to increase in tax and Protective Fund, and to sending of same monthly to the general office. But as a two-third vote is the law in our organization, of course the sections getting only a majority vote could not be declared adopted.

The vote on the twenty sections added greatly to the work of the general office. If there were any doubt as to the impracticability and folly of voting and sending in returns on the Chicago Constitution, one hundred and eighty-three sections, section by section, the late vote on twenty sections has proven the fact. To compile such a vote on one hundred and eighty-three sections would have entailed a month's work for one man. It would have been an amazing task.

PERSONAL.

BRO. DAVID A. FARREN, an old and esteemed member of Union No. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., has entered business as an Undertaker at 324 N. 21st street, Philadelphia. Any of our members who are ever under the necessity of securing the services of an undertaker, will find Bro. Farren thoroughly reliable.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

(READ THESE IN THE LOCAL UNIONS.)

THE NEW law Section 66 as to Contractors has not been adopted.

THE LAW for proxy representation of the unions on the Pacific Coast has been beaten.

CUSHING'S MANUAL is no longer in use in our Locals. Roberts' Manual is now the authority and law.

NEW Constitutions will be ready March 1, 1891. The price will be five cents per copy. Let the Local Unions send in their orders at once.

THE HEADQUARTERS of the U. B. will remain in Philadelphia, for the present, as the law to keep headquarters here has not been defeated.

EACH OFFICER and member should get a copy of the newly revived Chicago Constitution. Read it and become familiar with it. Copies can be had March 1, 1891.

THE PROVISIONS of the Chicago Constitution must be sent to the G. S. the same as usual. B. was installed in office on Feb. 17, 1891, and remained in session until Feb. 21, 1891.

THIS JOURNAL was delayed this month so to publish the result of the recent vote of the Locals on the 20 sections and to give a report of the final proceedings of the old G. E. B, and of the Vice Presidents and of the new G. E. B. the latter body adjourned Feb. 21, 1891.

HONORARY Cards and Withdrawal Cards are to be no longer used in the U. B. The only cards now are Membership Cards and clearances. Honorary members are to be classed and known now as non-beneficial members and should be given cards of membership, same as members in full benefits.

FOR THE month of January, 1891, after paying all bills due, the books of the G. S. show the largest cash balance on hand of any period in the history of the U. B. The cash balance is $9,000, suplus from the capita tax to the general office. The funeral benefits paid for the month amount to $2,950.

THERE is some talk in one or two unions about Secession! Certain elements in these unions are slyly urging the members to cut loose from the U. B. Wherever such members are found, rest assured you will find they have some private ax to grind. Let such members be dealt with according to our laws, and put them individually on the outside of the organization as soon as possible. Members of that class are disloyal and are traitors, and should be expelled as traitors.

THE G. S. desires to thank the various Local Unions to the number of two hundred or more unions, which have sent in votes of confidence in, and resolutions of endorsement of, the stand taken by the G. S. in the recent controversy with the old G. E. B. as to the Chicago Constitution. The G. S. feels his position has been well sustained in the adoption of Section 15 of the Chicago Constitution. Hence he will make no further reply to the late circular of the old G. E. B. and thus the controversy ends as far as the G. S. is concerned. Let us all clasp hands now and go to work to build up the organization.

IN A COMPUTATION, made by the G. S. and published in last month's CARPENTER. the G. S. estimated the possible cost of the new G. E. B. would be $425 per meeting, or $1,700 per year, while under the old system the cost would be about $1,900 per year. The bills rendered for the meeting of the new G. E. B. the past week, we are pleased to say, are, indeed, below the figure estimated by the G. S. In each case the expenses of each member of the G. E. B. for railroad fare, hotel, lost time, etc., are less than the sum given in the estimate made by the G. S. The total expenses of the new G. E B. are $409.05, which will be about $1,636 per year, instead of $1,900 per year under the old system. This proves it to be the cheaper system to have the new G. E. B.

THE ESSAYS on the best plan to secure a good attendance at the meetings, are pouring in quite numerously, and many of them are novel, and all of them are interesting. Next month's paper will give the name of the prize winner.

VISITS OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

Within the past two months Gen. Sec. McGuire has addressed public meetings of carpenters in Norfolk, Va.; Jeannette, Pa.; Cleveland, O.; Scranton, Pa; Long Branch, N. J.; Stamford, Conn.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Harrisburg, Pa., and Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE PRESENT Management of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics of New York is in every respect satisfactory to the wage workers of the Empire State, and Governor Hill should make no change in the head of that Bureau. Mr. Chas. F. Peck, Chief of the Bureau, and Mr. E. J. Kean, his Assistant, have done excellent work in their commendable reports year after year. Mr. Peck has shown himself a fair [illegible] the wage workers. Mr. Kean is a well-tried member of Typographical Union No.

AN ANSWER TO BOB BEATTY.

VICKSBURG, MISS., February 2, 1891.

Bro. P. J McGuire.

DEAR SIR: In the last CARPENTER I see a piece from the pen of Bro. Beatty, of of Brooklyn, in which he says there must be uniform wages all over the land. Now, I differ very much from Bro. Beatty on this subject. I think it is impossible to adopt his views. One reason I will give, it would be unjust to the contractors, for the reason that all mechanics are not of the same grade. Some of them are not worth more than $2.50 per day, while others can command $3, so you see that plan would not work. Another objection, and a very serious one, is the cost of living in this country in different localities is vastly different. Down here, board is from 5 to 6 dollars per week, whilst in other places you can get board at from 3 to 4 dollars per week. I hope the Brother does not mean to throw out all who cannot command the highest wages. If that were so you would soon have no union at all, as a large majority is on that list. My plan and the one we have adopted here in Vicksburg is to set a minimum and let the bosses and the state of trade regulate all above the minimum. We set ours at $2.25 per day, and he who cannot command that must get out of the union. We find this plan works well and would recommend all localities to try it.

Well, we have organized a Building Trades League that takes in all classes of mechanics, and the league has issued cards of different color for every three months. In order to get one of these working cards a member has to pay three months dues in advance to his local union; the said card has seal of the union attached and signed by the F. S. This system will get rid of all scabs and dead-beats. The system went into effect just one week ago, we notified the contractors and they agreed to our system and the result is we have but three scabs in town to-night and they will go to morrow. That is not all, we have got all contractors to sign an agreement to meet and organize a builders' exchange this week. I feel justly proud that I belong to a carpenters union in Vicksburg. I have only been a member about three years and I feel that the Brother has the age on me, on the other hand I have served an apprenticeship of thirty-nine years. If my views will add any interest or benefit I will be proud of it. My excuse for offering those few suggestions is my interest in the welfare of the craft.

As regards the best plan to make members attend the meetings, I believe the card system to be the best. Why? Because the members are always in good standing and do not stay away because they are in arrears. Another reason, the treasury is always in a healthy condition, and my experience of thirty years as an Odd Fellow is at least worthy of consideration in this respect.

J. FRENCH.

KEEP AWAY FROM ST. LOUIS, MO.

At a special meeting of the Carpenters Council of St. Louis, held February 13th, a committee was appointed to wait on the Officers of the St. Louis Elevated Railway Co. to try and induce them to make a Union Job of said Company's work. The committee waited on the Superintendent J. McKee, and asked him for a conference, He refused to confer with us and told us and told us that he would hire whom he pleased, and pay what wages he pleased, and that if the men were not satisfied they could get to h—l out of the job, as he could get any number of men. They have advertised in the St. Louis, daily press for 200 hands, while St. Louis is full of idle men.

Proceedings of the General Executive Board.

JAN. 2, 1891.—Various claims approved. The claims disapproved are: G. Gladtsell, Union 390. Brattleboro, Vt. (member sick prior to being in benefit.) James Harman, Union 36, Oakland, Cal. (over sixty years of age when admitted).

Bill of Geo. F. Peck in behalf of Stamford Union for $17 00 expenses in organizing S. Norwalk, Conn, paid. G. S. to write that the bill for hall rent, etc., is somewhat excessive.

Bill of $2.40, C. A. Rockwood, Cincinnati, O., ordered paid.

Extension of time granted Union No. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., until August. 1, 1891, to pay assessment and Protective Fund

Thos. Ryves, Union 27, Toronto, Canada, approved as organizer.

Disapproved claim, Mrs Susie Haverty, Union 509 New York, reopened and former decision reaffirmed.

Disapproved claim, Samuel Darby, Union 4, St. Louis, Mo., reopened, and on further evidence, approved.

Communication from Mr. C. Thorn, Philadelphia, Pa., asking a reopening of the McGuire vs. Thorn case. G. S. instructed to return communication without comment, as it contained insulting remarks and the case had been long ago disposed of.

Com. District Council, St. Louis, Mo., in regard to Union 699 of that city. G. S. instructed to request the President and Secretary of the D. C. to install Union 699.

JAN. 9.—Bill of Edward Shattuck, $6.75, for organizing Union 308, paid.

Com. Union 615, Pittston, Pa., asking to revoke commission of Bro. Stroh and substitution of Bro. Bennett to send out ball tickets to local unions to be purchased in aid of their relief fund. Request not granted.

[illegible] tions, and, not being reversed, is, therefore, the law, and the Vice Presidents have no jurisdiction.

Appeal, Union 340, New York, against action of G. E. B., in the question on the new constitution. laid over as not being sent in within 30 days.

Appeal, District Council, Boston, Mass., to compel unions in that district to send delegates. G. S. directed to call on the direlect unions to send delegates within four weeks or suffer the penalty of the law.

Disability claim, W. A. Dennis, Union 66, Concordia, Kan., reopened and disapproval was reaffirmed.

Com. District Council, Newark, N. J., asking for speakers for that city. Request granted.

Protest received from Chairman Kerr against action of G. E. B. in making agreement to a new vote on the 20 sections.

Expenses of Delegates to American Federation of Labor taken up and considered. Bills of Delegates Shields and Fildew approved. Bills of others referred.

Auditing Committee reported having examined accounts of G. S. for December, and said accounts are correct.

JAN. 16.—Appeal E. W. Rose, Union 440, Buffalo, N. Y., not sustained.

Appeal, Mill Hands' Union 609, Indianapolis, Ind., to make their own terms, independent of the D. C. Permission granted.

Appeal, H. Braithwaite and others against Union 215, Lafayette, Ind., not sustained.

Appeals, Union 177, McKeesport, Pa., and Union 480, Washington, Pa., vs Pittsburgh District Council against rule of said D. C. in raising initiation fee to $15 for new members, and against four cents capita tax to D. C. Said unions claimed these laws had not been legally passed on by the unions. G. E. B. decide, inasmuch as these amendments to the District laws had not been approved by the G. E. B., the said laws are not binding on the locals until sanction of G. E. B. has been obtained.

Bro John Bennett of the G E B. was appointed to visit Pittsburgh to adjust matters.

Appeal to the Vice-Presidents of Union 22 vs. Union 707, both of San Francisco, Cal., ruled out as not being received within thirty days after decision of G. E. B. In reply to the appeal the G. S. was instructed to send a statement from the G. E. B.

In regard to the bills of the three delegates to the American Federation of Labor, the G. E. B. decide against paying the bills of Bros. Kliver, Blackmore and Flemming. The G. E. B. hold that in deciding this way it is not due to any personal feeling towards the above-named brothers, nor as to want of qualifications or ability, but to the fact that they were not approved by the G. E. B. In the November issue of THE CARPENTER there was an article published by the G. S., which was an assumption of authority by him, that owing to the Chicago Convention failing to elect delegates to the American Federation of Labor, the present delegates (being general officers) would hold over, to which the G. E. B. took exceptions, as delegates are not and never were considered as general officers by any body, and our Constitution on page 18, Art. 22, Sec 1, defines what constitutes a General Officer of the U. B. The G. E. B. then instructed the G. S. to notify the G. P. to submit a number of names to the G.E.B. from which to select and approve, but the G. P. submitted the names of but five persons, namely: Weeks, Fildew, Athault, Shields and Flemming. The G. P. by his action in submitting the names concurred with the G. E. B., viz: That there was a vacancy and that we had no delegates to the American Federation of Labor Convention. Bros. Weeks, Fildew and Shields were approved, when the G. P. without knowledge or consent of the G. E B., ignored their action and attended the Convention of the American Federation of Labor as a delegate of the U. B. in company with Bros. Shields, Fildew, Blackmore and Flemming, to which the G. E. B. take exceptions, as Bros. Kliver, Blackmore and Flemming were not approved as the laws of the order direct. Therefore, the G. E. B decline to approve their bills, and as the G. S. has paid the bills of Bros. Kliver, Flemming and Blackmore, without the approval of the G. E. B, we hold him responsible for the bills of the above-named brothers, which were not approved. And as further evidence against paying the bill of Bro. Blackmore, Bro. Annault was nominated by the G. P. and after approval by two of the G E. B the G. P. sent Bro. Blackmore as delegate.

J. Logan, East St. Louis, Ill., gave estimate for organizing several towns. Ordered to proceed.

Com. District Council of Pittsburg, complaining that copies of the appeals of unions against them had never been filed with said council.

Bill of $5.20, Owen Singer, Scranton, Pa., for organizing, paid.

Dispensation granted Union 20, Camden, N.J., until July 1, 1891, to amnesty suspended members.

The following applications for permission to strike were sanctioned by the G. E. B without distinct promise of financial aid, and under subsequent instructions, viz: Unions 116, Erie, Pa.; 315, Elmira, N. Y.; 712 Covington, Ky.; 487 Altoona, Pa.; 620 Stamford, Conn.; 169 E. St. Louis, Ill.; 603 Ithaca, N. Y.; District Council of St. Louis; 456 Summit, N. J.; District Council of Indianapolis, Ind.; 489 Salt Lake City, Utah.

The G E. B. decided that the G. S. inform all unions applying for permission to strike, that while the G. E. B. are alive to the requirements of the whole country, they do not feel disposed to pledge the finances of the U. B. so far in advance. If, when the time arrives, and the condition of the Treasury will warrant it, the G. E. B. will assist such L. U.'s as may need aid.

JAN. 23.—Various claims approved.

Claims disapproved: Mrs. Nancy Hampton, Union 102, Wilkesbarre, Pa., (over age when husband joined), Mrs. C. D. Thompson, Union 428, Atlantic City, N. J., (member in arrears); Mrs A. Gilligan, Union 482, Jersey City, N. J., (member in arrears.)

Appeal, A. Smith vs. Union 483 not sustained, member was in arrears when appeal was made.

Com. Thos. I Kidd, General Secretary of the International Woodworker's Union. G. E. B. decide they do not ask any machine woodworkers to join the U. B., but if they ask to join we will not refuse to admit them, and we will not revoke the charter of any L. U. which complies with our laws. In regard to dual organization among machine woodworkers the U. B. did not create that condition of affairs and, therefore, are not responsible.

By-laws of District Council, of Pittsburgh, Pa., approved, but said approval does not carry with it the power to strike, except in compliance with Art. 20 of the Constitution

Appeal, H. Garrison vs. Union 51, New York. As there is an apparent conflict of statements as to whether the appellant was ever accorded a trial, the G. S. is instructed to call for more complete evidence on both sides and from the [illegible] received. Committee appointed to prepare a statement to be sent to the locals.

[illegible] Sum of $78.40 received from ex-Vice President Saunders of California, as unexpended balance of names appropriated for organizing on the Pacific coast. Ordered it be placed in general fund.

Settlement of trouble between Union 699, of St. Louis, vs. the District Council of that city, was reported and all is satisfactory.

An appeal of District Council, Indianapolis, Ind., D. E. Mogle will be sent out as lecturer in vicinity of said city wherever the cost is not too great.

Appeal, Union 564, G. E. B. decide a member under by-laws of said union should attend in a month from his last visit and the fines imposed by said union in such cases are legal.

Protest, Union 257, St. Louis, Mo., received against further vote on new Constitution.

Com. Union 56, Los Angeles, Cal., in regard to paying balance of Protective Fund.

Com. Bro. A. M Swartz, Pittsburgh, Pa., asking as to payment of his claim for lost time in not being employed as General Treasurer. G. E. B. decide Bro. Swartz has no claim on U. B. for services, as his pay will not begin until the Chicago Constitution is proclaimed adopted by the G. E. B., and he is installed in office and his bond filed and approved.

Com. Union 462, Greensburg, Pa. asking if T. P. Clements can be reinstated, he having been suspended by Union 165. G. E. B. decide they cannot interfere as long as Union 165 will not consent to his reinstatement.

Suggestions from Bro. J. H. Cook, Providence, R. I., as to organizing that city received and referred.

Com. Union 292, Little Rock, Ark., stating they need a lecturer. The union is requested to give statement of cost and further particulars.

JAN. 28—Appeal R H. Carmichael vs. Union 364, Greenwich, Conn. Appeal sustained.

Protest Union 355, Buffalo, N. Y., against decision of G. E. B as to payment of their assessment to the D. C. Protest not sustained. G. E. B. direct Union 355 to comply with decision within thirty days or be punished under the constitution.

Appeals to Vice-Presidents were received from A. L. Olds and Union 509 New York.

Bill of Owen Singer, $2, for organizing ordered paid.

Bro. J. G Snyder, of Pittsburgh, Pa. and B. W. Taylor, of Middlesborough, Ky., approved as District Organizers.

Appeal District Council, New York, asking sanction and aid to strike Kilpatrick's Shop in that city, as said firm proposes to break down the eight-hour system. Sanction granted and the D. C. requested to comply with Art. 20 of Constitution and answer schedule of questions so financial aid can be granted.

Dispensation for amnesty granted Union 507, Birmingham, Ala.

Appeal Boston District Council for dispensation to amnesty suspended members, granted to such unions as may desire it and connect themselves with the D, C.

Dispensation also granted to Union 469, Hot Springs, Ark.

Sanction granted Union 171, Youngstown, O., without financial aid, to strike May 1 1891.

Claims disapproved: B. Wester, Union 416, Chicago, Ill., (member taken sick prior to being in benefit.)

Circular of G. E. B. adopted, to be sent to the locals and a special committee appointed to see to printing and mailing of same.

FEB 4.—Appeal, Jas. M. Maloney, Union 29, Baltimore, Md., further evidence called for.

Appeal, Union 171, Youngstown, O., for financial aid against Heller Bros. & Co. Said firm has reduced the wages of the carpenters. As Union 171 has complied with Art. 20 its course is sustained and necessary information is called for so to make appropriation in their aid.

Claim disapproved: Jos. Kump, Union 234, Cleveland, O. (member's wife was in saloon business.)

Appeal, Union 314, Lawrence, Mass., to be allowed to reinstate former members of Union 111. G. S. instructed to advise Union 111 to comply with request of Union 314.

Union 300, Austin, Texas, permitted to appeal to the unions in Texas, to donate moneys to keep a member of the organization at the Texas State Legislature in the interest of labor legislation.

District Council of St Louis, asking approval of their new rule to charge $10 initiation fee. Vote of locals of said D. C. on this matter called for.

Appeal, Union 337, Stockton, Cal., for financial aid in a strike against Mr. Brill, who is putting his mill men back to ten hours. Advised to act according to Article 20, and to send further particulars.

Appeal, Gen. Sec. McGuire to Vice-Presidents against action of G. E. B. in various particulars. G. E. B. decide the Vice-Presidents have no jurisdiction.

Appeal, Union 641, Erie, Pa., to strike. Permission granted without financial aid.

Letter from D. C. of Pittsburgh in reference to their trade rules. G. E. B. decide a D. C. cannot amend their laws or rules without submit-

ting said amendments to the G. E. B. as required by the Constitution.

Appeal from D. C. of Staten Island, N. Y., as to right of Alternates in a D. C. The G. E. B. decide Alternates cannot be admitted as delegates to a D. C.

Com. Union 227, Philadelphia, Pa., asking G. E. B. to use all possible means to withdraw the U. B. from the A. F. of L. G. E. B. decide they have no authority to do so.

Union 1, Chicago, Ill., sent a protest against voting on 20 sections of Constitution. Protest received.

Com. Union 609, mill men, Indianapolis, Ind., desiring same conditions of sanction in case of strike as now granted to other unions of Indianapolis. Sanction so granted.

FEB. 10.—Appeal J. E. Corley vs. Union 135, Chelsea, Mass. Appeal dismissed and action of union sustained.

Bill of $8, D. E. Mogle, Indianapolis, Ind., for organizing, ordered paid.

Appropriation for two week's strike benefit ordered for locked out members of Union 171, Youngstown, O.

Com. from D. C. of New York, in regard to financial aid in strike on Kilpatrick's jobs. Strike sanctioned and further particulars called for so an appropriation can be made.

Permission granted to strike, without financial aid, to Union 213, Lansing, Mich. and D. C. of St. Joseph, Mo.

Disapproved claims: Mrs. C. E. Lee, Union 252, W. Troy, N. Y., (member in arrears); Mrs. Eliza Sturgis, Union 438, Manayunk, Pa., (union in arrears); Mrs. Lizzie M. Stewart, Union 566, Manor Station, Pa., (sick prior to becoming in benefit); Mrs. M. A. Hill, Union 482 Jersey City, N. J., (sick prior to becoming in benefit); Mrs. A. M. Horner, Union 1, Chicago, Ill., (sick prior to becoming in benefit, and not in good health when husband joined the U. B.

FEB 14.—G. E. B. in session the entire day counting the vote of the local unions on the 20 sections.

FEB. 16.—Canvass of vote continued from 14th inst.

The following is the result as ascertained by the G. E. B.: Sections 15, 96 and 116 having received a two thirds vote are declared adopted. Sections 16 and 47 being exactly the same as in the old constitution required a two-third vote in the negative to defeat them, and not having that vote in the negative are consequently adopted. Sections 11, 27, 29, 31, 32, 34, 50, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59 and 66 did not receive the necessary two-thirds vote and are consequently not adopted.

R. S. of G. E. B. is authorized to return to the G. S. by Thursday, noon, February 19, 1891, all books, papers and property of the U. B.

The Chairman of G. E. B. is hereby authorized and empowered to deliver unto the Chairman of the newly elected G. E. B., the bonds of the G. S. and G. T. when officially notified by the G. S. that the Chairman of the new G. E. B. is duly elected and installed.

Resolved, That should the members of the new G. E. B. wish any information in reference to the workings, etc. of the G. E. B. the R. S. is hereby requested to render them all assistance in his power.

Minutes of this day's session read and approved.

Adjourned *Sine Die*.

MEETING OF BOARD OF GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 16, 1891.

The Board of Vice-Presidents met at 124 North Ninth street.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

General President W. H. Kliver, Chicago.

2d Vice-President P. W. Birck, Brooklyn, N. Y.

3d Vice-President Hugh McKay, Boston, Mass.

4th Vice-President Chas. E. Owens, New York.

5th Vice-President E. A. Stephens, Louisville, Ky.

6th Vice-President W. F. Abrams, Detroit, Mich.

7th Vice-President S. J. Kent, Lincoln, Neb.

Meeting called to order by General President Kliver at 8 A. M.

On motion H. McKay was appointed Secretary and W. F. Abrams reading clerk.

On motion the rules of order governing the former meetings of the Board be adopted, except as to hours of session.

On motion the Secretary was instructed to notify the G. S. that the Board of Vice-Presidents was now in session, and request the G. S. to notify the G. E. B. to that effect.

Owing to the G. E. B. wishing to complete their count of votes on Constitution in the office, the Board of Vice-Presidents adjourned to 108 North Sixth street.

On motion appeal from Detroit D. C., dated January 15, 1891, was taken up and acted on, and in the absence of any constitutional law governing the date of strikes other than the decision of the G. E. B. dated January 4, 1887, it was moved that we do not concur in the decision of the G. E. B. in regard to discouraging strikes prior to May 1; and recommend to the favorable consideration of the G. E. B. the request of any Unions or District Council to go on strike at any time that they can present favorable reasons for so doing. Adopted.

Adjourned at 12 noon, to meet at 2 P. M.

Board met at 2 P. M., President Kliver in the chair.

Minutes of morning session read and adopted.

Disapproved claim of Bro. Shneckenberger, Union 160, Kansas City, Mo., was taken up and on motion the action of the G. E. B. was concurred in.

Appeal of A. L. Olds, Union No. 10, Detroit, taken up and on motion the action of the G. E. B. concurred in.

Adjourned at 5.30 P. M.

At 8 P. M. the Vice-Presidents met the G. E. B. by appointment, at the office of the General Secretary and after a pleasant meeting and several speeches from the G. E. B. and Vice-Presidents in the interest of unity and harmony, the G. E. B. formally announced the vote on the 20 Sections of the Constitution submitted to the locals. Finding Section 15 adopted, the G. E. B. read their minutes and then adjourned *sine die*.

SECOND DAY'S MEETING.

TUESDAY, 8 A. M., Feb. 17, 1891.

Board met. President Kliver in the chair. Minutes of last session read and adopted.

Disapproved claim of John Lavertee, Union 100, Muskegan, Mich., taken up and on motion the action of the G. E. B. was concurred in.

Disapproved claim of Mrs Susie Harverty, Union 509, New York, taken up and on motion the action of the G. E. B. was concurred in.

The appeal of Bro. Anhault, Union No. 4, St Louis, Mo., was taken up, and on motion the following decision was given: While we admire the actions of Bro. Anhault, in his honest endeavors in having the financial interests of Union No. 4 conducted properly, we feel that inasmuch as Bro. Blackmore has paid the claims against him, and Union No 4 seems satisfied with said settlement, we see no sufficient reason for reversing the decision of the G. E. B.

Adjourned 12.45 noon.

The Board met at 1.30, President Kliver in the chair.

Appeal from Bro. A. M. Swartz was taken up. Bro. Swartz desired pay for lost time in not assuming position as General Treasurer. On motion, the action of the G. E. B. in not paying claim was concurred in.

Appeals of Kings County and Detroit District Councils and of many locals were taken up. It was ordered that inasmuch as the G. E. B. have virtually reversed their first decision declaring the Constitution entirely rejected, and in view of the agreement effected between the G. E. B., G. P. and G. S., and the vote of the locals, we deem such settlement was for the best interests of the organization, but on the three points of the appeal from the Kings County District Council we decide as follows:

First. On the action of the G. E. B. rejecting the returns of forty-nine local unions for want of seal, we find no law in Article VII, Page 29 of the Constitution, to warrant such action.

Second. In counting the votes of local unions received in the General Office after the date announced for closing the vote, inasmuch as the G. E. B. declined to extend the time, we find no constitutional authority for the action of the G. E. B. in counting votes after the time the vote had closed.

Third. In the matter of not counting the returns of four unions not sent in on regular blanks, we find the G. E. B. not to blame, as these returns came in the bodies of letters containing other correspondence.

Appeal of the G. S. against the G. E. B. for refusing to pay bill incurred by the delegates representing the U. B. of C. and J. of A. at the Detroit Convention of the A. F. of L., action of G. E. B. reversed and action of the G. S. sustained. Bill referred to new G. E. B. for payment.

Moved that the appeal of the G. S. against the G. E. B. for sending communications to the locals not through the proper channel be sustained. So ordered.

There being no further business to come before the Board, the meeting adjourned *sine die* at 8.30 P. M.

HUGH MCKAY, *Secretary*.

MEETING OF THE NEW GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

At 8.45 P. M., February 17th, 1891, the members of the new G. E. B. met at the office of the G. S., immediately after adjournment of the Board of Vice Presidents, General President Kliver in the Chair, and the following communication was presented

HEADQUARTERS UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17th, 1891.

This is to certify that, in accordance with the instructions of the Chicago Convention, I hereby appoint Bros Hugh McKay, Chas. E. Owens, E. A. Stevens, W. F. Abrams and S. J. Kent as the General Executive Board, to hold office until the next General Convention in August, 1892, or until their successors are elected and duly qualified.

W. H. KLIVER,
General President

In conformity with the foregoing appointment, General President Kliver, in the presence of Bros. McGuire and Birck, installed the new General Executive Board in due form, according to Ritual.

The G. E. B. was then called to order by General Secretary McGuire, who declared nominations in order for chairman of the G. E. B. Bro. W. F. Abrams, of Detroit, and Bro. Hugh McKay, of Boston, were then placed in nomination. Ballot ordered. Bro. McKay receiving three votes, a majority of votes cast, was declared elected chairman of the Board.

Nominations were then declared in order for secretary of the Board. Bro. S. J. Kent was placed in nomination, and there being no other candidates and Bro Kent receiving a majority of the votes cast, was declared elected Secretary of the G. E. B.

Bro. Birck, 1st Vice-President, presented bill of $15 for services and expenses at meeting of General Vice-Presidents. The bill was allowed.

Adjourned at 10 P. M., to meet at 8 A. M., February 18th, 1891.

SECOND DAY.

The G. E. B. met Feb. 18, and the question of appointing a new General Treasurer was considered. General President Kliver being present. Laid over until the new Constitution is rearranged to conform to the late general vote.

Bro. W. J. Phillips, Rec. Sec. of the old G. E. B. present and explained the workings of the G. E. B. and their methods of doing business giving answers to all questions and furnishing instructions on many points.

The matter of General Treasurer was taken up and decided as follows:

WHEREAS, The duties of the General Treasurer as laid down in Sections 31 and 32 by vote of the L. U.'s have been dispensed with.

Therefore be it resolved that although Section 33 is carried, we, the General Executive Board consider the said section as superfluous and inconsistent, inasmuch as the $20,000 bond and the $1,300 annual salary provided for in Section 33 were intended to cover the duties of the Gen. Treas. as specified in Sections 31 and 32. Hence the G. E. B. decide that Section 33 be stricken out of the revised constitution and the duties of the G. T. be as specified in the Detroit Constitution.

The G. E. B. on motion further decided:

In so much as 15 sections out of the 20 sections submitted to general vote have been defeated and thereby has made several sections of the Chicago Constitutions conflict with one another, therefore, be it,

Resolved. That the G. S. is hereby instructed to rearrange these sections and adjust all these conflictions, and report to the G. E. B. before adjournment.

The G. E. B. on motion adopted the following:

That wherever the duties of any general officer specified, or any organic law in the Chicago Constitution has been defeated by the rejection of any of the 20 sections recently voted on, the law as stated in the Detroit Constitution shall take the place of such law or section rejected.

It was proposed that the bond of the G. T. be placed at $1,200. Motion lost.

Motion made bond of G. T. be $1,000 as formerly. Carried.

Moved that the G. S. be authorized to wire Bro. Swartz, asking him if he could come here and qualify as G. T. under the provisions of the Detroit Constitution. Carried.

Moved that the Gen. Treasurer be required to give bond or security from some party located in this county. Carried.

Communication from Chicago District Council asking for the privilege of moving for higher wages this spring. Document submitted and considered carefully. G. S. was instructed to notify the Chicago District Council to comply with Section 130 of the Chicago Constitution, in regard to question 7 in official strike inquiry blanks, and to send detailed vote of Locals in said D. C. on question of trade demands.

THIRD DAY.

Communication from Union 487, Altoona, Pa., in regard to having a speaker and paying bill for same. G. E. B. decide they cannot pay all expenses, as per bill rendered. But they agree to pay traveling expenses of a speaker at any time.

Bill, J. T. Sembower, $10 90, for organizing, ordered paid.

Request of Union 59, Detroit, Mich., for extension of time to pay assessment, granted until July 1st, 1891.

Application, Union 649, Jacksonville, Ill., for permission to strike; granted, with financial aid.

Permission to amnesty suspended members granted to Union 287, Harrisburg, Pa.

Communications from Union 91 and from members of Union 295 read, asking for decision in favor of consolidating the two unions, but ten members of Union 295 object. The G. E. B. decide as follows:

In view of all the evidence presented in this particular case, the G. E. B. decide that it is to the best interests of the Carpenters in St. Joseph, Mo., to consolidate Unions 91 and 295. And, according to the Ritual, a member takes an obligation to abide by the will of the majority, and as the majority of 295 have decided in favor of consolidation and the members of Union 91 are also satisfied, G. E. B. decide in favor of the consolidation of Unions 91 and 295.

FOURTH DAY.

Report of G. S. received on rearrangement of Revised Chicago Constitution, in accordance with recent vote on the 20 sections. Report was read, and passed on seriatim. The revisions of Sections 7, 11, 14, 15, 16, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 66, 110 and 153 were carefully compared with vote of locals, and with the Detroit Constitution, and were passed on favorably. The Chicago Constitution, as thus revised, was passed on as a whole, and declared approved.

Resolved, That, having investigated the contract now existing between the U. B. and D. J. Gallagher & Co., printers, Philadelphia, Pa., we consider the work is done at a fair, honest price, and we declare it is to the best interests of the U. B. to continue the contract for printing with said firm.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the clerical force in the general office is no more than necessary, and at times not even sufficient, and the pay of the clerks not more than it should be, and as the G. E. B. has investigated the workings of the General Secretary's office and found the clerical force only fairly paid and satisfactory; therefore we, the G. E. B., favor the retention of the present clerical force as long as satisfactory.

On motion, it was further decided:

WHEREAS, We, the members of the G. E. B., find, after due and careful deliberation, that it is to the best interests of the U. B. to curtail the size of our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and make it a four page paper. We believe by doing away with the advertisements and other useless matter, that the items of interest contained in the paper will more readily meet the eye of our members, and the money thus saved can, if thought proper, be used for Lecturing purposes. Therefore, we instruct the G. S. to act accordingly in this case, and to reduce the size of the paper to four pages, present form, to begin with the March issue.

Bills of Bros. Kliver, Blackmore and Flemming, $208.75, as Delegates to A. F. of L. ordered paid, as referred by Board of Vice-Presidents.

Resolved, All bills legally due, under the Constitution, for the management and administration of the U. B., shall be paid by the G. S. when due, subject to further examination by the G. E. B.

One thousand copies of the new Constitution in Scandinavian and Bohemian are ordered printed.

FIFTH DAY.

General discussion as to the General Treasurer then took place, and the General President was instructed to procure legal advice on the subject.

Books from W. J. Phillips, ex-Secretary of G. E. B. presented and received, and his bill for $1.90 expenses ordered paid.

The question of Deputy and District Organizers was taken up and discussed. G. S. was instructed to send out a circular letter to all Deputy and District Organizers in the furtherance of the work of organizing new unions, and any organizer not replying to the same by March 20th, 1891, will have his commission revoked.

Communications were received as to necessity of calling for Protective Fund to support strikes authorized. Action as to call for said fund was deferred until the next meeting of G. E. B.

G. S. instructed to pay bill of D. C. of New York, for strike in Kilpatrick's shop when rendered in accordance with Constitution.

Protest from Union 230 and D. C. of Pittsburgh, against charter granted to Union 737, and asking it be revoked. After long and serious consideration the objections offered were not sustained, and the charter of Union 737 remains in full force and is not revoked.

Com. from Union 111, Lawrence, Mass., as to condition of affairs in that city. Bro. Hugh McKay ordered to visit Lawrence, and try and adjust the differences between Unions 111 and 314, and to report.

Application of Union 465, Long Island City, N. Y., for permission to strike and for financial aid. Granted.

General President Kliver authorized to visit Detroit, to help in the work of organizing that city more thoroughly.

Application of Union 389, Sheffield, Ala., for permission to strike. Referred back to be filled up completely.

Permission and financial aid granted Union 229, Glenns Falls, N. Y., in case of strike.

Com. from D. C., of Indianapolis, Ind., asking consent to charge a sum to traveling members for working cards. G. E. B. decide that under the provisions of Sec. 117 of the Revised Chicago Constitution, any L. U. or D. C., by a two-third vote of the members in said L. U. or D. C., can charge under their trade rules any sum they may deem proper for a working card.

Com. Union 326, Columbus, O., against issuance of a charter to a new local in that city. G. S. instructed to call on the D. C. to state their objections, if any, and to refer the same to the G. E. B.

Information and appeals from various locals and organizers asking for G. S. to visit certain places and for lecturers to go out on the road. G. E. B. decide the G. S. is permitted to use his best judgment in visiting locals or in addressing public meetings, providing that in such cases any expenditure exceeding $10 be submitted to the G. E. B. by letter for vote of approval.

Resolved, Bro. Hugh McKay be authorized to visit Providence, R. I., to help Union 94, and expenses be paid.

Rules to govern the new G. E. B. were then acted on seriatim, and adopted.

Payment of members of G. E. B. was agreed upon at the rate of $3.50 per day, and approved of by the General President.

In compliance with request from various sections of the country, the propriety of placing suitable lecturers in the field was then discussed at length, and G. E. B. decided the sum of $1,000 be appropriated for lecturing and organizing purposes to be divided among the five sections. The G. S. to arrange the details and to cover all leading points.

Written opinion of an attorney consulted by General President, on the matter of appointing a new General Treasurer was read and accepted. And on legal advice General Treasurer James Troy holds over, inasmuch as the law at time of the Chicago Convention prescribed the General Treasurer should be elected by the Local Unions in Philadelphia and vicinity and did not allow the Chicago Convention to elect a General Treasurer. That no such election of a General Treasurer could take place until after the new law had been adopted and ratified, and consequently General Treaserer James Troy holds over, until his "successor shall be duly chosen at the next Convention, or until his death, resignation or disability causes a vacancy."

(*To be Continued.*)

AN ADDRESS TO THE MEMBERS.

To the Officers and Members of the U. B.

BROTHERS: Upon the threshold of our administration as a G. E. B. we have to ask the forbearance of our brothers, as we have been confronted with difficulties and perplexities to unravel rarely placed before men in a like position.

We have been called upon to decide questions, and in so deciding we have been compelled, in the best interests of the U. B., to sacrifice our own personal feelings.

We have passed through a momentous period, fraught with dangerous possibilities. But now a calm prevails and the danger line is passed, and we are now about to set sail, as we hope, upon an untroubled sea of prosperity and usefulness.

Let us lay aside all prejudice. Let bygones be by-gones. Let us buckle on our armor for the good work before us. From the four quarters of our great Continent comes the cry for organization for the benefit of our craft. Let us be up and doing, and the beacon light of emancipation for the carpenters of our country will burn more brightly ere another year rolls around. Signed,

HUGH MCKAY, Chairman.
W. F. ABRAMS,
E. A. STEVENS,
CHAS. E. OWENS,
S. J. KENT, Secretary.

CLAIMS APPROVED.

No. 1068—CHARLES BATES, age 47, Union 460, South Denver, Col., of arsenic poisoning, December 3, 1890.

No. 1069—Mrs. SARAH JANE WILLIAMS, age 62, wife of Robert Williams, Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., of broncho pneumonia, November 21, 1890.

No. 1070—JOSEPH H. PETERS, age 39, Union 422, Frankford, Pa., of typhoid fever, November 28, 1890.

No. 1071—JOHN LUNDIN, age 47, Union 28 Chicago, Ill., of typhoid fever, November 23, 1890.

No. 1072—Mrs. MARGARET ILG age 39 wife of Gottlieb Ilg, Union 482 Jersey City, N. J., of twin delivery prolonged and Bright's disease of the kidneys, December 8, 1890.

No. 1073—Mrs. CATHERINE C HALL, age 49, wife of George L. Hall, Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa., of phthisis pulmonalis, December 6, 1890.

No. 1074—Mrs. ELLEN CORBETT, age 40, wife of Dan. F. Corbett, Union 468, New York City, N. Y., of starvation (stenosis of the œsophagus), October 27, 1890.

No. 1075—AUGUST JUNGBLOOD, age 39, Union 464, New York City, N. Y., of general paresis October 12, 1890.

No 1076—Mrs. SALOME MARKHAM, age 74, wife of John Jackson Markham, Union 47, Alameda, Cal., of tumor on the gall bladder, October 12, 1890.

No. 1077—L. H. G. EILERS, age 22, Union 55, Denver, Col., of typhoid fever, August 2, 1890.

No. 1078—Mrs. MARIA FEIEREISEN, age 46, wife of Henry Feiereisen, Union 1, Chicago, Ill., of dilitation of the heart and hydro-pericardium, November 8, 1890.

No. 1079—Mrs. FLORE AUBUT GIFFARD, age 51, wife of Edward Giffard, Union 311, Montreal, Canada, of cerebral hemorrhage, November 14, 1890.

No. 1080—WM. SCHELLINGER, age 57, Union 20, Camden, N. J., disabled May 13, 1890, in railroad collision.

No. 1081—HENRY GROMMOLL, age 30, Union 1, Chicago, Ill., of phthisis pulmonalis, November 5, 1890.

No. 1082—LAFAYETTE S. HUDSON, age 23, Union 525, Garrett, Ind., of typhoid fever, November 2, 1890.

No. 1083—ARCHIBALD PATON, age 46, Union 382, New York City, N. Y., of phthisis pulmonalis, November 1 1890.

No. 1084—LOUIS BEICHT, age 43 Union 513, New York City, N. Y., of pleuro pneumonia, December 1, 1890

No. 1085—CHARLES BENSON, age 37, Union 468, New York City, New York, of typhoid fever, December 11, 1890.

No. 1086—W. A. DENNIS, age 50 Union 66, Concordia, Kansas, disabled October 21, 1890, by a broken leg.

No. 1087—FRANK FUHS, age 27, Union 666, Denver, Col., of typhoid fever, November 23, 1890.

No. 1088—Mrs. CEPHA JOHNSTON, age 29, wife of Andrew Johnston, Union 477, Orange, N. J., of phthisis pulmonalis, August 27, 1890.

No. 1089—Mrs. MARY E. STOKES, age 43, wife of John A Stokes, Union 29, Baltimore, Md., of consumption of lungs, December 20, 1890.

No 1090—Mrs. MARY R. WATKINS, age 50, wife of Aquilla Watkins, Union 352, Anderson, Ind., of paralysis, December 10, 1890.

No. 1091—Mrs. ELLEN M. HEATLEY, age 46, wife of J. Sanford Heatley, Union 138 Cambridge, Mass., of consumption, April 3 1890.

No. 1092—SAMUEL DARBY, age 36, Union 4, St. Louis, Mo., disabled April 10, 1890, by tumor of the abdomen.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES.

ALABAMA.

ANNISTON—
857. W. B. Pyron. 418 Chestnut street.
405. T. W Smart.
654. BESSEMER—Jesse Root, Box 27.
507. BIRMINGHAM—A. M. Grant, 2104 2d Ave.
568. HUNTSVILLE—W. T. Lowe, Box 397.
MOBILE—
89. E. Marschal, 605 Elmira street.
92. (Col.) W. G. Lewis, S. E. Cor. Wilkinson and St. Louis.
389. SHEFFIELD—Ward Parker, Box 46.

ARKANSAS.

479. FORT SMITH—J. E. Winstell, 808 4th St.
469. HOT SPRINGS—W. Tilbrook.
LITTLE ROCK—
292. E. C Newman, Box 371.
581. VAN BUREN—J. N. Stewart.

CALIFORNIA

47. ALAMEDA—Jacob Hoeck, 1510 R R. avenue.
529. BERKELEY—E B. Shaw.
217. EUREKA—H. H Weston.
660. HANFORD—J. W. McCudlin.
56. LOS ANGELES—Theo. E. Cross, Box 482.
86. OAKLAND—J. F. Gallin, 1419 9th St.
722. REDLANDS—J. H. Allin, Box 145.
235. RIVERSIDE—W. J. Embree Box 617
341. SACRAMENTO—C. Northey, 601 Ninth street.
86. SAN BERNARDINO—H. Wegnori, Box 797.
SAN FRANCISCO—
22. H. Meyer, 223½ Birch Avenue.
804. (Ger.) Gus. Bachstein. 914½ Harrison street.
483. L. P. Smith, 812½ Jessie St.
616. (Stair Bldrs.) F. E Bishop, 1856 Stevenson.
707. Walter H. Goff, 416 O'Farell st.
SAN JOSE—
316. G. C. Murphy, Box 996
740. (Mill) E. A. Goodacre, Box 1055.
312. SAN LEANDRO—John F. Stahl.
35. SAN RAFAEL—R. Scott, Box 673.
282. SANTA ANNA—N. L. Galbraith, Box 233,
226. SANTA BARBARA—C. E. Washburn.
133. SANTA CRUZ—G. W. Reid, Box 101.
337. STOCKTON—Geo. H. Field, 607 Center St.
607. VISALIA—W. M. Nair, Box 367

CANADA.

161. BELLEVILLE—R. McPherson Box 547.
83. HALIFAX, N. S—A. Northup, 6 Birmingham.
18. HAMILTON—Robert Poag, 29 Smith Ave.
194. LONDON—E. J Aust, 705 Dundas St.
MONTREAL—Secretary of District Council, A. O'Leary, 13 Little St. Antoine St.
184. J. O. Beausolell, 80 A Montcalm street.
511. Jules Vezina, 59 Leroux St.
876. A. O'Leary, 13 Little St. Antoine St.
574. NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C——,—. Bent.
548. OTTAWA—W. J. Taylor, 422 Concession St
375. PETERBOROUGH—Robert F. McGregor, 509 Water St.
38. ST. CATHARINES—Henry Bald, Louisa St.
897. ST. JOHN'S, N. B—W. E. Case, 212 Waterloo.
TORONTO—Secretary of District Council, S. R. Heakes, 4 Badgerow Ave.
27. D. D. McNeill, 10 Carlisle.
342. (East.) Jno. Ross, 487 Gerrard St.
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—H. Wilson, Box 578.
354. VICTORIA, B. C.—J. Campbell, Y. M. C. A., Broad St.
843. WINNIPEG, Man.—G. Ireland, Box 56.
495. WINDSOR—George Patton.
126. YARMOUTH, N. S.—Lorenzo D. Floid.

COLORADO

630. ASPEN.—M. C. Hayes Box 407.
560. COLORADO CITY—G. F. Hamil.
515. COLORADO SPRINGS—Thos. H. R'ch, Box 172
DENVER—Secretary of District Council, C. E Parham, 1251 Stout St.
55. J. M. Connors, 1215 California St.
666. W. W. Wood, 2935 Williams St.
591. N. DENVER—L. E. Hinor Room 24 King Blk.
410. PUEBLO—L. H. Rhodes, 158 North Main St.
460 S. DENVER—E. L. Burnette, 917 W. 6th Ave.
46. TRINIDAD—F. B. Yockey.

CONNECTICUT.

115. BRIDGEPORT—E. J Lynch 42 Wall St.
864. GREENWICH—S. F. Bloomer, Box 445.
43. HARTFORD—J. W. Wallace, 445 Capitol ave.
49. MERIDEN—Geo. J. Stanley, 125 Grove.
97. NEW BRITAIN—Wm. F. Jones, Box 927.
137. NORWICH—Frank Warburton, Baltic St.
746. NORWALK—W. B. Richards, 29 Main St.
543 RIDGEFIELD—J. Edgar Smith.
713. S. NORWALK—A. N. Morgan, Box 505.
620. STAMFORD.—George F. Peck, 5 Bedford

DELAWARE

40. WILMINGTON—R. Shinn, 1235 Chestnut St.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON—
190. L. Burner, 1524 Twentieth street, N.W.
531. M. D. Bailey, 2023 Champlaine Ave., N. W.

FLORIDA.

224. JACKSONVILLE—M. E. Duniap, Box 607.
PENSACOLA—
74. D B Rutherford, 227 E. Intendencia.
127. (Col.) A. B. Pellernoy.
259. ST. AUGUSTINE—H. E. Wachslager, Box 863.
696. TAMPA—A. W. Parcell, Box 56.

GEORGIA.

502. ATLANTA—C. P. Shackelford, 242 Decatur St.
136. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 418 Broad.
594. BRUNSWICK—W. F. Wilson, 426 Reynolds St.
369 CARROLLTON—J. M. Smith.
278. COLUMBUS—J. L. Bennett, Girard, Ala.
MACON—
144. L. R. Bull, 818 Walnut St
621. Jas. H. Smith, So. Macon.
727. (Col.) L. B. Bennett 157 Green St.

IDAHO.

331. BOISE CITY.—Bruce Barger.

ILLINOIS.

79. ALTON—Geo. B. Fecht. Box 153.
697. AURORA—T. L. King, 20 S. Broadway.
483. BELLEVILLE—Henry Shopp, 804 East First St.
70. BRIGHTON PARK—C. Fournier, 2111 38th St.
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, R. L. Hassell, 201 Chicago Avenue.
1. A. C. Wehrhahn, 30 Alexander St.
21. (French) A. Pollquin, 336 W. Polk St.
28. W. S. Weeks, 465 31st St.
54. (Bohem.) Vaclav Kral, 161 Henry St.
78. (Ger.) Joe Thome, 389 Twenty-fourth St.
181. (Scand.) P. A. Scott, 411 Milwaukee ave.
242. (Ger.) W. Daniels, 4736 Bishop St.
416. Jas. Bell, 1310 Van Horn St.
419. Fred Buggert, 828 So. Halsted St.
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—Albert Bailey, Box 92.
62. ENGLEWOOD—J. H. Crumley 6322 Carpenter.
281. FREEPORT—J. G. LeGrand. 183 Elk St.
360 GALESBURG—E H. Foster, 421 Central
141. GRAND CROSSING—R. W. Vendy, Box 256.
298. HIGHLAND PARK—J. H Zimmer.
162. HYDE PARK—S. S. Baker, Park Side P. O., Ill., Box 48.
649. JACKSONVILLE—J. Wolke, 647 S. Kosciusko St.
442. JOLIET—Wm. Stitt, 306 State St.
434. KENSINGTON(Fr.)—E. Lapolice, Box 18 Galo Cook Co
645. LA SALLE—J. Lawrence, Box 423.
693. MOLINE—E. Anderson, Five Points
80. MORELAND—Nicholas Johnson, Lake St.
PEORIA—
245. Arthur Moore, 917 State St.
313. (Ger.) J. Semlow, 616 Howitt St.
189. QUINCY—Fred. C. Tacke, 904 State St
636. RAVENSWOOD—John O'Rourke, Box 295.
604. ROCKFORD—D W. Knott, 508 Ninth St.
166. ROCK ISLAND—G. C Barnes, 602 Eighth St
745. SAVANNA—W. T. Cottral.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, Cheltenham, Cook Co.
16. SPRINGFIELD—John Dick, 615 Eastman Ave
652. STREATOR—S. Mattis, 209 N. Wason St
23. TOWN OF LAKE—J. Haywood, 4943 School St., Chicago
120. VENICE—Geo. Miller

INDIANA.

852. ANDERSON—L. F. Hammond.
883. AURORA—J. J. Henderson, Cochran.
674. BEDFORD—M D. L. Spalding.
717. COLUMBUS—L. B. McLeod.
494. CRAWFORDSVILLE—S. Long, 204 Whitlock Av.
661. DECATUR—O. L. Moon,
517. ELKHART—N. H. Kreider, Box 580.
EVANSVILLE—
90. S. Gillett, 312 Grant.
470. Fred. Kuhlenschmidt. 1909 Main.
153. FORT WAYNE—H. L. Mollet, 60 Walnut St.
728. FRANKFORT—Geo. Kirschbaum.
525. GARRETT—Daniel Fuller.
546 GREENSFIELD—Robert Offutt.
157. HAUGHVILLE—J. H. White, 89 Half St.
599. HAMMOND—J. Kennedy.
95. HARTFORD CITY—Cary Morrow.
310. HUNTINGTON—O. J. Flickinger.
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council, D. E. Mogle, 422 W. Second St.
57. (Stairs) R. Roberts, 406 Fletcher Ave.
60. (Ger.) Christian Kruse, Illinois House.
299. H. E. Travis, 206 Spring St.
332. C. Wampole, Harding and Howard Sts., W. Indianapolis.
446. J. S. Raper, 133 Minerva St.
609. (Mill.) H C. Rockwood, 184 E. Vermont St.
706. Carl Morrison, 501 Clifford Ave.
215. LAFAYETTE—Frank Howard, Wiggins St. W. Lafayette.
744. LOGANSPORT—Adam Beck, 606 Mich Ave.
613. MADISON—Charles Holwager, W. Madison.
365. MARION—I. M. Wine, 513 Adams St.
429. MUNCIE—Jas. B. Ogle, 907 E. Washington St
19. NEW ALBANY—P. H. McKamey, 82 W. 9th.
611. ROSEDALE—J. O. Denman.
48. TERRE HAUTE—Fred J. Maurer, 437 S. 16th.
658. VINCENNES—Allen Greenhood, 604 N. 8th St.

IOWA.

534. BURLINGTON—J. Hackman, 905 Central Av.
156. CRESTON—T. F. Gilchrist.
554. DAVENPORT—F W. Boettcher, 1931 Walnut.
68. DES MOINES—Z. O. Sargent, 788 West Eleventh St.
678. DUBUQUE—M M. Collet, 1266 Jackson St.
81. FT MADISON—C. E. Peoples, 614 Park St.
700. KEOKUK—Geo. Hixon.
721. SIOUX CITY—J. W. Wolfe, 1509 5th St.

KANSAS.

650. ARMOURDALE—V. S. Lamb.
264. ATCHISON—H. Stork. 438 S. 7th St.
66. CONCORDIA—Wm T. Short.
672. EMPORIA—Felix Robinson.
590. KANSAS CITY—Chas. Vell, 426 Ann St.
499. LEAVENWORTH—G. C.M. Hartmann, Box 25.
646. PITTSBURG—Wilbur Carmony.
158. TOPEKA—George H. Price, 122 Quincy St.
720. WINFIELD—B. D. Moore, W. Ninth Ave.

KENTUCKY.

712. COVINGTON—Jos. Heliman, S.E.cor. Holman and Berry Sts.
618. GRAND RIVERS—M. L. Bazzell.
259. HENDERSON—W. O. Connell.
LOUISVILLE—Secretary of District Council, Jos. Hehoman, 2315 Portland Ave.
7. J. Casey, 1716 Eighth St.
103. Peter Newfield, 2626 Alford St.
212. R. R. Layson, 535 E. Madison St.
214. (Ger.) Edward Haas, 621 E. Jefferson St.
358. T. J Vincent, 2115 St. Xavier St.
729. Henry Block, Enterprise Hotel, Market rear Floyd
742. MAYFIELD—H. L. Orr.
684. MIDDLESBOROUGH—I J. Cowgill.
698. NEWPORT—Chas. Link 42 third St.
504. OWENSBORO—I. P. Miller.
201. PADUCAH—Wm. H. Alsman, 422 S. 9th St.
582. RICHMOND—C F. Campbell.
701. WINCHESTER—J. W. Crone.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS—
76. J. G. Bloomer, 432½ S. Liberty.
249. M. Hyland, First and Ferrett Sts
624. Chas. Bartels, 1151 Camp bet. Cadiz and Valence.
704. W. H. Dauernheim, Jr., 225 Marengo, cor. Dryards St.
732. Wm. B Wilson, 780 Lafayette St.
739. G. H. Gessner, Box 837.
45. SHREVEPORT—Peter Garson Box 339.

MAINE

345. BATH—E A. Howard, 52 Bowery St.
407. LEWISTON—A.M. Flagg, 96 Miller St., Auburn.
344. PORTLAND—L. W. Whitcomb, 4 Oxford St

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—A. Faulhaber, 929 N. Ann St. Station F.
503. CUMBERLAND—Fred. Rowe, 33 Polk St.

MASSACHUSETTS.

333. ALLSTON—G. Hall, 22 Shepard St, Brighton.
584. AMESBURY—Judson Haight, 9 Powow St.
648. BEVERLY—T. W. Woodbury.
BOSTON—Secretary of District Council, J. W. McLellan, 67 Appleton St.
33. S. J. Chadwick, 44 Ziegler St, Roxbury.
561. H. E. Ulle, 83 Lamartine St., Jamaica Plain.
565. (Mill) W. McWilliams, 271 Causeway St.
130. BROCKTON—H. L. Gibbs, 34 Verno St.
321. BROOKLINE—J. F. Glancie, Chestnut St.
CAMBRIDGE—
138. D. Maloney, 3 Wyeth Sq.
204. W. H. Powers, 9 Revere St.
324. CHARLESTOWN—J. F. Kelley, 3 Bunker Hill Court.
135. CHELSEA—P. J. Smyth, 164 Ash St.
373. DEDHAM—J. A. Houghton, Box 254.
309. DORCHESTER—L. E. Tarbell, 928 Dorch'r Av.
218. EAST BOSTON—Hugh McKay, 302 Paris St.
588. EVERETT—S. L Sulis, 59 Chelsea St.
403. FALL RIVER—F. J. Rolfe, 25 River View St.
396. FITCHBURG—L. W. Merriam, 148 Pearl.
571. FRANKLIN—W. Crowningshield.
380. GLOUCESTER—Wm. C. Moody, 5 Perkins St.
82. HAVERHILL—D. Laroy Wilson, 9 6th ave.
424. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, North St
508. HOLYOKE—(French) J. Lavriviere 43 Carbot
400 HUDSON—Geo. F. Bryant, Box 125.
196. HYDE PARK—J. C Miller, 9 Elm St.
LAWRENCE—
111. Richard Milligan, 155 Newbury St.
314. (French)—Alphonse Drouin, 497 Common St.
445. LEOMINSTER—Geo. W. Cogswell, Box 904.
269. LOWELL—Frank A. Kappler, 203 Lincoln St.
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis St.
152. MALDEN—A. Morrison, 266 Charles St.
221. MARBLEHEAD—S. Roscoe, Box 435.
154. MARLBORO—Wilford Erb. Box 167.
192. NATICK—J. W. Clem, Box 1097.
409. NEW BEDFORD—James Quirk, 8 Tremont St.
597. NEWBURYPORT—Joseph Colley, 28 Frankland St.
275. NEWTON—Jos. Butler, Box 71.
193. NORTH ADAMS—J. D. Follett. 1 North St.
308. NORTH EASTON—Elmer E. Watts.
435. NORWOOD—F. A. Newton
444. PITTSFIELD—Ed. Jeffers. 12 Lake St.
117. QUINCY—Alfred Shaw, 35 Coddington St.
159. REVERE—S. E. Montgomery, Beachmont.
67. ROXBURY—David Campbell, 48 Norfolk St., Mattapan.
140. SALEM—Edgar Cann. 10 Nursery St.
24. SOMERVILLE—A. F. McIntyre. 23 Quincy St.
230. S. FRAMINGHAM—E. C. Hutchins, Box 940.
96. SPRINGFIELD—D. P Hall. 48 Terrence St.
491. STOUGHTON—F. O. Fowler. Box 568.
216. WALTHAM—Asa Porter, Charles Street Ave.
426. WEST NEWTON—Thomas Leeming, Box 479.
420. WEYMOUTH—E. J. Pratt, No. Weymouth Depot.
455. WHITMAN—E. A. Vaughan.
485. WINTHROP—F. S. Campbell. Hurmon St.
421. WOBURN—Amos Langill, 78 Salem.
93. WORCESTER—C. D. Fisk, 662 Main St.

MEXICO.

293. CUIDAD, P. DIAZ—Wm. Smith, Box 109 Eagle Pass, Tex.

MICHIGAN

85. ANN ARBOR—A. B. Wines, 17 Wilmot St.
77 BATTLE CREEK—M. M. Haynes, 125 Clay.
BAY CITY—
128. Jas. Hunt, 415 Stanton St.
725. (Mill.) L. Furman. 204 N. Jackson St.
418 CHARLOTTE—G. G. Rickman Box 110.
555. DELRAY—J. C. Fritch.
DETROIT—Secretary of District Council, Geo. A. F. Allen, 590 16th St.
10. F. A. Mellick, 434 St. Aubin Ave.
32. W. H. Seldon, 502 23d St.
59. T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait Ave.
219. (Ger.) Herman Pahnke, 103 Preston St.
EAST SAGINAW—
163. J. T. Bayley, 2401 S. Jefferson St.
248. (Mill.) Wm. C Kenny, 408 Ward St.
466. (Ger.) Peter Frisk, 1502 S. Warren Ave.
GRAND RAPIDS—
65. E. L. Probert, 449 Hall St.
583. (Holl.) Casper Verheek, 186 Seventh St.
195. IRON MOUNTAIN—T. W. Harrington.
26. JACKSON—P. J. Curtiss, 211 Park Ave.
184. LAKE LINDEN—Geo. W. Guibord, Box 678.
213. LANSING—E. F. Frost, Box 315.
372. MARINE CITY—Chas. S. Rose. Box 69.
392. MARQUETTE—A. J. Rose. 430 W. Washington
100. MUSKEGON—G. H. Sprague, 73 Jackson.
297. NEGAUNEE—Wm. Schunck.
347. PORT HURON—W. W. Johnson, 1120 Young St.
651. SAINT IGNACE, F. A. Daniels, Box 490.
663. SAINT JOHNS—J. W. Bradner.
SAGINAW CITY—
334. Jos. Barker, 922 Hancock St., W. S.
640 (Mill.) J. F. Kerr, 205 Wayne St., W. S.
322. WEST BAY CITY—M. R. Newcombe, 108 Jackson St., W.
538. WYANDOTTE—Francis Sutliff.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—W. A McCarthy, 118 1st Ave., W.
366. (Scand.), O. Simmonson, 928 E. Sixth St.
MINNEAPOLIS—
34. W. P. Griswold, 1507 Sixth St., N. E.
411. (Scand.) F. N. Olston, 2014 15th Ave.. S.
702. O R. Bolingren, 723 Fillmore St. N. E.
ST. PAUL—
87. Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo St.
626. ST. PAUL PARK—Thomas M. Hetherington.
WINONA—
362. Henry Scheel, 685 W. 4th St., South.
427. Edward Kratz, 658 E. 2d St.
182. Andrew Johnson, 335 F. Seventh.
595. WEST DULUTH—Emil Zanft, Box 115.

MISSISSIPPI.

317. BILOXI—Wm. Kent.
JACKSON—
656. W. J. McGee, 204 Miss. St.
680. (Col.) John Dannis, 330 W. Capitol.
265. NATCHEZ.—P. C. Humason, 530 Pine St.
VICKSBURG—
496. H. F. Fehl, Lock Box 344.
562. (Col.) Chas. Taylor, 512 Jackson St.

MISSOURI.

279 AURORA—Marian Kelch.
255. HANNIBAL—Walter Norton, 116 Summit
KANSAS CITY—
160 G. W. Dunham, 28½ N. Second, Kansas.
619. R. C. Glover, 3158 Cherry St
724. A. Ferguson, 615 Kansas Ave., Armourdale, Kansas.
577. MARSHALL—W. S. Rowe.
576. MOBERLY—W E. Hogue, 725 W. Rollins.
441. NEVADA—L. A. Grisham, Box 476.
98. SEDALIA—J. C. Warren, 672 E. 15th St.
377. SPRINGFIELD—E. R. Barnhart, 1123 N. Campbell St.
ST. JOSEPH—Secretary of District Council, S. M Carson, 1909 Holman St.
91. H. C. Carson, 20th and James St.
295. Chas. Hotchkiss, 1603 Beattie St.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, O. J. Boehmer, 4034½ N. Grand Ave.
4. W. N. Whipple, 1413 Chestnut St.
5. (Ger.) Anton Kindler, 2415 McNair Ave.
12. (Ger.) Henry Rosenbaum, 1502 Benton St.
240. (Ger.) H Lessmann, 2536 N. Market St.
257. W. N. Eggleston, 2329 Clark Ave.
270. J. Duncan, 2829 Semple Ave.
395. (Mill) Paul Garnier, 2016 Walnut St.
423. H. Buhlmeier. 3721 Cass Ave.
518. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, 2112 De Kalb St.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) Henry Miller. 1202 Madison St.
699. A R. Keagy, 918 N. Nineteenth St.
734. (Ger. Mill.) H. Plate, 2212 Chippewa St.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—W. A. Grow, Box 651.
112. BUTTE CITY—J. R. Coulter, 115 W. Center St., Centerville.
286 GREAT FALLS—G. H. Chace.
280. HELENA—G. W. Young, 508 Broadway.
586. MISSOULA—E. H. Phillips.

NEBRASKA.

168. E. LINCOLN—G. H. Bulfinch, 2204 W St.
556. GRAND ISLAND—J. D. Klinkauf, 903 West Louise St.
231. KEARNEY—J. A. Merten
148. LINCOLN—C. E. Woodard, 326 S. 11th St.
330. NEBRASKA CITY—W. C. Willmen, 302 S. 17th.
OMAHA—Secretary District Council, C. Reinhart, 918 N. 27th St.
58. Chas. Weeda, 3021 Seward St.
271. (Ger.) R. Ruppert, 2016 Martha St.
685. N. P. Hansen, 1121 Saunders St.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

570. BERLIN FALLS—Thomas Murphy, Box 211.
386. DOVER—John E. Leiser, 30 Cushing St.
118. MANCHESTER—Wilbur G. Colcord, 334 E. High
393. NASHUA—W. A. Cutting, 49 Temple St.
585. PORTSMOUTH—E C. Frye, 14 Vaughn St.

NEW JERSEY.

428. ATLANTIC CITY—Josiah Conover, 112 N. Rhode Island Ave.
BARNEGAT PARK—David Anderson, Bayville
673. BAYONNE—
486. Gus. Sippel, 31 W. 24th St.
711. John Vreeland, 554 Ave A.
121. BRIDGETON—C. E. Woodnutt, 141 Fayette St.
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 337 Mechanic St.
467. E. ORANGE—M. E. Ryerson, 45 Oliver St.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmermann, 8 Smith St.
647. ENGLEWOOD—A. E. Short, Closter.
391. HOBOKEN—F. Steigleiter, 64 Washington St.
265 HACKENSACK—Charles Wood, James St.
JERSEY CITY—
482. L F. Ryan, 256 Bay St.
488. A. E. Stewart, 64 Lafayette
564. Jacob Hetzell, 90 Hancock Ave.
710. (Greenville) W. H. Muller, 55 Stevens Ave.
151. LONG BRANCH—I. N. Cubberly, Box 183.
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305. MILLVILLE—Luke Vanaman, Box 400
638. MORRISTOWN—Lewis P. Wilson, 11 Mechanic St.
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council, F. Seitler, 60 Morton St.
119. Geo. Winnett, 268 Morris Ave.
172. (Ger.) John Stoll, 292 S. 6th St.
477. ORANGE—Jos. Jordan, 78 Glebe St.
325. PATERSON—Oscar Zabriskie, 34 Erie St.
490. PASSAIC—Frank Wentink, Box 122
399. PHILLIPSBURG-A Klein, 35 N 7th st, Easton, Pa
155. PLAINFIELD—P. A. VanFleet, 43 E. Third St.
573. RUTHERFORD—A. Russell, Box 213.
665. SOMERVILLE—John Wagner.
456. SUMMIT—J. J. McCormack, Box 71, Chatham.
31. TRENTON—O. B. Gaston, 216 S. Jackson St.
642. WEST HOBOKEN—Jas. McCabe.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY—
274. G. H. Anderson, 324 2d St.
659. (Ger.) A. Faubel, 435 Elk St.
6. AMSTERDAM—F. Kavanugh, 58 Academy St.
453. AUBURN—C. C. Darrow, 20 Francis St.
13. BATAVIA—G. E. Hanson, 13 Edmond St, Batavia.
BINGHAMTON—
131. W. S. Comstock, Box 113.
210. Levi Ballou, 499 State St.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, Wm. Cheriton, 177 Fifth ave.
109. Adolph Silber, 236 14th St.
147. A. Sykes, care of Thos. Connelly, E. New York Ave.. East New York.
175. R. B. Logan, 70 Ellery.
223. Robert H. Young, 589 Lorimer St.
247. G. Paynton, 1349 Fulton Ave.
258. Henry Heyen, 43 Stanhope St.
291. (Ger.) Bruno Weidel, Box 42, Evergreen P.O.
349. (Sash. etc.) P. Lawler, 761 Bedford Ave.
381. W. Wells, 136 Linden St.
387. Chas. H. Richardson, Box 45, Flatbush, N.Y.
451. Chas. Friedel, 652 Warren St.
471. Fred. Brandt, 267 9th St.
557. (Millwrights) F. G. Hale, 542 Henderson St., Jersey City, N J,
639. Wm. A. Carley, Box 93, Fort Hamilton, L. I.
737. (Greenpoint) J. Schwitzer, 784 Withers St.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council. Chas. G. Hory.
9. E. R. Snyder, 32 Lemon St
355. (Ger.) John Vogel, 71 Johnson St.
374. E. O. Yokom, 8 Arnold St.
440. John Matthews, 1405 Mich. St.
541. CATTARAUGUS—O. C. Bates.
99. COHOES—A. Van Arnam, 22 George St.
315. ELMIRA—Harry Lewis, 509 W. Third St.
662. FAR ROCKAWAY—M. Siebert, Lawrence, N.Y.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—S. W. Wilcox.
229. GLENS FALLS—Edw. P. Perkins, 23 Harrison
447. HAVERSTRAW—E. A. Waldron, Box 375.
272. HERKIMER—Chas. Cristman, Box 631.
173. HOOSICK FALLS—Edwin Chapman.
602. HORNELLSVILLE—A. Cunningham, Park Hotel.
603. ITHACA—J. W. Skinner, 31 Meadow St.
627. JOHNSTOWN—G. H. Bowmaker, 8 Glebe St.
251. KINGSTON—J. Deyo Chipp. Box 100.
424. LANSINGBURGH—Ira Smith, 553 4th St.
709. LOCKPORT—F. Fisher. 112 John St.
465. LONG ISLAND CITY—Wm. Hutchen, 252 Hancock St.
643. MAMARONECK—Charles Oakley, Box 198.
150. MIDDLETOWN—W. R. Rogers, 45 Houston Ave.
493. MT. VERNON—W. B. Reid, 135 Bridge St,
105. NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.—F. E. Salfelder, 47 York Ave.
301. NEWBURGH—J. D. Pennell, 198 Lander St.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—Sam Rhodes, Pelham P.O., NEW YORK.—Secretary of District Council. T. C. Walsh, 537 E. 81st St.
51. Chas. A. Judge, 626 E 146th St.
63. Thomas C Kelly, 420 E 123d St.
64. J. U. Lounsbury, 14 Leroy
200. (Jewish.) Chas Leavitt, 217 Madison.
340. A. Watt, Jr., 177 W. 101st St.
382. John Lussen, 1584 First Ave.
457 (Scan.) L. Anderson, 206 E. 84th St.
464. (Ger.) Henry Muller, 673 E. 156th St.
468. T. E. Degan, 117 E. 89th St.
473. David Petrie, 347 W. 11th St.
478. Chas. Bickel, 611 Bergen Ave.
497. (Ger.) Anton Biermann, 429 E. 88th St.
509. F. E. Thompson, 304 W. 126th St.
513. (Ger.) Otto Schaefer, 238 E. 82d St.
715. Christopher Coffy, 30 Lawrence St.
350. NIAGARA FALLS—C. N. Kinzie.
474. NYACK—Robt. F. Wool. Box 493.
302. OGDENSBURGH—John Wert, Union House, 191 State.
547. OLEAN—W. J Haight, 98 Ninth St.
600. ONEIDA—D. H. Jones, 94 E Walnut St.
101. ONEONTA—Frank McFee, 6 Gardner Place.
443. OSWEGO—Chas. Ward, 207 East Bridge St.
404. PORTCHESTER—Allen McDonald, Rye. N.Y.
606. PORT RICHMOND—Geo. W. Houseman, W. Brighton.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—N. R. Dalzell, 127 Garden St.
675. ROCKAWAY BEACH—Thos. F. Lowe, Oceanus.
ROCHESTER—
72. Jacob Kolb, 8 Sherman.
179. (Ger.) Frank Strand, 6 Dover St.
75. (Sash, etc.,) G. W. Dawson, 184 Atkinson St.
263. SALAMANCA—D. J. Abbey.
146. SCHENECTADY—F. A. Scrafford, 307 Paige.
413. SHEEPSHEAD BAY—John Racka, Box 71.
567. STAPLETON—H. Francis, 3 Jersey St., New Brighton.
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary of District Council, James Morley, 358 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton.
SYRACUSE—
15. (Ger.) Julius Waldt, 139 Delong Ave.
124. J. C. French, 119 Delhi.
363. (French) Edw. St. Pierre. 503 Robinson St.
78. TROY—David King, Box 145.
UTICA—
125. F. M. Paddon, 225 Jay St.
338. (Ger.) J. Endemann, 4 Parker St.
307. WATERFORD—J. C. McGill. Box 589.
580. WATERTOWN—D. B. Wilex, 19 W. Mullen.
233. WAVERLY—Chas. A. Mead, Box 204.
252. WEST TROY—Charles Angus, 121 Third St.
273. YONKERS—Jas. Boomer, 267 New Main St.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. ASHEVILLE—G. A. Parker, 137 N. Main St.
289. CHARLOTTE—A. C. N. Bechtler, 311 S. C St.
668. WINSTON—G. B. Daniels, Box 31.

OHIO.

AKRON—
84. J. S. Meckley, 116 Mill St.
723. (Ger.) Wm. Hunt, 514 W. Exchange St.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, Box 20
44. BOWLING GREEN—G. W. Harvey, Box 268.
170. BRIDGEPORT—Elmer Justice.
501. BUCYRUS—F. Sheely, Jr., Box 179.
143. CANTON—A. E. Kinsley, 201 E. Ninth St.
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council, T. F. McGrath, Dreman Ave., Station A.
2. M. A. Clements, 134 Clark St.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 359 Freeman Av.
327. (Mill.) O. F. Schroder, 101 Elder St.
628. T. F. McGrath, Dreman Av., (Station A.)
664. (East End.)—George Rusk.
667. Robert Patterson, 4 Elm St., Walnut Hills.
676 E. Garnor, 17 Winkler St.
681. Chas. Henke, 12 Noble Court.
683. J. Schwarz, 1398 W. 6th St.
692 C. Rumpler, Fairmount Ave. Fairmount.
COLUMBUS—Secretary of District Council, C. T. Beach, 1079 Penn Ave.
61. Elmer Conwell, 1144 Fair Ave.
326. A. Wolfel, 313 E. Walnut St.
687. W. H. Lloyd, 470 E. Long St.
CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council, R. R. Kart, 165 Oregon St.
11. John Fraser, 64 William St.
39. (Bohem.) Jos. Belik, 81 Bollow St.
234. (Ger.) Wm. Schroeder, 42 Ranny Ave.
241. D. F. Erwin, 1233 Lorain St.
449. (German) Herman Scherr, 77 Selden Ave.
461. John Burns, 847 Stark St.
579. Arthur Sadler, 284 3d Ave.
632. (Boh.) Wm. Mares, 1372 Central Ave.
633. (Mill.) Geo. Telinde, 132 Jefferson St.
DAYTON—
104. Geo. Brenner, 303 Howard St.
346. (Ger.) Conrad Ungermann, 585 Monroe St.
187. DEFIANCE—Walter Lambert, Box 75.
677. DELAWARE—M. K. Baker, 101 Spring St.
328. EAST LIVERPOOL—T. J. Hadley, Box 313.
188. FINDLAY—A. D. Neumeyer, 237 Laquineo St.
202. FOSTORIA—Nicholas Aitwels, 426 S. Poplar.
250. FREMONT—P. Engeler, 511 Morrison St.
637. HAMILTON—Wm. Hammerle, 212 Ross St.
726. IRONTON—
267. LIMA—J. O. Wynant. 300 E. Elm St.
703. LOCKLAND—W. W. Ellis, Box 170.
356. MARIETTA—John W. Zimmer. 816 Second St
14. MARTIN'S FERRY—G. A. McCarty.
183. NEW PORTAGE—S. B. Eberhart, Clinton.
705. NORWOOD—John Greine.
690. PORTSMOUTH—Louis Schatz.
708. SALEM—Wm. Bonsal, 371 W. Main St.
107. SANDUSKY—Fred. Christofel, 109 E. Washington St.
284. SPRINGFIELD—H. L. Peacock, 326 Harrison.
186. STEUBENVILLE—Chas. Caldwell, W. Market.
243. TIFFIN—W. H. Boehler, 202 W. Perry St.
TOLEDO—
25. C. F. Pfaender, 924 Hicks St.
631. (Mill.) Lewis Barfield, 1425 Huron St.
505. TORONTO—Sydney Jones.
644. VAN WERT—Richard Miller,
412. WARREN—Geo. E. Boves.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—H. G. Litesy, 9 Kent St.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, 35 Hahn St.

OREGON.

520. ASTORIA—John Nylund, Box 443.
527. EAST PORTLAND—Jas. F. Moger, Box 146.
533. OREGON CITY—J. W. Warnock.
50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.
596. SALEM—L. B. Conrad, Box 249.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLEGHENY CITY—
211. C. L. Mohney, McNaugher Ave.
237. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 2 Bluff St.
476. (Stairs, &c.) R. M. Evans, 49 Kilbuck St.
487. ALTOONA—T. Renner, 1407 12th Ave.
296. APOLLO—Harry Clepper.
246. BEAVER FALLS—H. W. Matheny, New Brighton, Pa.
492. BELLEVUE—A. L. Jones, Box 106.
655. BELLE VERNON—Isaac Coldren, Box 207.
545. BERWYN—E. Lewis Porter.
180. BRADDOCK—J. V. Branthoover.
550. BRADFORD—T. J. Clother, 46 Webster St.
733. BROCKWAYVILLE—T. C. Miller.
450. BRYN MAWR—John P. Hatch.
222. BUTLER—H. Casner.
738. CARBONDALE—T. E. Crain.
294. CHARLEROI—Alfred Gray.
207. CHESTER—Charles Sharpless, 1405 W. 2d St.
408. CORAOPOLIS—Jos. Miller.
535. DUBOIS—Fred. Tracy.
530. DUQUESNE—C. W. Ziegler.
ERIE—
116. H. J. Conrath, 439 E. 6th Ave.
641. (Mill.) J. Madlehner, Wallace St bet. 6th & 7th
747. FAIRCHANCE—Alex. Montuth.
422. FRANKFORD—John Davies, 1339 Sellers St.
401. FRANKLIN—S. Carlon, Box 567.
671 FREEPORT—B. N. Sarver.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin 53 W Duval St.
462. GREENSBURG—B. R. Fulmer, 707 N. Main St.
398. GREENVILLE—B. F. Brown, Box 468
287. HARRISBURG—J. H. Keath, 1611 Fourth
288. HOMESTEAD—J. A. Wolff, Box 473.
253. JEANNETTE—James Meany.
205. JOHNSTOWN—John Way, 159 Somerset
110. KITTANNING—Alvin McGregor, Box 222
208. LANCASTER—Geo. S. Miller 333 N Lime St.
691. LATROBE—T. R. Waugh, Box 334.
601. LEBANON—Chas. Foster, 1028 Church St.
319. LEECHBURG—A. J Elliott.
436. LOCK HAVEN—E. M. Dorman, 709 Bellefonte
177. MCKEESPORT—Wm. McCord, McKeesport.
438. MANAYUNK—Ephraim Frantz, 449 Green La.
569. MANOR STATION—

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, Februar 1891.

Zur Achtstunden-Bewegung von New York.

Als im Mai 1890 die Carpenter von New York den achtstündigen Arbeitstag einführten, konnte man hier ca. 7000 Carpenter rechnen, welchen die Wohlthat dieser Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit zu gute kommen sollte und nach den mathematischen Berechnungen hätte diese Verkürzung genügt, um den durchschnittlichen Theil, ein achtel vom Tausend, arbeitsloser Carpenter zu beschäftigen; diese gesetzten Erwartungen haben sich nicht nur nicht erfüllt, sondern die Arbeitslosigkeit hat sich noch bedeutend vermehrt.

Die Ursache hierzu ist zunächst darin zu suchen, daß die Verkündigung des leicht errungen Erfolges einen Strom von Carpentern nach New York zog, der die Nachfrage nach Arbeit trotz der verkürzten Arbeitszeit vermehrte, dazu kommt, daß die Carpenter kaum zum dritten Theil organisirt sind, und der größere Theil „Scabs" gar kein Bedenken hat wenn 9 oder gar 10 Stunden und Ueberzeit-Arbeit bei einfachem Lohn verlangt; dagegen statt $3.50 Unionlohn nur $3.00 und sogar jetzt nur $2.50 Lohn geboten wird. In Klagen dieser Art werden jetzt sogar gegen die eigenen Unionbrüder laut, nicht, daß dieselben nicht schon früher hätten laut werden können, sondern einfach, weil sie in erschreckender Weise überhand nehmen.

Dies hat zur Folge das unter der herrschenden Arbeitslosigkeit, diejenigen am meisten zu leiden haben, welche trotzdem und alledem die Union-Regeln aufrecht halten wollen. Dies Alles läßt die Wohlthat des achtstündigen Arbeitstages in einem verteufelt schlechten Licht erscheinen. Ich habe mir die Aufgabe gestellt, eigene statistische Lohnerhebungen zu machen und benutze in folgendem meine eigene, welche nach vielseitigen Informationen über den Durchschnittsverdienst, zur besseren Hälfte desselben gerechnet werden kann.

Statistische Zusammenstellung über Lohn und Arbeitszeit vom 1. Mai bis Ende Dezember:

In Arbeit excls. Ueberzeit . . .	124½ Tag
Verdient incls. Ueberzeit	$453 87
Außer Arbeit	82½ Tag
Verlust an Arbeitslohn	$285 25
Durchschnittlicher Verdienst . . .	$2.21
oder $13.25 per Woche.	

Dieses Resultat erscheint aber in einem weit traurigen Lichte wenn wir die verflossenen drei Wintermonate, November, Dezember und Januar berechnen:

In Arbeit excls. 4 St. Ueberzeit .	28 Tage
Verdient incls. Ueberzeit	$101.50
Außer Arbeit	50 Tage
Lohnverlust	$175.00
Durchschnittlicher Verdienst . . .	$1.30
oder $7.80 pro Woche.	

Dieses Resultat macht natürlich die Vortheile des Achtstundentages illusorisch und doch sind dieselben heute noch so richtig wie früher. Die partielle Einführung einerseits und die Ausführung der Arbeit bei acht Stunden, möglichst dasselbe Quantum Arbeit zu liefern wie früher bei neun oder zehn Stunden, ferner die nichtswürdige Art und Weise der Uebereiferung des Einen von dem Andern immer ein größeres Quantum Arbeit geliefert zu haben, sind Schuld an diesen traurigen Resultaten. Das erste Uebel kann nur gehoben werden durch die allgemeine gesetzliche Einführung des achtstündigen Arbeitstages und um dies zu erreichen, dazu gehört die politische Action der Gewerkschaften! So lange das arbeitende Volk nicht selbstständig Theil an der politischen Action nimmt, wird dies natürlich nicht erreicht werden. So lange dem Arbeiter nur das Recht auf Arbeit, und dieses noch gar von der verkehrten Seite gelehrt wird, worunter es nur versteht, zu jeder Zeit und unter allen Verhältnißen zu arbeiten wenn sich ihnen Gelegenheit bietet, sei es auch zum Nachtheil seiner Mitarbeiter und entgegen die Vorschriften der Union. Das Recht auf Arbeit involvirt nur das unbedingte Recht, Arbeit zum Lebens-Unterhalt zu fordern und nicht zuzusehen wie ein Theil überarbeitet wird und der andere Theil arbeitslos Noth leidet! Doch hat dieses Recht unter dem heutigen Erwerbsystem nur den einen moralischen Werth, Verbrechen mehr oder weniger zu entschuldigen, welche in den meisten Fällen Folgen von Arbeitslosigkeit und Nahrungssorgen sind. Vielmehr sollte dem Arbeiter das Recht auf Faulheit gelehrt werden, denn nach den statistischen Erhebungen über die Einführungen und Vervollkommnungen der Maschinen genügen vier Stunden pro Tag vollkommen um alle Arbeit für die Gesellschaft zu verrichten, womit jedem arbeitsfähigen Menschen Gelegenheit gegeben wird neben dem Recht auch der Pflicht zur Arbeit zu genügen! Doch unsere versclavten Mitarbeiter können es nicht verstehen, wie ein Arbeiter mit vier Stunden Arbeit existiren kann, und die übrige kostbare Zeit der Faulheit geopfert werden soll. Es ist Ihnen schon unbegreiflich, warum die Arbeitszeit überhaupt verkürzt werden soll, denn Sie sind gewöhnt vom frühen Morgen bis zum späten Abend im Arbeitsjoch zu stecken, was nach ihrer Meinung immer so war und auch immer so bleiben müßte. Es ist ihnen auch unbegreiflich Anspruch auf das Recht des dolce far niente—süßem Nichtsthun zu haben; daß natürlich auch zu besseren Zwecken verwerthet werden kann—vor Allem Ausbildung des Menschen zum Menschen—was die heute dazu privilegirte und das ausschließliche Recht dazu habende Klasse der Besitzenden thut. Es muß daher Pflicht der Gewerkschaften sein, auf ihre Mitglieder aufklärender zu wirken. Es muß diesen begreiflich gemacht werden, daß sie in erster Linie Mensch sind, gleichberechtigt mit allen andern Menschen, in zweiter Linie Arbeiter, gleichverpflichtet mit allen Menschen! Um dieses zu erreichen, muß jeder Mitarbeiter denkfähig und zielbewußt erzogen werden; um dann als Bürger dieses, an Ueberfluß so reichen Landes, als Mensch und als Arbeiter seine Pflicht zu erfüllen und Gesetzmacher erwählen zu helfen, welche die Interessen der arbeitenden Klasse fördern, und sich nicht als Stimmvieh der Corruption gebrauchen zu lassen um damit nur die Interessen der Ausbeuter und privilegirten Faulenzer zu fördern! Dann wird der Tag gekommen sein, wo der Arbeiter frei, kein Lohnsclave mehr des vollen Ertrages seiner Arbeit sicher sein wird! Dann wird der Egoismus gebrochen sein, der heute von so vielen unserer Mitarbeiter schädigend auf uns einwirkt!

Zurückkehrend zu dem Resultat des achtstündigen Arbeitstages zeigt sich die Nothwendigkeit einer entschiedenen Action. Dieses Frühjahr sollten überall wo Local Unions der Brotherhood of Carpenters existiren, die Forderung des Achtstunden-Tages aufgestellt und mit allen Mitteln durchzuführen gesucht werden. Auch in New York muß die Forderung energischer durchgeführt werden. Der Umstand, daß die Möbelarbeiter ebenfalls die Forderung aufstellen werden, verpflichtet uns sogar dazu, denn ein großer Theil der Möbelarbeiter verrichtet Carpenter Arbeit und auf unser Drängen ist die Union eigentlich dazu gebracht worden; unbedingt aber sollte für die Holzarbeiter zuerst der Versuch gemacht werden, die Forderung allgemein durchzuführen, ehe für andere Industrie-Branchen der Versuch gemacht wird, möglichenfalls auch nur partielle Erfolge zu erzielen Falls nichts definitives, nichts durchgreifendes geschieht, wird der Achtstundentag wohl eine Farce sein und bleiben; d. h. trotz der Existenz der Carpenter eine immer kritischere werden. Darum ist es nothwendig diese paliativ Mittel zur Besserstellung der Arbeiter bei Seite zu setzen und statt dessen das radical Mittel der selbstständigen Arbeiter-Politik zu benutzen! Mitbrüder! Benutzt Euer Organ, Ihr „Carpenter," als geistige Waffe um unsere Mitarbeiter auf die Bahn des richtigen Denkens und Handelns zu leiten. Wir haben nichts zu verlieren, wohl aber eine Welt zu gewinnen!

Rob. Blumenberg, L. U. 513.

— Die New Yorker Branch der National Grauite Cutters Union hat beschlossen, am 1. Aprtl die Einführung des achtstündigen Arbeitstages zu verlangen.

— In Toronto, Ont., tagte Mitte Januar die Konvention der Internationalen Union der Backsteinleger und Maurer. Etwa 200 Delegaten waren anwesend.

— Die in Detroit tagende Union der Seeleute der See'n hat beschlossen, sich von den Knights of Labor zu trennen und sich der Union der Matrosen an dem atlantischen und stillen Ocean anzuschließen.

— In Pittsburg, Pa., sind die Hobelmühlenbesitzer sind von den Arbeitern in Kenntniß gesetzt worden, daß sie den achtstündigen Arbeitstag verlangen. Die Ersteren werden sich diesen gerechten Verlangen wiedersetzen.

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This is a Facsimile of the LABEL of the

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The Label has received the indorsement of the General Executive Board of the K. of L., and of the American Federation of Labor.

☞ The Label is placed on every union-made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

N. B.—The GENUINE Label is printed on Buff or Manilla-colored paper and is perforated on the edges exactly the same as a postage stamp. It is never printed on white paper.

This is the Only Correct Union Label for Fur-Felt Hats.

BUY NO FUR-FELT HAT WITHOUT IT!

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The product of Organized working Cigarmakers. Warranted Cuban Havanna Long Filler. Forwarded, Express paid, upon receipt of price $3.50 per hundred. Remit by Registered letter, P. O. or Express Money Order.

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☞ **Brethren in Labor.**—Please cut out above "adv" and hand to your dealer, and we shall reward you liberally by communicating with us. W. E. KRUM & Co.

THREE SAWS IN ONE

The Famous B. M. T. Patent Tooth Hand Saw.

RIP, CROSS-CUT AND MITRE COMBINED.

It is EASY TO FILE AND SET.

I have used a 26 inch B. M. T. PATENT HAND SAW since December, 1888. It is the BEST and HANDIEST saw I ever had. I can fit a DOOR, SASH OR SHUTTER with the ONE saw and don't have to CHANGE SAWS at all, and I can file it EASIER than a common saw.

Yours Truly,

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If your dealer does not keep them, we will send any saw, express prepaid, on receipt of price. Send for circular and price list.

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The RICHARDSON SAWS are the BEST in the WORLD.

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ONCE USED, ALWAYS USED.

No. 8 HOLLOW-BACK APPLE HANDLE.

GUARANTEED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION WHERE ALL OTHERS FAIL.

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All their Saws are ground TAPER THIN at the back, and warranted SMOOTH CUTTERS.

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THE RICHARDSON BROTHERS ARE THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL SAW-MAKERS.

The Richardson Saws will be Sent, EXPRESS PAID, direct from the Factory, when they cannot be procured from the Hardware Dealer. SPECIAL SAWS MADE TO ORDER.

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"If you want a Saw, it is best to get one with a name on it which has a reputation.
A man who has made a reputation for his goods knows its value, as well as its cost, and will maintain it."
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"THE MECHANICS' OWN"

MANUFACTURED IN

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Designed for First-Class Workmen Only. Smooth and Fast Cutting Saws Made to Run Entirely Without Set, in Dry Seasoned Lumber Only.

THESE saws are particularly adapted for fine Cabinet Work, Sawing Mitres, and in all instances where rapid and smooth cutting is required. The use of a shooting plane and board can be dispensed with where used, and they will cut a joint sufficiently smooth to glue without planing. 6-point saws of this make will cut smoother than the finest ordinary dovetail saw ever made, thereby saving time and labor in sharpening, and the 6, 7, and 8-point hand-saws take the place of the 10, 11, and 12-point of the ordinary make.

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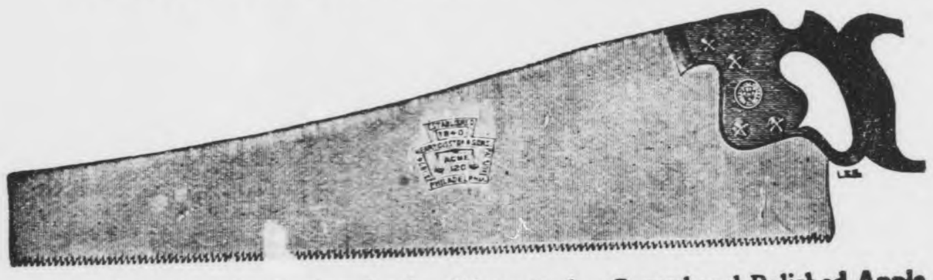

ACME, Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Carved and Polished Apple Handle, Skew back, 5 Rivets.

A fast smooth-cutting saw; runs entirely without set in dry, seasoned lumber. Designed only for first-class workmen.

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Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Polished Apple Handle, 4 Rivets.

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THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

THREE MONTHS in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY ATTENDANCE at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS GOING OFF to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL LOCAL TREASURERS should be under bonds and the bonds filed in the office of the G. S.

TRUSTEES REPORTS should be prepared quarterly and forwarded to the G. S. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL CHANGES in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your union.

WHEN a star (*) appears in the monthly report published in this paper it indicates the F. S. of the Local Union has neglected to send in his monthly report on time to reach the G. S. prior to the 10th of the month.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONEYS received by the G. S. one month are published in the next month's journal. Moneys received can not be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE ONLY safe way to send money is by Post Office Money Order or by Bank Check or Draft as required by the Constitution. The G. S. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.

LOCAL OFFICERS when writing the G. S. should state the number of the union they belong to and give their name and post office address in full. In sending money they should also observe the above rule and state for what purpose the money is to be applied, and if for tax what month or months it is for.

THE G. S. sends a receipt for all moneys received by him, even if it be for only five cents. Local Unions should require their Treasurers to show such receipt within reasonable time after sending any remittance to the G. S. The receipt should be inspected by the President, Recording Secretary and one Trustee. This would prevent Local Unions from getting into arrears.

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CHEAP, USEFUL AND PRACTICAL.

BELL'S CARPENTRY MADE EASY	$5 00
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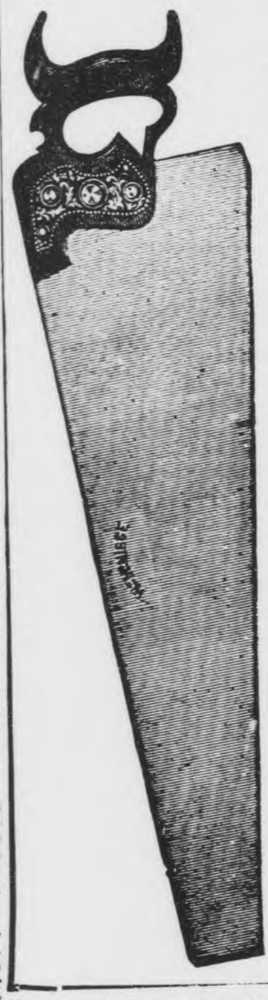

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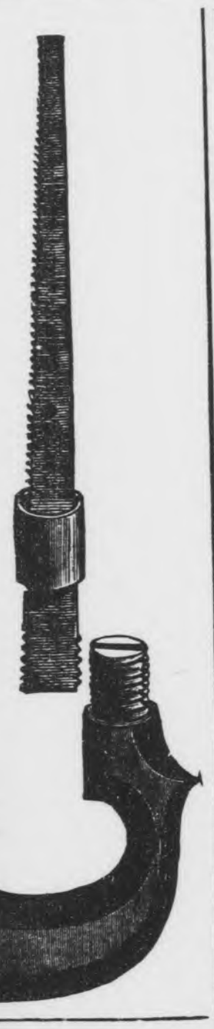
Our Saws are Hand-Made from the best quality of English Cast Steel.

Every Saw is Warranted to give Satisfaction, or return to the Dealer, who will give another in return.

Ask your Dealer to get them for you.

DON'T TAKE ANY OTHER!



Something for Carpenters to Read!

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only 12 local unions and 2042 members. Now, in eight years, it has grown to number over 740 local unions in over 650 cities, and 79,000 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and botch-work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages, to re-establish an Apprentice System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means. It pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of $25 to $50; Members' Funeral Benefit, $100 to $200, and Disability Benefit, $100 to $400. In these General Benefits $32,267 have been expended the past year, and $111,517 the past seven years, while $235,000 more were spent for Sick Benefits by the local unions. Such an organization is worth the attention of every carpenter. The Brotherhood is a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised wages in 413 cities, and placed Five and a half Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 86 cities, and 9 hours a day in 242 cities, not to speak of 260 cities which have established the 8 or 9 hour system on Saturdays. By this means 7300 more carpenters have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. It is not a secret, oath-bound organization. All competent carpenters are eligible to join.

THE UNION LABEL.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:

If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union made cigars.

If you favor *shorter hours of labor*, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knighs oft Labor.

☞SEE THAT THE LABEL IS ON THE BOX☜

Mechanics' Tools of all Kinds.

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Popular Prices.

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OVER 1200 FLAGS AND BANNERS MANUFACTURED

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THE CARPENTER.

VOLUME XI.—NO. 4. PHILADELPHIA, APRIL, 1891. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

WHAT DO WE WANT?

We are hewers and delvers who toil for another's gain.
The common clod and rabble, stunted of brow and brain.
What do we want, the gleaners, of the harvest we have reaped?

We want the drones to be driven away from our golden board;
We want to share in the harvest, we want to sit at the board;
We want what sword or suffrage has never yet won for man—
The fruits of his toil God promised when the curse of toil began.

Ye have tried the sword and scepter, the cross and the sacred word
In all the years, and the kingdom is not here yet of the Lord.
We are tired of useless waiting, we are tired of fruitless prayers.
Soldier and churchman and lawyer—the failure is not theirs.

What gain is it to the people that a God laid down his life,
If twenty centuries after his world be a world of strife?
If the serried ranks be facing each other with ruthless eyes,
And steel in their hands, what profits a Saviour's sacrifice?

Ye have tried and failed to rule us; in vain to direct us have tried;
Not wholly the fault of the ruler, not utterly blind the guide.
Mayhap there needs not a ruler, mayhap we can find the way;
At least ye have ruled to ruin; at least ye have led astray.

What matter if king or council or president holds the rein,
If crime and poverty ever be links in the bondman's chain?
What careth the burden bearer that liberty packed his load,
If hunger presses behind him with a sharp and ready goad?

There's a serf whose chains are of paper; there's a king with a parchment crown;
There are robber knights and brigands in factory, field and town.
Not the vassal pays his tribute to a lord of wage and rent,
And the baron's toll is Shylock's, with a flesh and blood per cent.

The seamstress bends to her labor all night in a narrow room;
The child, defrauded of childhood, tiptoes all day at the loom.
The soul must starve, for the body can barely on husks be fed;
And the loaded dice of the gambler settles the loaf of bread.

Ye have shorn and bound the Samson and robbed him of learning's light,
But his sluggish brain is moving, his sinews have all their might.
Look well to your gates of Gaza, your privilege, pride and caste;
The giant is blind, but thinking, and his locks are growing fast.

BROTHERHOOD GOSSIP.

THE CARPENTERS in Blackpool, England, are out on strike for a schedule of trade rules and an advance in wages.

THE BALL of Union 478 New York was a jovial affair, and Bros. McKimm, A. Hutchinson and Hart were guests.

HAMILTON, O.—It is alleged the Bender Bros. have offered $1,000 to break up the Carpenters' and Painters' Union of this city. But they can't do it.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—The influx of floating carpenters to this city has reduced wages from $3 per day to $2.50 and $2. The only remedy is the card system.

VAN COUVER, Brit. Col.—Union 617 has invested $180 in fitting up a hall of its own, and it has proven a good investment. It is rented out to other labor organizations.

AUSTIN, Tex.—Union 300 has one of its members employed at the Texas State Capital here looking after labor legislation. All the unions in Texas should contribute financially in this work.

MR. FREDERICK SWARTZ, father of A. M. Swartz, formerly Business Agent of the Pittsburgh District, died recently from injuries received while employed at the carpenter trade in Allegheny.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Union carpenters are working nine hours a day for $2.50. There is one scab job in town working ten hours per day for $2.25 and it has cost more to the owner than if he had union men from the start. We have had a raffle to aid one of our distressed members.

NEW YORK CITY.—A Carpenters' United Trades Council is being formed in this city, to consist of representatives of all carpenters' organizations in this city. It will embrace the Stair Builders, the Amalgamated, the United Brotherhood, the Progressives and the United Order. Its aim is to break down piece-work and lumping, and to make common cause against non-union men.

BOISE CITY, Idaho.—Trade dull, contractors are pouring men in here and are advertising in Kansas City and other places to get non-union carpenters. Some contractors declare that 30 cents per hour is enough and wages last year were 45 cents per hour. Hence we have had to organize to protect our wages from the influx of cheap labor. We will gain the nine-hour day April 1st and to help us keep it we ask carpenters to keep clear of this place for the next three months.

PERSONAL.

D. L. STODDARD is a member of Union 326. His address is Zanerian Art College, Columbus, Ohio. He is a fine artist penmen and desires to solicit the patronage of the unions in engrossing resolutions, etc.

OUR OLD FRIEND Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, was ever sincere and faithful to the labor cause, and has done effective service for us in the United States Senate. Hence the mill corporations of the Granite State decreed he should not be again re-elected to the United States Senate, and President Harrison has made him Minister to China.

HENRY CLARK, Treasurer, of Union 468, New York, has been in the harness of trade unionism longer we believe than any other active member of our U. B. He holds a card as a union carpenter since January, 1849, for 42 years, and still his loyalty to the cause is not impaired a particle. He joined first in 1849, in Old Convention Hall, Wooster street, New York.

HARRY LLOYD, ex-General Vice-President, formerly of Toronto, Canada, is now located in Boston, Mass., and is a member of Union 33. He is President of the Massachusetts District Council of Carpenters. He lately addressed a large meeting in Albany, N. Y., and was a delegate to the Industrial Conference, at Washington, D. C., February 22d, and took an active part in favor of reciprocity in the recent Canadian election campaign.

NEWLY ELECT BURGESS RILEY, of South Chester, Pa., on his entry to office latelyi ndulged in a furious tirade against trade unions and denounced organized workmen as "Rebels in the Workshop." No doubt had he lived in the days of King George, Mr. Riley would have believed in the "divine right of kings," and that George Washington was a "rebel." Of course, he now believes in the divine right of "bosses" in the workshop, as well as in politics. When he comes up as a candidate for political honors again we trust he will then find out who are the real Bosses, and that such Tories and Todies as he will be left on the back shelf.

ITEMS OF TRADE INTEREST.

THE SIXTH Annual Convention of the Bakers was held at Indianapolis, Ind., this month, and showed the International Union now has 8,000 members. A gain of 2,000 since last May.

THE CONVENTION of the Building Trades at Olympia, Wash., last month was well attended. Thirty-six local unions in Oregon and Washington were represented. A Carpenters' Union was formed in Olympia.

SAN FRANCISCO Building Trades have their own Labor Bureau and Reading room at 108 Taylor street, San Francisco, Cal. In connection therewith is a cigar stand and laundry office, which will pay a large part of the expenses.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.—The Boston Investment Company is the title of a concern located here. Fearing trouble with the Carpenters' Union this season they have advertised largely all over the country for carpenters, though trade here is prostrate.

BRO. C. H. WOLGEMUTH, 325 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., is now ready to fill all orders for his book. Cost $1.25. He is a disabled carpenter and unable any longer to work at the trade. He is a member of Union 28, and is deserving of patronage and encouragement. His book is well worth the money.

HERE is an evidence of what a lack of organization and want of an apprentice system will do: In Olmutz, Austria in the baker trade they have three journeymen for every seventeen apprentices and in Reichenberg, there are one hundred and fifty-one apprentices and seventy-three journeymen. The men work 12 to 18 hours per day for $2.20 per week.

THE HAYDEN Furniture Company, of Rochester, N. Y., is a scab concern and has a large contract somewhere in Brooklyn, N. Y. This was the firm which had so much to do with the defeat of the mill men's strike in Rochester, N. Y. last spring. Let our Brooklyn men follow up this firm on the work now going on in Brooklyn.

AN EMBEZZLER HUNTED.

CLEVELAND O.—Louis Rabadeau, formerly Treasurer of Union 10, Detroit, Mich., some time in 1884 embezzled funds of that union and skipped. This year he was found at work in Cleveland, O., and the union carpenters there made it so hot for him he had to leave town. He is probably now in Chicago, and is 5 feet 7 inches, 145 pounds, has a sandy complexion, heavy moustache, hazel blue eyes, shows a guilty countenance and always complains of sickness. His right hand is crippled.

CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

VICKSBURG, MISS.—Ten dollars is the initiation fee charged here by Union 496.

ANDERSON, IND.—Circuit Judge Ellison of this county delivered a strong labor address January 20th, in behalf of Union 352

LONDON, ENG.—At a large meeting of Carpenters it was decided to move for 47 hours per week and an advance to ten pence per hour, to go into effect May 1st, next.

THE MACHINE Wood Workers have formed an International Union and have 13 Local Unions and a well edited monthly journal of their own. We wish them every success.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—We had an excellent lecture recently from Bro. J. G. Clinkard of Boston, Mass. He also spoke in Fitchburg and North Adams, and he has rendered good service in many Massachusetts towns.

STAMFORD, Conn.—Contractor OWENS has not brought men from Montreal, Canada, as was stated in this journal. Nor has he antagonized the Union, nor is he opposed to the nine hour system. The statement published was incorrect and we gladly make this correction.

UNION 715 of New York City has inaugurated a series of successful sociables and entertainments complimentary to the public and very enjoyable. Votes of thanks by resolution were given Whitney & Co., for use of piano, and to Mr. Roberts and to the talent of these occasions.

THE NATIONAL Brotherhood of Marble, Granite and Slate Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers is growing splendidly. Write to John C. Beck, 448 Rebecca Street, Allegheny City, Pa., for further information. Their next National Convention will be held in Baltimore Md., Nov. 10, 1891.

DELAWARE, O.—We had a rousing mass-meeting here, February 26th. General President W. H. Kliver was the principal speaker and several brothers from Columbus were present. Addresses were also delivered by Bros. W. V. R. Larsh, L. D. Woodward. This meeting has aroused every branch of labor to organize.

THE STATE Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Albany was very successful. It had a rousing public meeting and secured a settlement of the collar girls' strike in Troy, in favor of the girls who had been out four weeks. They are now forming a National Union and are affiliated with the A. F. of L.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—The Union Carpenters employed on the buildings of the New York Refrigerator Co., at West Mount Vernon, stopped work at 3.30 P. M. on a Saturday some time ago and were told they might consider themselves discharged unless they worked nine hours on Saturdays. Eight hours per day on Saturdays is the rule in this place, and the Union men quit the job.

CINCINNATI, O.—The Building Trades Council of this city has done good work, and are going to have a walking delegate for all the trades. Bro. C. A. Rockwood is mentioned for the place and he will make a capable officer. The Carpenters and Stair Builders Unions are in splendid shape and the city is well organized. We have 77 Trade Unions all told in Cincinnati, Newport and Covington.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The United Carpenters Council have issued a circular stating there are 15,000 idle men in the building trades of that city. The projected Worlds Fair has attracted a surplus of idle labor, expecting there an abundance of work. There are over 3,000 carpenters idle. The council asks, that the different labor organizations in each State appeal to their State governments to have their State buildings for the World's Fair erected on the eight hour plan and at Union wages.

BUREAUS of labor statistics have already been created by the National Government and by twenty-one States: Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Ohio, New Jersey, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, New York, California, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Maryland, Kansas, Rhode Island, Nebraska, North Carolina, Maine, Minnesota and Colorado. They are one of the fruits of labor agitation. Our General Secretary secured the passage of the Missouri law, and had a direct hand in creating the Connecticut, New York and Illinois bureaus.

THE BUILDING TRADES of St. Louis have adopted a combined working card, without which no man can work. The union men of one trade will not work with the non-union men of another.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Union 699, is now in legal working order and duly installed, and the G. E. B. desires this fact to be generally known.

HONORARY CARDS and withdrawal cards are no longer in use in the U. B. The only cards we now have are clearance cards and cards of membership.

CYCLONE RELIEF.—Union 102, Wilkesbarre, Pa. reports $8.04 received from Union 699, belle Vernon, Pa. This makes in all $600.34 donated by our unions to the relief of Wilkesbarre.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—This city is overwhelmed with strange carpenters and many home workmen have been lately reduced in wages 25 cents per day on account of the influx of men. Trade is very dull, still we maintain the nine hour day.

EVERY MEMBER should make it known that Clark's O. N. T. Cotton Thread is the product of scab labor, and should not be used in any household. The "Mile End" Cotton thread is all right, and is made by another firm of the Clarks. Boycott O. N. T. Cotton Thread. They refuse their workingmen and workingwomen decent wages and deny them the right to organize!

SOME mischievous meddlers have spread the rumor that our General President W. H. KLIVER is a contractor! This is not true. After the eight hour movement in Chicago in 1886, Bro. Kliver could not get a boss in Chicago to employ him, and so for awhile he took a few jobs on his account. Since then however, and for some time back General President has been and is now at work as a journeyman carpenter.

EACH LOCAL UNION should charge non-beneficial members at least twenty cents per month dues. Ten cents per month tax must now be paid to the General Office for these non-beneficial members, also five cents per month must be set aside for them in the reserve fund in case of strikes or lock-outs. These non-beneficial members are entitled to all the full rights of a member only in case of death $50 funeral benefit is all they are allowed.

THE LOCAL UNIONS almost unanimously throughout the country have expressed satisfaction in letters to this office, at the final settlement of the controversy as to the Chicago Constitution and as to the G. E. B. The only dissent we hear of emanates from a few disgruntled mischievous persons in this city, who are at work night after night going around sowing the seeds of dissension and distrust. If these misguided members would only display as much energy in building up the organization, they could then be given some consideration.

THE LAW in the Chicago Constitution as to suspension of members can be found in Section 84. The provisions of Section 84 in regard to suspension of a member when four months in arrears is such an innovation that if enforced now would work an injustice to many members. Under Section 153, it is the duty of the Financial Secretary to now notify a member when two months in arrears. To obviate trouble as to Section 84, the local unions are allowed until April 1st, 1891, before enforcing Section 84, and Financial Secretaries are hereby requested to act accordingly.

EIGHT-HOUR POINTERS.

DON'T BUY Clark's O. N. T. Cotton. Any other thread is better than this scab thread.

IN THE ARGENTINE Republic, in Buenos Ayres, a Federation of Labor has been formed, and on May 1st an eight-hour demonstration will be held.

AT A CONVENTION of the Building Trades of Washington and British Columbia it was resolved to notify all contractors on October 1, 1891, that eight hours should be a day's work on and after January 1, 1892, and that a general working card be required on and after May 1, 1892.

EIGHT NATIONAL labor conventions in Europe have, so far, voted making demonstrations on May 1st next, in favor of the eight-hour day. These conventions took place at Lille and Calais, France; Halle, Germany; Bilbao, Spain; Brussels, Belgium; Bruenn, Austria; Lisbon, Portugal; and Liverpool, England. The working people of America must also get ready and fall in line that day. Louisville, Ky. and New York City are already arranging for demonstrations on May 1st.

THE PLASTERERS' International Convention met in Boston last month with 3,300 members represented. The Secretary reported the plasterers of the following cities as working eight hours a day: Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, Denver, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Tacoma, Spokane Falls, West Superior, Helena and E. St. Louis.

STAY AWAY FROM THESE PLACES.

POSSIBLE STRIKES, APRIL 1st.

On April 1st, there is possibility of trouble in Detroit, Chicago, and Sheboygan, Wis. Detroit desires to establish the eight-hour work day, for which it struggled so valiantly last season. Chicago and Sheboygan, will adhere to the eight hour day, even if it is necessary to strike.

ON April 1st, there will be some likelihood of trade difficulties in the following places, provided the nine hour day is not conceded: Anderson, Ind.; Bay City, Mich.; Columbus, Ind.; Long Branch, N. J.; Morristown, N. J.; New Orleans, La. (mill men); Pittsfield, Mass.; Sheffield, Ala.; Summit, N. J.; Wellsburg, W. Va.

POSSIBLE STRIKES, May 1st.

On May 1st, strikes for the eight hour day are likely to take place in Camden, N. J.; Jackson, Mich.; Long Island City, N. Y.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Newark, N. J.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Springfield, Mo. and Shreveport, La. It is probable trouble may also occur on that date in E. St. Louis, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Louisville, Ky. and Milwaukee, Wis. These cities have the eight hour day but the men desire some further advances.

On May 1st, the nine-hour day is to be established in;

Aspen, Colo.	Kittanning, Pa.
Altoona, Pa.	Lafayette, Ind.
Birmingham, Ala.	Latrobe, Pa.
Bridgeton, N. J.	Lockport, N. Y.
Chattanooga, Tenn.	Lansing, Mich.
Covington, Ky.	Logansport, Ind.
Cleveland, O. (mill men))	Newport, Ky. Oshkosh, Wis.
Creston, Iowa.	Ogden, Utah.
Charleston, W. Va.	Rockaway Be'ch, N.Y
Davenport, Iowa.	Rockford, Ill,
Dubuque, Iowa.	Stamford, Conn.
Delaware, O.	St. Joseph, Mo.
Fitchburg, Mass.	Seattle, Wash.
Grove City, Pa.	Saltsburg, Pa.
Helena, Ark.	Salem, O.
Harrisburg, Pa.	Sheffield, Ala.
Huntington, W. Va.	Terre Haute, Ind.
Jacksonville, Ill.	Uniontown, Pa.
Jackson, Miss.	Utica, N. Y.
Johnstown, Pa.	Winston, Salem, N.C.

On May 1st, there will possibly be movements for advances in wages in: Brockton, Mass.; Bedford, Ind.; Bayonne, N. J.; Charleroi, Pa. (and 8 hours Saturdays); Erie, Pa. (mill men); Glens Falls, N. Y.; Hamilton, Canada; Ithaca, N. Y.; Lima, O.; Lebanon, Pa.; Lockland, O.; Marietta, O.; Nashville, Tenn.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Peoria, Ill.; Tyrone, Pa.; Vincennes, Ind.; Winnepeg, Manitoba; and Zanesville, O.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.; Yonkers, N. Y. and Fort Wayne, Ind., Carpenters will inaugurate the card system May 1st, and refuse to work with non-union men.

COLUMBUS, O., will establish trade rules with a minimum scale for nine hours a day, May 1st.

HAMILTON, O., will inaugurate the card system and ask a 25 per cent. advance in wages, May 1st.

THREE LOCK-OUTS BROKEN.

THE LOCKOUTS in Buell's Mill, Stockton, Cal., and Heller Bros. Mill, Youngstown, O., early in February, have both been closed with victory for our members. In both cases, these firms refused to live up to union rules and closed their mills. In the course of a few days Buell's Mill opened with full recognition of the union. After a few weeks' struggle the lock-out in Youngstown in Hellers' Mill was broken and the union was recognized. In the latter case the sum of $162 relief was sent from the general office to pay the members entitled to lock-out pay.

VICKSBURG, Miss.—Early in February, the union men employed in Spengler's Mill were locked out and in three days the firm conceded to Union 496. The men refused to work on material for scab contractors and scab carpenters.

THE CARPENTER,

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P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL, 1891.

CLARK'S O. N. T. Cotton is not the thread for use in union men's homes. It is a scab product. Discourage its use everywhere.

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS, and in fact all the daily papers of the Hoosier Capital are doing herculean service in behalf of our locked-out brothers of that city. The *News* in particular, under the inspiring genius of MORRIS ROSS is dealing heavy blows against the arbitrary action of the contractors' combination. The clergy of all denominations, the public press, the Mayor and citizens are almost to a man on the side of our men who have been locked-out now for several weeks.

GENERAL SECRETARY MCGUIRE spoke in Bridgeton, N. J., March 2d, Newark, N. J., March 9th; and Orange, N. J., March 10th. On the evening of February 23d, he appeared before the Judiciary Committee of the New Jersey State Legislature at Trenton, N. J. in favor of retaining the present Lien law of that State in the interest of the mechanics and workmen in the building trades of New Jersey. The building and loan associations of the State are actively at work to repeal the law. But the prospects are, it will not be repealed since the organized labor of the State has spoken strongly in favor of the law.

CARPENTERS' DEMANDS THIS SEASON.

SPRINGFIELD, O.—Union 284 is endeavoring to uphold the nine hour day at 20 cents per hour.

FRANKFORT, Ind.—Union 728 has agreed on terms with the Contractors, nine hours a day to go into effect April 1st.

HACKENSACK, N. J.—Carpenters Union 265, has just been organized and demanded the nine hour day, and the Contractors conceded it to go into effect June 1st.

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Union Carpenters last month established nine hours a day at $2.50 per day. Machinists, Blacksmiths and Ship Carpenters also gained the nine hours. After May 1st, we don't propose to work with non-union men.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Union 469, has established the nine hour day on March 1st, with very little difficulty, and got full pay for the same. Only one job is working ten hours, and that is the Government Reservoir which is let to a ten hour contractor by the United States Government. Gen. Secretary McGuire, has sent a protest as to this job to the Hon. J. W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior. Union 469, has more than doubled its membership by this nine hour agitation. We have raised our initiation fee to $5, and adopted a general working card. All branches are now organized.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—The eight hour day went into effect January 1st last. The Carpenters are all observing the rule, as they are all members of Union 657. We have established the card system and won't work with non-union men. Our initiation fee now is $25. Union 657 has a flag and banner worth $125, donated by the business men of Sheboygan. The Contractors are now endeavoring to get the men back to ten hours and offer an advance of 25 cents per day, and threaten a lockout. But our men are firm for the eight hour day.

THE NEW National Union of Salesmen is making its power felt in some of the Western cities, the closing hours will soon be six o'clock. It was organized by the American Federation of Labor. There is a large field for this organization.

OUR CHANGE OF DRESS.

Ten years ago this month the first number of THE CARPENTER was issued. It was a small paper—only half the size of the present form. It was issued by P. J. McGuire, our present General Secretary, who was then employed as a journeyman carpenter, and edited this journal after his day's work and in the evening attended to correspondence and pushed the work of organizing the United Brotherhood.

Ten years ago there was no National Organization of the Carpenters. Now there is one—the United Brotherhood—which covers this entire Continent, and now has 754 local unions and 80,000 members. It has already done a marvelous work, and much more remains to be done.

It is proper on an occasion like this to commemorate such an anniversary, and this is done by giving a brand new dress of type to this paper. To make this change has caused some delay in this issue. We will date the paper hereafter in advance, so to not have it an apparent "back number" when it reaches our readers on the Pacific Coast or where unions meet at long intervals. This change of date begins with the present number.

We feel confident our readers and members will be content with the change of size to a four-page paper. Every line in it will be more readable, and the paper is more compact, with fully as much reading matter as ever in its columns. It is stripped of all standing matter and commercial advertisements and its contents are condensed so as to cover every department originally in the paper.

The change in size is not due to any want of funds, but it will be a saving in the amount of paper, cost of mailing and in many ways. Besides giving a handier and more convenient paper to our readers. The money saved will be used in sending out lecturers and organizers to push the organization. We trust the change will be approved.

A LOCK-OUT IN INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

On February 23d, the mill bosses of Indianapolis, Ind., locked out the members of Mill Men's Union 609, of that city. This involved 77 members of the U. B. at first.

But by a combination of the mill bosses with the Builders' Exchange, in a few days the lock-out extended to all the building trades. And at present 445 members of our Indianapolis unions are unemployed on account of this lock-out.

The new G. E. B. promptly voted financial aid, and official sanction was sent our men in Indianapolis, and one week's relief at $6 per week ($462) has been already sent for the members of Union 609. This week, on March 21st, the sum of $1,800 more was sent as the members who are carpenters were then entitled to benefit for the first week, and the mill men for the second week.

The fight is to force the union men back to nine or ten hours per day and to break down the eight-hour day, which was won last spring after a hard struggle. Bricklayers, masons, painters, laborers, are all out, as well as the carpenters. Every effort has been made by the journeymen to effect a settlement, but every overture is repulsed by the bosses. The Mayor, the clergy, the public press, and the citizens generally are on the side of the men. Daily meetings are held and the men are enthusiastic and firm; the ranks remain unbroken, and the old Builders' Exchange is breaking up and a new one is being formed to deal with the men. It is to be hoped for the interests of all concerned, that this difficulty may soon be adjusted.

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS.

The February report of the Amalgamated Carpenters shows 506 branches and 32,508 members, of which 1,819 members are in the United States and Canadas. They have last month gained four new branches and over 600 members by the consolidation with them of the old carpenters societies of Dublin, Ireland. In 1458 the first carpenters' trade guild was formed in Dublin. In 1838 they built their own headquarters in Dublin, and in 1866 the first branch of the Amalgamated was established on Irish soil, and last year the nine-hour day was established in Dublin by the joint action of the Dublin Union and the Amalgamated. This led to the final consolidation of the two bodies.

PRECEPTS NOT PRACTICED.

The Convention of the would-be "Master" Builders in New York City recently reiterated their old, stale and thread-bare platitudes in favor of "arbitration" and the "recognition of labor organizations." It took years of hard work on our part to teach them even that much and to get them to organize. But to carry out such theories in their daily lives, is a matter of precept with them and not of practice. Wherever they have been tested on this subject they have been found lamentably wanting, as was the case last year in the strike in this city and in Detroit and other cities, and it is the same old state of affairs in Indianapolis now.

They had 150 delegates at their New York Convention, and fully 100 of them were dealers in building material or speculative builders and not *bona fide* contractors. Yet they bewailed the "tyranny" of trade unions in keeping American boys from learning a trade, and their only remedy is to establish "Trade Schools" or Apprentice factories, presuming that theory is the only requisite for a mechanic, instead of practice and experience as well as theory.

Our organization, and every well organized trade, is in favor of an apprentice system, and we have advocated it for years. But contractors and bosses don't want it, as it is too troublesome to bother with boys. The "Cheap John" bosses in most cases prefer to hire "apprentices with whiskers," because they estimate so low they prefer to have quantity instead of quality in the matter of work.

CHICAGO OVERCROWDED WITH WORKERS.

There are fully 25,000 strong, able-bodied men in the city of Chicago to-day suffering for the necessaries of life, so says the Chicago *Rights of Labor*.

Most of these men have been lured to Chicago with the expectation of obtaining work at big wages during the World's Fair, many of them by the lying advertisements of the Carpenters and Builders' Association that plenty of work was obtainable at big wages. The fact is for every vacant job in any trade or calling in Chicago there are at least ten men to fill it. Many of these forlorn workingmen came from small towns throughout the United States and Canada.

The rascally individuals or representatives of the Contractors and Employers' Associations who are responsible for this state of things, hope, by the presence of this starving army, to terrorize and render subservient to their will the workmen who live and have their families in Chicago. They expect to coin money out of the blood and hunger of this army of tramps. It is to be hoped that the news will be spread far and wide that there is not work in Chicago for thousands of individuals who are there now, nor is there likely to be for many months to come. Workmen in search of employment are warned to give Chicago a wide berth.

OVERSTOCKED CITIES.

These cities complain of being overstocked with idle carpenters and are flooded with unemployed men. Carpenters are advised to stay away from them:

Chicago, Ill.	Indianapolis, Ind.
Birmingham, Ala.	Hot Springs, Ark.
Louisville, Ky.	E. St. Louis, Ill.
Frankfort, Ind.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Stamford, Conn.	San Francisco, Cal.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Toronto, Canada.
Madison, Ind.	Providence, R. I.
West Superior, Wis.	Topeka, Kan.
San Jose, Cal.	Pt. Townsend, Wash.
Johnson, Tenn.	Austin, Tex.
Memphis, Tenn.	Hamilton, O.
Anderson, Ind.	Sioux City, Iowa.
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Cleveland, O.
Holyoke, Mass.	Boise City, Idaho.
Aurora, Mo.	San Antonio, Tex.
Sharpsville, Pa.	Burlington, Vt.
Savanna, Ill.	Redlands, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.	Rock Island, Ill.
Rockford, Ill.	Cheyenne, Wyoming.
Berkeley, Cal.	Charleston, W. Va.
Helena, Mont.	Denison, Tex.
Iron Mountain, Mich.	Marietta, O.
Hingham, Mass.	Winston & Salem, N. C
Mobile, Ala.	Lynn, Mass.
Victoria, B. C.	Pittsburgh, Kan.
Lansingburgh, N. Y.	Marion, Ind.
Dallas, Tex.	Burlington, Iowa.
Yoakum, Texas.	Pueblo, Col.

SCHEMING SPECULATIVE SHARKS.

Unscrupulous land sharks and labor grinders are at work in every section of the country to overstock the labor market and reduce wages. One time it is in the Southern States, another time it is in some Western State. But at no time is it ever worse anywhere than it is on the Pacific Coast, and particularly so of late in Oregon and Washington.

All along the Pacific Coast and Puget Sound there are three or four carpenters for one job. The Unions are striving against big odds to keep up wages and maintain shorter hours and to gain better conditions.

Under these circumstances carpenters should refrain from going to the Pacific Coast or to Puget Sound for some time to come. And, above all things, carpenters should pay no attention to the alluring advertisements which, from time to time, appear in the daily papers.

Here is a sample advertisement which appeared in the New York *World* early in February last, and it has been brought to our attention by Union 521, Port Townsend, Wash.:

WANTED.—FARMERS, MECHANICS, MINers, accountants, salesmen, stenographers, mill hands, CARPENTERS, painters, brick and stone workers, plasterers and day laborers to come to the Puget Sound country; climate mild; living cheap; wages high; plenty of work for all who are willing to work, and unrivaled opportunities for advancement to those who improve the advantages offered in a country that possesses greater and more varied resources and is developing faster than any other portion of the Union. We procure situations for men in all vocations at wages ranging from $60 to $150 per month; also offer business chances and opportunities for investment for non-residents. For further information address, inclosing stamp (no postals answered), Northwestern Development Company, Seattle, Wash.

The Seattle, Wash., *Telegraph*, of February 16th, exposes this Northwestern Company, and prints one of their confidential circulars. The company asks $1 fee, for registering names of applicants for employment and agrees to furnish them work, if they will come to Washington or write for further particulars. Then when employment is secured, cases are known where the duped workmen have paid this company 10 per cent. of their first month's earnings, and the second month have wandered the streets idle and penniless.

The schemes of these land sharks and employment agencies are solely in the interest of speculative swindlers. The land boomers, get better prices for their land in proportion as the increase in population presses closer on the means of subsistence. The cheap labor employers get labor at lower wages in proportion as the surplus of idle men crowds on those employed. The railroad companies profit in the extortionate railroad fares paid by the much-to-be-pitied workers, who are cajoled to invest their last dollar in buying a ticket for the grandly advertised land of promise.

And the workers—what do they gain? Those resident in a town boomed by advertising find work insecure and scarce, wages falling, and the chances to pay off mortgages on their small holdings become more beautifully less. As wages become smaller the purchasing power of wages becomes less. Wages shrink, but the mortgage never shrinks; still the workman's ability to pay it shrinks. And in time it is foreclosed, and he has eventually to take to the road to swell the crowd of unemployed and exploited workers, perhaps to become a criminal under the tramp laws of various States, to be incarcerated in some jail, and have his labor contracted for at 30 or 40 cents a day to some prison labor contractor.

This should urge us on all the more to organize, to rouse the masses of workers and stir them to thought and action. Down with the hellish conditions which breed land sharks, swindling agents, ringsters, gambling speculators and the whole mass of social vermin which now infest our social system!

ORGANIZE THE MILLWRIGHTS.

We now have a few Millwrights' Unions under our jurisdiction. Union 557, Millwrights, of Brooklyn, N. Y. desires to appeal more strongly to all our District Organizers and Local Unions to exert themselves in the several milling and mill manufacturing cities herein mentioned, and get the millwrights organized either into unions of their own or into the Local Carpenters' Unions. The Millwrights Union of Brooklyn, N. Y. by organized effort command $3.50 per day for nine hours' work. The mill owners of Brooklyn, talk of getting men from the West for $2.50 per day for ten hours. Hence there is every need for more thorough organization. Among the milling centres where millwrights unions should be organized are: Buffalo, Rochester and Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Dayton and Akron, O.; Jackson and Detroit, Mich.; Chicago, Joliet and Peoria, Ill.; Duluth and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo.; Milwaukee, Wis., and Indianapolis, Ind.

THE PRIZE ESSAY on the "Best Plan to secure a Good Attendance at the meetings" has been crowded out this month. It will appear in our next issue.

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, April, 1891.

Aus der Arbeiter-Bewegung.

Die Cornice Workers in Chicago haben nach fünfmonatlichen Strike den Achtstunden-Tag errungen.

In Detroit, Mich., ist von dem Stadtrath eine Achtstunden-Ordinanz angenommen worden und hat Gesetzeskraft erlangt.

Ein zu Lissabon abgehaltener Arbeiter-Kongreß beschloß, am 1. Mai Achtstunder-Demonstration in ganz Portugal zu veranstalten.

Mit geringen Beiträgen, d. h. durch Knauserei, kann nichts Großes erreicht werden. Wer auf Erfolge rechnet, der muß zuvor Opfer bringen.

Die New Yorker Branch der National Granite Cutters Union hat beschlossen, am 1. April die Einführung des achtstündigen Arbeitstages zu verlangen.

Die Mosaik-Pflasterer in Pittsburgh haben nach kurzem Strike den Achtstunden-Tag nebst Samstag-Halbfeiertag bei $4 Tagelohn errungen.

Die gesammten Painter-Organisationen der Stadt New York haben beschlossen, von Montag, den 6 April, ab achtstündige Arbeitszeit zu fordern.

Der Distrikts-Council der Painter- und Carpenter-Unions in Pittsburgh hat beschlossen, im Frühjahr die Einführung der achtstündigen Arbeitszeit zu verlangen.

Die etwa 2000 Mitglieder starke Möbelarbeiter-Union in Chicago hat an ihre Bosses ein Ultimatum gerichtet, in welchem sie den achtstündigen Arbeitstag verlangt am 1. April.

Die Kohlengräber in den Ver. Staaten haben ihren Kriegsplan für den größten Arbeiterkampf, den dieses Land je gesehen, beendet. Der Kampf wird am 1. Mai beginnen.

Scottdale, Pa. — Die Association der Schreiner und Zimmermann beschloß an die Unternehmer folgende Forderungen zu stellen: Entlassung aller Nicht-Unionisten und halbmonatliche Bezahlung.

Der Kongreß der Kohlengräber Belgiens hat beschlossen, daß am 1. Mai in allen Kohlenwerken Belgien's wie im Vorjahre gefeiert werden soll, zum Zwecke einer Manifestation für den achtstündigen Arbeitstag.

Die International Pflasterers Union hat auf ihrer in Boston jüngst abgehaltenen Konvention beschlossen, den Achtstunden-Tag zu verlangen, und alle ihre Lokal-Unions instruirt, diese Forderung sobald wie möglich zu stellen.

Die Furniture Workers' International Union hielt kürzlich in Indianapolis, Ind., ihre Konvention ab. Zwanzig neue Unionen wurden im letzten Jahre aufgemacht und 2000 neue Mitglieder aufgenommen. 51 Strikes wurden angeordnet wovon nur 5 verloren gingen.

Nicht der ist arm zu nennen, der schaffen muß, da er kann; doch dem die Arbeit fehlt, so gern er schaffen möchte, oder den die Noth zwingt, mit krankem Körper seine Pflicht zu thun, so schlecht es geht, — der schaffen muß, wenn er nicht kann, der ist fürwahr ein armer Mann. Ein System aber, unter welchem Solches vorkommen kann, ist sicherlich noch ärmer und nicht existenzberechtigt.

Herr Samuel Gompers, der Präsident der American Federation of Labor, ist gegenwärtig auf einer großen Agitationstour im Interesse der Achtstunden-Bewegung begriffen, welche sich bis an die Küste des Stillen Oceans erstreckt. Wo immer Herr Gompers spricht, findet er begeisterte Aufnahme und zeigt sich großer Enthusiasmus für die wiedererwachte Achtstunden-Bewegung.

Nach einem im englischen Parlament von fünf Abgeordneten eingebrachten Antrag soll vom 1. Januar 1892 ab Niemand länger als acht Stunden täglich oder achtundvierzig Stunden wöchentlich arbeiten oder einen Anderen arbeiten lassen. Wer in der Eigenschaft als Vorgesetzter seine Arbeiter unter irgend einem Vorwand länger arbeiten läßt, der verfällt in eine Strafe von $50, bei dreimaliger Uebertretung $500.

Die Executive der American Federation of Labor hat einen officiellen Boycott gegen die Clark'schen Spinnereien in Newark und Kearney, N. J., erklärt, weil diese Firma ihre Arbeiter in der schändlichsten Weise ausbeutet und ihnen das Organisationsrecht streitig macht. Clark's O. N. T. Zwirne, — nicht die Mile End Zwirne, aber die O. N. T. Zwirne — werden überall in den Ver. Staaten von den Arbeiterfrauen verbraucht, der Boycott muß daher erfolgreich sein, wenn jeder Arbeiter seine Frau hierauf aufmerksam macht, daß die O. N. T. Zwirne Scab Zwirne ist.

In New York haben die Marmorarbeiter, deren es etwa 800 gibt, die achtstündige Arbeitszeit errungen. Die Kürschner beschlossen in stark besuchter Massen-Versammlung, ihre Executive zu beauftragen, Mittel und Wege zu finden, um den achtstündigen Arbeitstag im Kürschnergewerbe einzuführen, und verpflichteten sich, den Beschlüssen der Executive Folge zu leisten. Hingegen haben die Maurer wiederum einen Contract auf neunstündige Arbeitszeit mit ihren Bossen abgeschlossen, trotzdem ihre Nebenarbeiter, die Zimmerleute, den achtstundentag letztes Frühjahr errungen haben.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,
124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General-President — W. H. Kliver, Box 156, Grand Crossing, Cook Co., Ill.
General-Secretary — P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.
General-Treasurer — James Troy, 2026 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—P. M. Wellin, 26 Potter St., San Francisco, Cal.
Second Vice-President—P. W. Birck, 798 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)

Hugh McKay, 302 Paris St., E. Boston, Mass.
Chas. E. Owens, 869 E. 169th St., New York.
E. A. Stevens, 150 Pearl St., Jeffersonville, Ind.
W. F. Abrams 319 Croghan St., Detroit, Mich.
S. J. Kent, 2046 S St., Lincoln, Neb.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(*Continued*).

FIFTH DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 21, 1891.

Meeting called to order at 2 P. M. In view of the application of the Chicago, D. C., for financial aid in its trade movement this year, and in the interest of the organization an investigation in due time should be made, as to the workings of the D. C. in Chicago. A committee of the G. E. B. for that purpose was then appointed with instructions.

The following bills were presented for attendance at meeting of Vice-Presidents and new G. E. B., and the same were ordered paid: Hugh McKay $62.75; W. F. Abrams $80.25; Chas. E. Owens $41.50; S. J. Kent $129.05, and E. A. Stevens $95.50. Total $409.05. Bill of General President W. H. Kliver, of Chicago, $109.50 for second visit to Philadelphia, owing to dispute as to the vote on the new Constitution, ordered paid.

G. S. instructed to pay any reasonable expenses of General Treasurer James Troy, in case of extra services in that position.

Bro. E. A. Holmes, of Union 230, Pittsburg, Pa., appeared as a committee from said union to explain an appeal of Union 230 against the District Council of Pittsburg. After giving the committeeman an extended hearing, the G. E. B. ruled they could not entertain the appeal unless a copy was first filed with the D. C. of Pittsburgh.

Adjourned to meet Monday, April 13, 1891.

S. J. KENT, Rec. Sec.
HUGH MCKAY, Chairman.
Attest: P. J. McGUIRE, Gen. Sec.

TWENTY NEW UNIONS.

Since our last issue, charters have been granted to twenty new unions, viz.: 71, St. Louis, Mo (car builders); 91, Metropolis City, Ill.; 195, Collinsville, Ill.; 283, Concord, N. H.; 414, Oil City, Pa. (reorganized); 430, St. Joseph, Mo. (consolidation of Unions 92 and 285); 500, Glen Cove, N. Y.; 519 Benton Station, Mo.; 522, St. Charles, Mo. (car builders); 523, Superior, Wis.; 524, Rockford, Ill. (Swedish); 537, Milwaukee, Wis. (mill men); 542, Olympia, Wash.; 544, Webster Grove, Mo.; 549, Pueblo, Col.; 552, Meadville, Pa.; 553, Kettle Falls, Wash.; 592, Muncie, Ind.; 602, Red Bank, N. J., and 629, South Bend, Ind.

REJECTIONS.

HERMAN ANDERSON, from Union 534, Burlington, Iowa, for incompetency.

C. M. JOHNSON, from Union 487, Altoona, Pa., for want of skill

A. L. RANDOLPH, from Union 670, Greenville, S. C., for incompetency.

PHILIP HYDE, from Union 42, New Rochelle, N. Y., for immoral conduct.

H. P. THOR, from Union 211, Allegheny, Pa., for incompetency.

J. S. OVERDORFF, A. R. JEWELL, G. L. THOMPSON and ALBERT VARNER, from Union 253, Jeannette, Pa., for incompetency.

F. W. UTLEY, from Union 235, Riverside, Cal. for lack of principle.

N. J. HESS, from Union 233, Waverly, N. Y., for incompetency.

W. B. FORTUNE, from Union 622, Dallas, Tex., unworthy to join.

CHAS. STUMP, from Union 183, New Portage, O., for incompetency.

A. R. GINN, from Union 695, Yorkum, Tex., for incompetency.

J. R. BAKER, from Union 336, Reading, Pa., for immoral character.

P. J. Brady, from Union 721, Sioux City, Iowa, for incompetency.

WARNINGS.

PETER ROHR came to Union 109, Brooklyn, N. Y., on a card from Union No. 8, and has dropped out. We hope other unions will not admit him until he straightens up with Union 109.

RUBEN C. TUSTIN is an expelled member of Union 253, Jeannette, Pa., and has been trying to pass a fraudulent withdrawal card on the Charleroi Union. He is no good and we hope the locals will beware of him.

OLIVER MERO came to Union 377, Springfield, Mo., and claimed to be a member of a union in Colorado, but in arrears. He skipped this town and left his board bill unpaid. It is supposed he is in Salt Lake City.

ROBERT L. NICHOLS, a contractor doing business in Des Moines, Iowa, has absconded, leaving many workmen defrauded of wages, from $12 to $100 in some cases, besides other bills. He is 5 feet 9 inches high, 60 years of age, hazel eyes, gray hair and beard, stoop shouldered, Roman nose, has a habit of rubbing his hands when talking. Particulars of his whereabouts will be gladly heard of by W. M. Trisler, Rec. Sec., Union 68, 1439 E. Grand ave., Des Moines.

MONEYS RECEIVED.

DURING THE MONTH ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 1891.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. without delay. All money received in MARCH will be published in next month's (APRIL), paper. This report includes all moneys received by the G. S. from the Local Unions for tax and supplies for the month of FEBRUARY only.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—	$188 40	165—	$38 50	329—	$4 00	493—	$7 30
2—	28 80	166—	7 30	330—	1 20	494—	1 50
3—	10 60	167—	6 80	331—	2 30	495—	1 00
4—	94 90	168—	2 15	332—	2 80	496—	. . .
5—	12 10	169—	16 20	333—	3 10	497—	18 60
6—	2 60	170—	3 00	334—	4 50	498—	8 80
7—	. . .	171—	18 00	335—	. . .	499—	. . .
8—	39 75	172—	19 50	336—	7 50	500—	1 20
9—	7 70	173—	1 00	337—	.	501—	. . .
10—	.	174—	1 30	338—	3 70	502—	1 25
11—	47 40	175—	16 90	339—	6 60	503—	.
12—	1. 70	176—	9 56	3 0—	56 20	504—	2 60
13—	1 40	177—	22 90	341—	5 90	505—	. . .
14—	1 90	178—	1 20	342—	. . .	506—	12 68
15—	8 60	179—	12 10	343—	8 25	507—	
16—	1 20	180—	70 10	344—	7 80	508—	. . .
17—	4 .0	181—	34 80	345—	3 00	509—	2 00
18—	4 60	182—	. . .	346—	3 10	510—	. . .
19—	4 80	183—	5 15	347—	2 00	511—	4 80
20—	27 70	184—	1 60	348—		512—	5 10
2.—	14 00	185—	8 80	349—	4 80	513—	20 50
22—	73 50	186—	4 20	350—	10 00	514—	1 80
23—	20 95	187—	.	351—	37 50	515—	37 60
24—	7 10	188—	9 45	352—	. .	516—	1 40
25—	1 00	189—	. . .	353—	70	517—	3 30
26—	6 30	190—	80	354—	11 10	518—	18 70
27—	8 90	191—	10 40	.55—	8 05	519—	.
28—	49 42	192—	8 60	356—	3 90	520—	2 90
29—	68 30	193—	1 40	357—	17 50	521—	8 40
30—	. . .	194—		358—	.	522—	. . .
3 —	2 90	195—	10 00	359—	7 70	523—	.
32—	3 40	196—	3 00	360—	5 50	524—	.
33—	64 00	197—	13 40	361—	4 60	525—	. . .
34—	. . .	198—	31 80	362—	3 80	526—	4 30
35—	. . .	199—	24 50	363—	1 30	527—	2 90
36—	. . .	200—	7 00	364—	.	528—	1 60
37—	8 40	201—	. . .	365—	6 60	529—	1 20
38—	6 58	202—	3 90	366—	8 40	530—	5 90
39—	7 70	203—	8 40	367—	12 20	521—	2 10
40—	12 30	204—	4 50	368—	7 20	532—	. . .
41—	1. 80	205—	13 50	369—	.	533—	. . .
42—	. 0	206—	9 30	370—	4 10	534—	. . .
43	1. 5	207—	14 90	371—	4 40	535—	1 70
44—	2 20	208—	5 60	372—	4 40	536—	13 00
45—	2 30	209—	11 50	373—	4 80	537—	. . .
46—	6 65	210—	1 70	374 -	4 50	538—	25
47—	. . .	211—	63 90	375—	.	539—	54 65
48—	. . .	2 2—	. . .	376—	1 80	540—	2 40
49—	5 50	213—	3 20	377 -	4 70	541—	. . .
50—	17 50	214—	. . .	378—	.	542—	
5.—	49 50	215—	5 60	379—	8 20	543—	2 00
52—	1 00	216—	11 85	380—	1 60	544—	. . .
53—	. . .	217—	3 40	381—	1 00	545—	2 00
54—	. . .	218—	15 70	382—	34 70	546—	9 20
55—	25 60	219—	10 60	383—	2 45	547—	. .
56—	5 50	220—	11 70	384—	6 00	548—	5 80
57—	2 40	221—	4 30	385—		549—	. . .
58—	3 10	222—	8 40	386—	1 00	550—	. . .
59—	7 20	.23—	5 40	387—	. . .	551—	7 60
60—	10 00	224—	3 90	388—	1 80	552—	. . .
6.—	25 30	225—	14 20	389—	7 10	553—	. . .
62—	20 80	226—	. . .	390—	1 50	554—	7 20
63—	13 90	227—	. . .	391—	13 60	555—	. . .
64—	47 20	228—	. . .	292—	. . .	556—	3 40
65—	5 10	229—	7 40	393—	1 75	557—	.
66—	. . .	230—	26 50	394—	17 25	558—	2 40
67—	8 20	231—	2 30	395—	7 00	559—	. . .
68—	7 60	232—	1 40	396—	. . .	560—	5 70
69—	2 00	233—	1 95	397—	. . .	561—	10 00
70—	3 00	234—	14 80	398—	. . .	562—	13 55
71—	10 00	235—	4 85	399—	. . .	563—	8 00
72—	32 20	236—	2 15	400—	1 20	564—	6 70
73—	10 20	237—	.	401—	4 40	565—	. . .
74—	10 30	238—	7 20	402—	10 70	566—	4 40
75—	. . .	239—	17 60	403—	8 40	567—	8 80
76—	5 70	240—	7 40	404—	7 80	568—	90
77—	1 30	241—	. .	405—	. . .	569—	. . .
78—	5 30	242—	.	406—	. . .	570—	70
79—	2 00	243—	3 70	407—	. . .	571—	2 40
80—	1 70	244—	1 80	408—	. . .	572—	11 95
81—	1 60	245—	9 00	409—	8 75	573—	. . .
82—	11 30	246—	11 40	410—	. . .	574—	1 50
83—	24 00	247—	15 70	411—	11 70	575—	7 20
84—	7 00	248—	.	412—	2 70	576—	. . .
85—	3 60	249—	10 80	413—	. . .	577—	1 80
86—	. .	250—	. .	414—	.	578—	10 30
87—	6 60	251—	7 70	4 5—	10 00	579—	. . .
88—	10 00	252—	4 70	416—	5 70	5-0—	50
89—	6 50	253—	26 60	417—	5 70	58—	. .
90—	11 20	254—	.	418—	2 50	582—	2 50
91—	4 55	255—	3 00	419—	7 00	584—	. . .
92—	5 90	256—	11 75	420—	3 30	584—	. . .
93—	. . .	257—	30 10	421—	6 40	585—	3 10
94—	1 70	258—	6 70	422—	3 30	586—	3 00
95—	1 80	259—	. . .	423—	3 00	587—	10 00
96—	8 20	260—	2 10	424—	3 50	588—	
97—	2 90	261—	5 75	425—	.	589—	2 30
98—	50	262—	. .	426—	.	590—	3 30
99—	1 92	263—	. .	427—	14 15	59 —	4 00
100—	2 40	264—	.	428—	2 90	592 —	. . .
101—	. . .	265—	12 00	429—	. . .	593 —	. .
102—	. . .	26 —	.	430 -	. . .	594 —	80
103—	8 60	267—	1 00	431—	5 60	595—	. .
104—	9 00	268—	7 20	432—	. . .	596—	80
105—	1 40	269—	.	433—	5 30	597 -	3 30
106—	10 00	270—	8 90	434—	10 60	598—	15 50
107—	. . .	271—	1 00	435—	. . .	599—	. . .
108—	23 70	272—	1 90	436—	2 20	600—	1 10
109—	42 20	273—	10 90	437—	1 90	601—	9 40
110—	2 60	274—	4 90	438—	3 00	602—	. . .
111—	3 70	275—	6 30	439—	.	603—	7 70
112—	48 60	276—	. . .	440—	10 80	604—	. . .
113—	. . .	277—	9 8	441—	1 90	605—	2 80
114—	9 0	278—	11 50	442—	4 50	606—	7 20
115—	3 90	279—	2 60	443—	.	607—	1 60
116—	20 40	280—	. . .	444—	5 00	608—	. . .
117—	1 90	281—	. . .	445—	2 50	609—	9 60
118—	9 30	282—	1 00	446—	20 60	610—	. . .
119—	24 50	283—	.	447—	2 35	611—	. . .
120—	. . .	284—	3 40	448—	6 40	6 2—	3 50
121—	5 10	285—	15 00	449—	26 20	613—	2 80
122—	13 20	286—	7 70	450—	2 60	6 4—	14 20
123—	. . .	287—	6 00	451—	14 00	615—	5 20
124—	6 50	288—	10 55	452—	11 00	616—	3 60
125—	27 30	289—	.	453—	8 80	617—	8 30
126—	3 00	290—	35 40	454—	12 75	618—	3 35
127—	2 60	291—	. . .	455—	3 10	619—	2 70
128—	1 00	292—	2 70	456—	8 75	620—	8 55
129—	6 20	93—	2 50	457—	5 90	621—	.
130—	. . .	294—	10 00	458—	7 90	622—	25 50
13 —	7 15	295—	2 50	459—	9 50	623—	2 70
132—	12 00	296—	2 80	460—	8 90	624—	18 30
133—	3 00	297—	. . .	461—	. . .	625—	8 70
134—	2 20	298—	2 80	462—	29 00	626—	. . .
135—	3 80	299—	22 50	463—	10 40	627—	3 10
136—	4 00	300—	3 00	464—	8 90	628—	. . .
137—	4 20	301—	6 60	465—	25 70	629—	. . .
138—	19 10	302—	5 20	466—	6 10	630—	5 30
139—	. . .	303—	3 40	467—	4 50	63 —	8 70
140—	. . .	304—	10 50	468—	40 00	632—	1 80
141—	6 00	305—	4 55	469—	5 50	633 -	10 40
142—	52 40	306—	9 90	470—	. . .	634—	.
143—	7 20	307	. . .	471 -	2 00	635—	9 70
144—	7 0	308—	2 10	472—	. . .	636—	3 40
145—	4 80	309—	50	473—	8 60	637—	10 70
146—	8 00	310—	5 80	474—	5 60	638—	16 00
147—	5 80	311—	7 50	475—	. . .	639—	
148—	. . .	312—	. . .	476—	8 50	640—	. . .
149—	10 00	313—	12 20	477—	9 60	641—	50
150—	4 80	314—	2 20	478—	3 00	642—	2 20
151—	7 50	315—	. . .	479 -	1 90	643—	1 80
152—	4 80	316—	14 70	480—	13 50	644—	. . .
153—	19 00	317—	4 00	481—	. . .	645—	90
154—	11 20	318—	24 20	482—	12 90	646—	6 40
155—	9 70	319—	.	483—	. . .	647—	4 00
156—	2 50	320—	2 20	484—	15 75	648—	50
157—	2 00	21—	2 60	485—	3 60	649—	4 05
158—	7 00	322—	1 90	486—	4 30	650—	1 20
159—	. . .	323—	1 50	457—	9 50	651—	1 30
160—	7 80	324—	. . .	488—	7 00	65 —	. . .
16 —	4 70	325—	10 50	489—	36 20	653—	5 25
162—	15 75	326—	18 70	49 —	.	654—	9 60
163—	8 50	327—	4 50	491—	5 20	655 -	5 75
164—	21 60	328—	. . .	492—	3 70	656—	. . .
657—	$15 20	681—	$11 55	705—	. .	729 -	$4 40
658—	3 20	682—	4 15	706—	.	730—	
659—	.	68 —	6 10	707—	$3 90	731—	2 10
660—	6 00	684—	6 65	708—	4 35	732—	14 45
661—	1 40	685—	. . .	709—	4 10	733—	. . .
662—	3 25	686—	. .	7 0—	4 60	734—	3 30
663—	1 30	687—	37 50	711—	. .	735—	4 00
664—	3 60	689—	1 80	712—	7 00	736—	. . .
665—	1 30	689—	1 50	713—	.	7 7—	.
666—	2 30	690—	. .	714—	3 90	738—	2 90
667—	8 10	691—	3 10	7 5—	3 00	739—	
668—	6 90	692—	3 50	716—	10 50	740 -	2 00
669—	2 70	693—		717—	5 40	741—	2 60
670—	4 75	694—	5 00	718—	6 30	742—	2 65
671—	. .	695—	1 40	719—	. . .	743 -	. .
672—	1 00	696—	8 60	720—	1 20	744—	. . .
673—	. . .	697—	2 40	721—	21 90	745—	. . .
674—	3 70	698—	6 70	722—	1 0	746—	10 00
675—	1 70	699—	6 10	723—	1 00	747—	.
676—	4 00	700—	2 00	724 —	80	748—	10 00
677—	.	701—	2 70	725—	. . .	749—	10 00
678—	12 20	702—	3 00	726—	.	750—	10 00
679—	' 60	703—	4 50	727 —	3 40	751—	10 00
680—	00	704—	14 70	728—	12 55		
	Total,		. .		. .		$5 153 56

PROTECTIVE FUND.

Report of moneys received for Protective Fund from FEBRUARY 1st, 1891, to FEBRUARY 28th, 1891, (inclusive).

All moneys received since FEBRUARY 28th, will be reported in the MAY CARPENTER.

No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
3—	$11 20	206—	$4 65	360—	$ 1 25	556—	$1 70
9—	3 85	208—	2 80	361—	83 21	570 —	5
19—	2 40	213—	1 60	391—	6 80	571—	1 20
43—	5 80	232—	70	401—	2 20	574—	1 80
44—	1 10	233—	70	412—	1 35	589—	2 30
46—	2 25	236—	1 15	425 —	40	597—	1 70
56—	2 75	243—	1 85	442—	95	600 —	55
76—	2 10	244—	90	455—	2 75	613—	1 40
91—	2 30	245—	4 50	456—	2 25	615—	2 60
131—	3 20	255—	1 50	466—	9 05	623—	85
136—	2 00	258—	3 85	492—	2 30	630—	2 65
151—	85	268—	3 35	493—	3 65	670—	2 25
166—	3 40	285—	7 00	495—	50	684—	4 85
177—	33 10	87—	3 05	500—	3 00	732—	5 10
193—	70	341—	2 95	535—	85	788—	1 45
202—	1 95	349—	2 40	547—	8 00		
	Total						$230 66

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—February, 1891.

Balance, February 1, 1891	$9000 12
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	5153 56
" Rent and Gas	19 00
" Supplies, etc.	21 35
" Clearances	10 45
" Advertisers	61 00
Total	$14,265 48

EXPENSES—February, 1891.

For Printing	$543 67
" Office, etc.	686 06
" Services of old G. E. B.	63 15
" Visit of General President	109 50
" Meeting of Vice-President and new G. E. B	424 05
" January Tax A. F. of L.	90 00
" Badges	211 60
" Traveling and Organizing	40 15
" Benefits Nos 1093 to 1127 inclusive	3875 00
Balance on hand March 1, 1891	8222 30
Total	$14,265 48

DETAILED EXPENSES—February, 891.

Printing 2500 Postals	$7 00
" 3000 Envelopes	5 00
" 8000 Agitation Cards	18 25
" 6000 Notices of Arrears	14 50
" 1000 F. S. Blanks	6 75
" 5000 Applications	7 50
" 5000 Noteheads	12 50
" 1000 Cards for Meetings	2 50
" 100 Sec. Order Books	25 00
" 100 Treas. Receipt Books	25 00
" 100 Treas. Cash Books	43 20
" 103 100-Page Ledgers	80 34
Electrotype of Ritual	50
Half Ream of Wrapping Paper	4 88
Correcting and Plating New Const	13 75
43,000 Copies February Journal	277 00
Wrapping and Mailing Feb. Journal	21 15
Postage on February Journal	25 11
Expressage on Supplies, &c.	23 35
Postage, Letters, Supplies and Password	57 10
2000 Stamped Envelopes, 1000 Postals	54 00
7 Telegrams	4 82
Salary and Clerk Hire	429 16
Services of G. E. B	6. 25
Expenses W. J. Phillips (Sec. G. E. B.)	1 90
Office Rent for February	25 00
1058 Badges	211 60
W. J. Shields, Organizing	4 00
J. T. Sembower "	10 90
D. E. Mogle "	8 00
Owen Singer "	7 25
Jas. McConnell "	.0 00
A. M. Swartz Services as 4th V. P. (Postage, &c.)	5 00
W. H Kliver Expenses as G. P. (Meetings of Vice-Presidents	109 50
P. W. Birck Expenses as 1st V. P. (meeting of Vice-Presidents	15 00
W. F. Abrams, meeting of V. P. and G. E. B	80 25
S. J. Kent, meeting of V. P. and G. E. B.	129 05
Hugh McKay, " " "	62 75
Chas. E Owens, " " "	41 50
E. A. Stevens, " " "	95 50
Stationery	2 50
Incidentals	3 57
Janitor for cleaning office	5 00
Gas Bill	30 30
Capita Tax to the A. F. of L.	90 00
Benefit No. 1093 Mrs Annie Black	50 00
" 1094 George Hamm	100 00
" 1095 Mrs. Matilda Larson	50 00
" 1096 George Hawkes	200 00
" 1097 Mrs. Anna M. Stevenson	50 00
" 1098 Mrs. Josie E Dodd	50 00
" 1099 Mrs Rosalie Hellmich	25 00
" 1100 Mrs. Lena Kaiser	50 00
" 1101 Mrs A Badenschneider	50 00
" 1102 Mrs. Mary C Pickens	50 00
" 1 03 Edwin H. Reinhardt	200 00
" 1104 Andrew J. Vaughan	200 00
" 1105 H. W. Keating	200 00
" 1106 Mrs. Sophia Kahlert	50 00
" 1107 Mrs Laura A Marsh	50 00
" 1108 Axel Finholdt	100 00
" 1109 Mrs. Julia Morrison	25 00
" 1110 Oscar Cox	100 00
" 1111 Mrs. Kate Travis	50 00
" 1112 John Hoffman	200 00
" 1113 Joseph Bohn	400 00
" 1114 H C Jeffries	200 00
" 1115 Mrs. Elizabeth Herr	50 00
" 1116 Joseph F. Frick	200 00
" 1117 Edward Ehret	200 00
" 1118 Mrs. Mary Laure Wilson	50 00
" 1119 Mrs. Harriet Rush	50 00
" 1120 Alexander Cuthbert	100 00
" 1121 Robert Irwin	200 00
" 1122 Mrs. Margaret Porter	25 00
" 1123 Mrs Mary Sias	50 00
" 1124 Mrs. Ernest'e A Koester	50 00
" 1125 William L. Harris	200 00
" 1126 Mrs. Eliz. C. Wible	50 00
" 1127 S. R. Tuthill	200 00
Total	$6043 18

CLAIMS APPROVED.

No. 1093.—MRS. ANNIE BLACK, age 31, wife of Joseph F. Black, Union 424, Hingham, Mass., of embolism of pulmonary arteries, November 22, 1890.

No. 1094.—GEORGE HAMM, age 26, Union 410, Pueblo, Col., of perforation of the bowels, November 30, 1890.

No. 1095.—MRS. MATILDA LARSON, aged 27, wife of L. E Larson, Union 28, Chicago, Ill., of typhoid fever, November 19, 1890.

No. 1096.—GEORGE HAWKES, age 48, Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., of apoplexy, October 14, 1890.

No. 1097.—MRS. ANNA M. STEVENSON, age 20, wife of Sevor Stevenson, Union 471, Brooklyn, N. Y., of puerperal peritonitis, following childbirth, November 29th, 1890.

No. 1098.—MRS. JOSIE E. DODD, age 30, wife of Wm. H Dodd, Union 482, Jersey City, N. J., of pleurisy and endocarditis, December 31, 1890.

No. 1099.—MRS. ROSALIE HELLMICH, age 32, wife of Joseph Hellmich, Union 290, Milwaukee, Wis., of puerperal fever, December 13, 1890.

No. 1100.—MRS. LENA KAISER, age 19, wife of Peter Kaiser, Union 237, Allegheny, Pa., of pneumonia, October 7, 1890.

No. 1101.—MRS. A. BADENSCHNEIDER, wife of John Badenschneider, Union 237, Allegheny, Pa., of disease of the liver, October 27, 1890.

No. 1102.—MRS. MARY C. PICKENS, age 39, wife of Simon Pickens, Union 188, Findlay, Ohio, of quick consumption, December 12, 1890.

No. 1103.—EDWIN H. REINHARDT, age 23, Union 28, Chicago, Ill., of internal injuries, received in falling from a roof, December 13, 1890.

No. 1104.—ANDREW J. VAUGHAN, age 48, Union 377, Springfield, Mo., of pulmonary congestion, December 7, 1890.

No. 1105.—H. W. KEATING, age 28, Union 496, Vicksburg, Miss., of congestion of the brain, October 13, 1890.

No. 1106.—MRS. SOPHIA KAHLERT, age 51, wife of Rudolph Kahlert, Union 4, St. Louis, Mo., of cancer epithelial peri-uterine construction of bowels, September 5, 1890.

No. 1107.—MRS. LUCINDA MARSH, age 29, wife of Ed. D. Marsh, Union 165, Pittsburg, Pa., of heart disease, November 22, 1890.

No. 1108.—AXEL FINHOLDT, age 23, Union 181, Chicago, Ill., of typhoid fever, November 13, 1890.

No. 1109.—MRS. JULIA MORRISON, age 36, wife of John C. Morrison, Union 515, Colorado Springs, Col., of typhoid fever, November 29, 1890.

No. 1110.—OSCAR COX, age 29, Union 446, Indianapolis, Ind., of typhoid fever, January 5, 189 .

No. 1111.—MRS KATE TRAVIS, age 24, wife of H E. Travis, Union 299, Indianapolis, Ind., of puerperal fever, January 5, 1891.

No 1112.—JOHN HOFFMAM, age 45, Union 238, Philadelphia, Pa., of contusion of abdomen, November 20, 1890

No 1113.—JOSEPH BOHN, age 36, Union No. 1, Chicago, Ill., disabled by leg being broken just below knee, resulting in deformity, March 12, 1890.

No. 1114. H. C. JEFFRIES, age 37, Union 257, St. Louis, Mo., of typho malarial fever, December 19, 1890.

No. 1115.—MRS. ELIZ. HERR, age 69, wife of Geo. W. Herr, Union 4, St. Louis, Mo., of cancer of stomach, September 28, 1890.

No. 1116.—JOS. F. FRICK, age 38, Union 9, Buffalo, N. Y., of paresis, January 11, 1891.

No. 1117.—EDWARD EHRET, age 45, Union 451, Brooklyn, N. Y., fell from a scaffold, December 16, 1890.

No. 1118.—MRS. MARY LAURE WILSON, age 26, wife of Andrew T. Wilson, Union 3, Wheeling, W. Va., of blood poisoning, January 15, 1891.

No. 1119.—MRS. HARRIET RUSH, age 45, wife of Andrew Rush, Union 44, Bowling Green, Ohio, of tupuria, January 23, 1891.

No. 1120.—ALEXANDER CUTHBERT, age 33, Union 340, New York City, of pleura pneumonia, January 23, 1891.

No. 1121.—ROBERT IRWIN, age 51, Union 164, Pittsburg, Pa., suffocated and burned, December 4, 1890.

No. 1122.—MRS. MARGRET PORTER, age 31, wife of Elijah A. Porter, Union 570, Berlin Falls, N. H., of pneumonia, December 9, 1890.

No. 1123.—MRS. MARY SIAS, age 45, wife of A. J. Sias, Union 506, Pittsburg, Pa., of la grippe, January 18, 1891.

No. 1124.—MRS. ERNESTINE AURALIA KOESTER, age 47, wife of Ludwig Koester, Union 1, Chicago, Ill., hemorrhage of the lungs, January 21, 1891.

No. 1125.—WM L. HARRIS, age 58, Union 79, Alton, Ill., of dyspepsia, complicated with heart disease, January 20, 1891.

No. 1126.—MRS. ELIZ. C. WIBLE, age 27, wife of W. A. Wible, Union 177, McKeesport, Pa., pulmonary tuberculosis, December 31, 1890.

No. 1127.—S. V. R. TUTHILL, age 48, Union 36, Oakland, Cal., general exhaustion, January 7, 1891.

EXPULSIONS.

MURRAY NORRIS, ex-Treasurer of Union 352, Anderson, Ind., absconded with funds of union and left wife and six children destitute. In Illinois, several years ago, he was known as "Andy" Norris. He is 40 years of age, light complexion, blue eyes, almost bald, weighs 150 pounds and 5 feet 7 inches high.

D. C. LANDERDALE, from Union 496, Vicksburg, burg, Miss., for bringing the union into discredit in not paying his honest debts and for contempt of union.

FRANK STREY, ex-Financial Secretary of Union 290, Milwaukee, Wis., short in his accounts with the union. All other unions are warned not to admit him until he squares up with Union 290.

J. W. PERCHMENT, JR., from Union 664, Cincinnati, Ohio, for being a dead beat. He holds picnic money of Union 664.

ROBERT BOND, from Union 74, Pensacola, Fla., for scabbing.

BENJ. GODWIN, from Union 198, Dallas, Tex., for lumping his work.

C MORRISON, from Union 706, Indianapolis, Ind., for scabbing.

J. H. DAUBERT, from Union 623, Pottsville, Pa., for violation of rules.

W. J. and J. R. MARKHAMS, from Union 394, Memphis, Tenn., for doing piece-work.

M. YORK, B. F CRUTCHFIELD and HIRAM ROSENCRANTZ, from Union 198, Dallas, Tex., for violating trade rules and obligation.

LOUIS DEPATIE, from Union 21, Chicago,

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES

ALABAMA.

ANNISTON—
397. W. B. Pyron, 418 Chestnut street.
405. Car Builders, T. W. Smart.
654. BESSEMER—Jesse Root, Box 27.
607. BIRMINGHAM—A. M. Grant, 2104 2d Ave.
568. HUNTSVILLE—W. T. Lowe, Box 397.
MOBILE—
89. E. Marschal, 605 Elmira street.
92. (Col.) W. G. Lewis, S. E. Cor. Wilkinson and St. Louis.
389. SHEFFIELD—Ward Parker, Box 46.

ARKANSAS.

673. FORT SMITH—J. E. Winstell, 808 4th St.
489. HOT SPRINGS—W. Tilbrook.
293. LITTLE ROCK—E. C. Newman, Box 871.
432. PINE BLUFF.
561. VAN BUREN—J. N. Stewart.

CALIFORNIA

47. ALAMEDA—Jacob Hoeck, 1510 R R. avenue.
689. BERKELEY—E. B. Shaw.
217. EUREKA—H. H. Weston.
660. HANFORD—J. W. McCudlin.
56. LOS ANGELES—Theo. E. Cross, Box 482.
36. OAKLAND—J. F. Gallin, 1419 9th St.
722. REDLANDS—J. H. Allin, Box 145.
235. RIVERSIDE—W. J. Embree Box 617.
341. SACRAMENTO—C. Northey, 601 Ninth street.
86. SAN BERNARDINO—H. Wegnori, Box 797.
SAN FRANCISCO—
23. H. Meyer, 223½ Birch Avenue.
304. (Ger.) Gus. Bachstein. 914½ Harrison street.
483. L. P. Smith, 812½ Jessie St.
616. (Stair Bldrs.) F E. Bishop, 1856 Stevenson.
707. Walter H. Goff, 416 O'Farell st.
SAN JOSE—
316. G. C. Murphy. Box 996.
740. (Mill) E. A. Goodacre, Box 1055.
35. SAN RAFAEL—R. Scott, Box 673.
282. SANTA ANNA—N. L. Galbraith, Box 233.
226. SANTA BARBARA—C. E. Washburn.
183. SANTA CRUS—G. W. Reid, Box 101.
287. STOCKTON—Geo. H. Field, 607 Center St.
607. VISALIA—W. M. Nair, Box 367

CANADA.

161. BELLEVILLE—R. McPherson Box 547.
88. HALIFAX, N. S—A. Northup, 6 Birmingham.
18. HAMILTON—Robert Posg, 29 Smith Ave.
194. LONDON—E. J Aust, 706 Dundas St.
MONTREAL—Secretary of District Council, A. O'Leary, 13 Little St. Antoine St.
194. J. O. Beausolell, 80 A Montcalm street.
311. Jules Vesina, 59 Leroux St.
276. A. O'Leary, 13 Little St. Antoine St.
574. NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.— —. —. Bent.
548. OTTAWA—W. J. Taylor, 422 Concession St.
575. PETERBOROUGH—Robert F. McGregor, 509 Water St.
88. ST. CATHARINES—Henry Bald, Louisa St.
397. ST. JOHN'S, N. B—W. E. Case, 212 Waterloo.
TORONTO—Secretary of District Council, S. R. Heakes, 4 Badgerow Ave.
27. D. D. McNeill, 10 Carlisle.
343. (East.) Jno. Ross, 467 Gerrard St.
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—H. Wilson, Box 578.
354. VICTORIA, B. C.—J. Campbell, Y. M. C. A., Broad St.
343. WINNIPEG, Man.—G. Ireland, Box 916.
495. WINDSOR—George Patton.
126. YARMOUTH, N. S.—Lorenzo D. Floid.

COLORADO

636. ASPEN.—M. C. Hayes, Box 407.
560. COLORADO CITY—G. F. Hamil.
515. COLORADO SPRINGS—Thos. H. Rich, Box 172
DENVER—Secretary of District Council, C. E. Perham, 1251 Stout St.
55. J. M. Connors, 1215 California St.
666. D. M. Southworth. 3958 High St.
591. N. DENVER—L. E. Hinor Room 24 King Blk.
410. PUEBLO—L. G. Rhodes, 158 North Main St.
460. S. DENVER—E. J. Burnette, 917 W. 6th Ave.
46. TRINIDAD—F. B. Yockey.

CONNECTICUT.

115. BRIDGEPORT—E. J. Lynch. 244 Broad St.
364. GREENWICH—S. F. Bloomer, Box 445.
42. HARTFORD—J. W. Wallace, 445 Capitol ave.
49. MERIDEN—Geo. J. Stanley, 125 Grove.
97. NEW BRITAIN—Wm. F. Jones, Box 927.
187. NORWICH—Frank Warburton. Baltic St.
746. NORWALK—W. B. Richards, 29 Main St.
543. RIDGEFIELD—J. Edgar Smith.
713. S. NORWALK—A. N. Morgan, Box 505.
630. STAMFORD.—George F. Peck, 5 Bedford

DELAWARE

40. WILMINGTON—R. Shinn, 1235 Chestnut St.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON—
196. L. Burner, 1524 Twentieth street, N.W.
581. M. D. Bailey, 2023 Champlaine Ave., N. W.

FLORIDA.

234. JACKSONVILLE—M. E. Dunlap, Box 607.
PENSACOLA—
74. D. B Rutherford, 227 E. Intendencia.
127. (Col.) A. B. Pellernoy.
696. TAMPA—A. W. Parcell, Box 56.

GEORGIA.

502. ATLANTA—C. P. Shackelford, 242 Decatur St.
136. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 418 Broad.
504. BRUNSWICK—W. F. Wilson, 426 Reynolds St.
369 CARROLLTON.—J. M. Smith.
MACON—
144. J. A. WEBB, C. R. R. Car Shop.
621. Jas. H. Smith, So. Macon.
727. (Col.) L. B. Bennett. 157 Green St.

IDAHO.

831. BOISE CITY.—Bruce Barger.

ILLINOIS.

78. ALTON—Geo. B. Fecht. Box 153.
697. AURORA—T. L. King, 20 S. Broadway.
488. BELLEVILLE—Henry Shopp, 804 East First St.
70. BRIGHTON PARK—C. Fournier, 2111 38th St.
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, R. L. Hassell, 201 Chicago Avenue.
1. A. C. Wehrhahn, 30 Alexander St.
7. (French) A. Poliquin, 336 W. Polk St.
28. W. S. Weeks, 465 31st St.
54. (Bohem.) Vaclav Kral, 161 Henry St.
73. (Ger.) Joe Thome, 389 Twenty-fourth St.
181. (Scand.) P. A. Scott. 411 Milwaukee ave.
242. (Ger.) W. Daniels, 5022 Lafiln St.
416. Jas. Bell, 1310 Van Horn St.
419. Fred Buggert, 828 So. Halsted St.
195. COLLINSVILLE—Monroe Simmons.
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—Albert Bailey, Box 92.
63. ENGLEWOOD—J. H. Crumley 6322 Carpenter.
281. FREEPORT—J. G. LeGrand. 183 Elk St.
360. GALESBURG —E. H. Foster, 421 Central.
141. GRAND CROSSING—R. W. Vendy, Box 256.
298. HIGHLAND PARK—J. H Zimmer.
162. HYDE PARK—S. S. Baker, Park Side P. O., Ill., Box 48.
649. JACKSONVILLE—J. Wolke. 647 S. Kosciusko St.
442. JOLIET—Wm. Stitt, 306 State St.
434. KENSINGTON (Fr.)—E. Lapolice, Box 18 Gano, Cook Co
645. LA SALLE—J. Lawrence, Box 423
698. MOLINE—E. Anderson, Five Points
80. MORELAND—Nicholas Johnson, Lake St.
PEORIA—
945. Arthur Moore, 917 State St.
813. (Ger.) J. Semlow, 616 Howitt St.
189. QUINCY—Fred. C. Tacke, 904 State St.
636. RAVENSWOOD—John O'Rourke, Box 295.
604. ROCKFORD—D W. Knott, 508 Ninth St.
166. ROCK ISLAND—G. C Barnes, 602 Eighth St.
745. SAVANNA—W. T. Cottral.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, Cheltenham, Cook Co.
16. SPRINGFIELD—John Dick. 615 Eastman Ave
22. TOWN OF LAKE—J. Haywood, 4943 School St., Chicago
120. VENICE—Geo. Miller.

INDIANA.

262. ANDERSON—L. F. Hammond.
283. AURORA—J. J. Hendersen, Cochran.
674. BEDFORD—M D. L. Spalding.
717. COLUMBUS—L. B. McLeod.
494. CRAWFORDSVILLE—S. Long, 204 Whitlock Av.
661. DECATUR—O. L. Moon.
517. ELKHART—N. H. Kreider, Box 580.
EVANSVILLE—
90. S. Gillett, 312 Grant.
670. Fred. Kuhlenschmidt. 1909 Main.
153. FORT WAYNE—H. L. Mollet, 60 Walnut St.
728. FRANKFORT—Geo. Kirschbaum.
226. GARRETT—Daniel Fuller
546. GREENFIELD—Robert Offutt.
157. HAUGHVILLE—J. H. White, 89 Half St.
599. HAMMOND—J. Kennedy.
95. HARTFORD CITY—Cary Morrow.
310. HUNTINGTON—J. J. Flickinger.
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council, D. E. Mogle, 422 W. Second St.
57. (Stairs) Geo. Wernsing, 83 Lockebie St.
60. (Ger.) Christian Kruse. Illinois House.
299. H. E. Travis, 206 Spring St.
332. C. Wampole, Harding and Howard Sts., W Indianapolis.
446. J. S. Kaper, 133 Minerva St.
609. (Mill.) H. C. Rockwood, 184 E. Vermont St.
706. J. H. Whisner, 210 English Ave.
215. LAFAYETTE—Frank Howard, Wiggins St. W. Lafayette.
744. LOGANSPORT—Adam Beck, 606 Mich Ave.
613. MADISON—Charles Holwager, W. Madison.
365. MARION—J. M. Wine, 513 Adams St.
19. NEW ALBANY—P. H. McKamey, 82 W. 9th.
429. SEYMOUR.
629. SOTH BEND—R. W. Finch, 412 W. Marion.
48. TERRE HAUTE—Fred J. Maurer, 437 S. 16th.
658. VINCENNES—Allen Greenhood, 604 N. 8th St.

IOWA.

534. BURLINGTON—J. Hackman, 905 Central Av.
156. CRESTON—T. F. Glichrist.
554. DAVENPORT—F W. Boettcher, 1931 Walnut.
68. DES MOINES—Z. O. Sargent, 788 West Eleventh St.
678. DUBUQUE—M. M. Collet, 1266 Jackson St.
81. FT. MADISON—C. E. Peoples, 614 Park St.
700. KEOKUK—Geo. Hixon.
721. SIOUX CITY—J. W. Wolfe, 1509 5th St.

KANSAS.

650. ARMOURDALE—V. S. Lamb.
264. ATCHISON—H. Stork, 438 S. 7th St.
66. CONCORDIA—Wm T. Short.
672. EMPORIA—Felix Robinson.
590. KANSAS CITY—Chas. Veil, 426 Ann St.
499. LEAVENWORTH—G. C. M. Hartmann, Box 25.
646. PITTSBURG—Wilbur Carmony.
158. TOPEKA—George H. Price, 122 Quincy St.
720. WINFIELD—B. D. Moore, W. Ninth Ave.

KENTUCKY.

712. COVINGTON—Jos. Hellman, S.E.cor. Holman and Berry Sts.
618. GRAND RIVERS—M. L. Bassell.
259. HENDERSON—W. O. Connell.
LOUISVILLE—Secretary of District Council, Jos. Heheman, 2315 Portland Ave.
7. J. Casey, 1716 Eighth St.
103. Peter Newfield, 2626 Alford St.
212. R. R. Layson, 535 E. Madison St.
214. (Ger.) Edward Haas, 621 E. Jefferson St.
358. T. J Vincent, 2115 St. Xavier St.
729. (Car Builders) Henry Block, Enterprise Hotel, Market near Floyd.
742. MAYFIELD—H. L. Orr.
684. MIDDLESBOROUGH—B F. Conklin.
698. NEWPORT—Chas. Link 42 Third St.
504. OWENSBORO—J. P. Miller, 1306 E 7th St.
201. PADUCAH—Wm. H. Alaman, 422 S. 9th St.
582. RICHMOND—C F. Campbell.
701. WINCHESTER—J. W. Crone.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS—
76. J. G. Bloomer, 432½ S. Liberty.
249. M. Hyland, First and Ferrett Sts.
624. Chas. Bartels, 1151 Camp bet. Cadis and Valence
704. W. H. Dauernheim, Jr., 225 Marengo, cor. Dryards St.
732. Wm. B Wilson, 380 Lafayette St.
739. G. H. Gessner, Box 837.
45. SHREVEPORT—Peter Garson Box 339.

MAINE

345. BATH—E. A. Howard, 52 Bowery St.
407. LEWISTON—A. M. Flagg, 96 Miller St., Auburn.
344. PORTLAND—L. W. Whitcomb, 4 Oxford St

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—A. Faulhaber, 929 N. Ann St. Station F.
508. CUMBERLAND—Fred. Rowe, 33 Polk St.

MASSACHUSETTS.

333. ALLSTON—G. Hall, 22 Shepard St, Brighton.
584. AMESBURY—Judson Haight, 9 Powow St.
648. BEVERLY—T. W. Woodbury.
BOSTON—Secretary of District Council, J. W. McLellan, 67 Appleton St.
33. S. J. Chadwick, 44 Ziegler St, Roxbury.
561. H. E. Ulie, 83 Lamartine St., Jamaica Plain.
565. (Mill) W. McWilliams, 271 Causeway St.
130. BROCKTON—H. L. Gibbs, 34 Verno St.
321. BROOKLINE—J. F. Glancie, Chestnut St.
CAMBRIDGE—
138. D. Maloney, 3 Wyeth Sq.
204. W. H. Powers. 9 Revere St.
324. CHARLESTOWN—J. F. Kelley, 3 Bunker Hill Court.
135. CHELSEA—P. J. Smyth, 164 Ash St.
373. DEDHAM—J. A. Houghton, Box 254.
309. DORCHESTER—L. E. Tarbell, 928 Dorch'r Av.
EAST BOSTON—
218. Hugh McKay. 302 Paris St.
106. (Ship Joiners)—
588. EVERETT—S. L. Sulis, 59 Chelsea St.
403. FALL RIVER—F. J. Rolfe, 25 River View St.
396. FITCHBURG—L. W. Merriam, 148 Pearl.
571. FRANKLIN—W. Crowningshield.
380. GLOUCESTER—Wm. C. Moody, 5 Perkins St.
82. HAVERHILL—D. Laroy Wilson, 9 6th ave.
424. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell. North St
508. HOLYOKE—(French) J. Larriviere 43 Carbot
400 HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.
196. HYDE PARK—J. C. Miller, 9 Elm St.
LAWRENCE—
111. Richard Milligan, 155 Newbury St.
314. (French)—Alphonse Drouin, 497 Common St.
445. LEOMINSTER—Geo. W. Cogswell, Box 904.
269. LOWELL—Frank A. Kappler, 203 Lincoln St.
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis St.
152. MALDEN—A. Morrison, 266 Charles St.
221. MARBLEHEAD—S. Roecoe, Box 435.
154. MARLBORO—Wilford Erb. Box 167.
192. NATICK—J. W. Clem, Box 1097.
409. NEW BEDFORD—James Quirk, 8 Tremont St.
597. NEWBURYPORT—Joseph Colby, 28 Frankland St.
275. NEWTON—Jos. Butler, Box 71.
198. NORTH ADAMS—J. D. Follett, 1 North St.
308. NORTH EASTON—Elmer E. Watts.
435. NORWOOD—F. A. Newton.
444. PITTSFIELD—Ed. Jeffers. 12 Lake St.
417. QUINCY—Alfred Shaw, 35 Coddington St.
159. REVERE—S. E. Montgomery, Beachmont.
67. ROXBURY—David Campbell, 48 Norfolk St., Mattapan.
140. SALEM—Edgar Cann. 10 Nursery St.
24. SOMERVILLE—A. F. McIntyre, 28 Quincy St.
220. S. FRAMINGHAM—E. C. Hutchins, Box 940.
96. SPRINGFIELD—D. P Hall, 48 Terrence St.
491. STOUGHTON—F. O. Fowler. Box 568.
216. WALTHAM—Asa Porter, Charles Street Ave.
426. WEST NEWTON—Thomas Leeming, Box 479.
420. WEYMOUTH—E. J. Pratt, No. Weymouth Depot
456. WHITMAN—E. A. Vaughan.
485. WINTHROP—F. S. Campbell. Hurmon St.
421. WOBURN—Amos Langill, 78 Salem.
93. WORCESTER—C. D. Fisk, 720 Main St.

MEXICO.

293. CUIDAD, P. DIAZ—Wm. Smith, Box 109 Eagle Pass, Tex.

MICHIGAN.

85. ANN ARBOR—A. B. Wines, 17 Wilmot St.
77. BATTLE CREEK—M. M. Haynes, 125 Clay.
BAY CITY—
129. Jas. Hunt, 415 Stanton St.
725. (Mill.) L. Furman, 204 N. Jackson St.
418. CHARLOTTE—G. G. Hickman Box 110.
555. DELRAY—J. C. Fritch.
DETROIT—Secretary of District Council. Geo. A. F. Allen. 590 16th St.
10. F. A. Mellick, 434 St. Aubin Ave.
32. W. H. Seldon, 502 23d St.
59. T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait Ave.
219. (Ger.) Herman Pahnke, 103 Preston St.
EAST SAGINAW—
163. J. T. Bayley, 2401 S. Jefferson St.
248. (Mill.) Wm. C Kenny, 408 Ward St.
466. (Ger.) Peter Frisk, 1502 S. Warren Ave.
335. ESCANABA—C. Lanphear, Box 338.
GRAND RAPIDS—
65. E. L. Probert. 449 Hall St.
583. (Holl.) Casper Verheek. 186 Seventh St.
26. JACKSON—P. J. Curtiss, 211 Park Ave.
184. LAKE LINDEN—Geo. W. Guibord, Box 678.
213. LANSING—E. F. Frost. Box 315.
372. MARINE CITY—Chas. S. Rose, Box 69.
392. MARQUETTE—A. J. Rose. 430 W. Washington
100. MUSKEGON—G. H. Sprague. 78 Jackson
347. PORT HURON—W. W. Johnson, 1190 Young St.
651. SAINT IGNACE, F. A. Daniels, Box 490.
663. SAINT JOHNS—J. W. Bradner.
SAGINAW CITY—
334. Jos. Barker, 922 Hancock St., W. S.
640 (Mill.) J. F. Kerr, 205 Wayne St., W. S.
322. WEST BAY CITY—Wesley Seder.
538. WYANDOTTE—Francis Sutliff.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—W. A McCarthy, 118 1st Ave., W.
366. (Scand.), O. Simmonsen, 618 Fifth ave., E Dulu h.
MINNEAPOLIS—
34. W. P. Griswold, 1507 Sixth St., N. E.
411. (Scand.) F. N. Olston, 2014 15th Ave., S.
452. C. E. Newguist, 420 Twenty-fourth avenue, North, Station C.
702. O. R. Bolingren, 723 Fillmore St. N. E.
ST. PAUL—
87. Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo St.
182. (Mill) Andrew Johnson, 335 East 7th St.
626. ST. PAUL PARK—Thomas M. Hetherington.
362. WINONA—Henry Scheel. 685 W. 4th St., S.
595. WEST DULUTH—Emil Zanft, Box 115.

MISSISSIPPI.

317. BILOXI—Wm. Kent.
JACKSON—
656. W. J. McGee, 204 Miss. St.
680. (Col.) John Dennis, 330 W. Capitol.
749. MERIDIAN—J. P. Shank.
VICKSBURG—
496. H. F. Fehl, Lock Box 344.
562. (Col.) Chas. Taylor, 512 Jackson St.

MISSOURI.

279 AURORA—Marian Reich.
255. HANNIBAL—Walter Norton, 116 Summit
KANSAS CITY—
160 G. W. Dunham, 28½ N. Second, Kansas.
619. E. C. Glover, 3158 Cherry St
724. A. Ferguson, 615 Kansas Ave., Armourdale, Kansas.
577. MARSHALL—W. S. Rowe.
576. MORRELY—W E. Hogue, 725 W. Rollins.
441. NEVADA—J. B. Reed.
98. SEDALIA—J. C. Warren, 672 E. 15th St.
377. SPRINGFIELD—E. R. Barnhart, 1123 N. Campbell St.
430. ST. JOSEPH—E. James, 70 h & James S s.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, Henry Waltemate, 4248 Evans Ave.
4. W. N. Whipple, 1413 Chestnut St.
5. (Ger.) Anton Kindler, 2415 McNair Ave.
12. (Ger.) Henry Rosenbaum, 1502 Benton St.
240. (Ger.) H. Lessmann, 2536 N. Market St.
257. W. E. Miller, 3641 Evans Ave.
270. J. Duncan, 2829 Semple Ave.
395. (Mill) Paul Garnier, 2016 Walnut St.
423. H. Bublmeier. 3721 Cass Ave.
518. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, 2112 De Kalb St.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) Henry Miller. 1202 Madison St.
699. A R. Keagy, 918 N. Nineteenth St
734. (Ger. Mill.) H. Plate, 2212 Chippewa St.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—W. A. Grow, Box 651.
112. BUTTE CITY—J. R. Coulter, 115 W. Center St., Centerville.
286 GREAT FALLS—G. H. Chace.
280. HELENA—G. W. Young, 508 Broadway.
586. MISSOULA—E. H. Phillips.

NEBRASKA.

168. E. LINCOLN—G. H. Bulfinch, 2204 W St.
556. GRAND ISLAND—J. D. Klinkauf, 903 West Louise St.
231. KEARNEY—J. A. Morton, Box 973.
148. LINCOLN—C. E. Woodard. 326 S. 11th St.
330. NEBRASKA CITY—W. C. Willmen, 302 S. 17th.
OMAHA—Secretary District Council, C. Reinhart, 918 N. 27th St.
58. Chas. Weeda, 3021 Seward St.
271. (Ger.) R. Ruppert, 2016 Martha St.
685. N. P. Hansen, 1121 Saunders St.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

570. BERLIN FALLS—Thomas Murphy, Box 211.
283 CONCORD—S. S. Kimball, 13 Montgomery St.
386. DOVER—John E. Leiser, 30 Cushing St.
118. MANCHESTER—Wilbur G. Colcord, 334 E. High
393. NASHUA—W. A. Cutting, 49 Temple St.
585. PORTSMOUTH—E O. Frye, 14 Vaughn St,

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—Theo. Brown.
428. ATLANTIC CITY—Josiah Conover, 112 N. Rhode Island Ave.
BARNEGAT PARK—David Anderson, Bayville
673. BAYONNE—
486. Gus. Sippel 31 W. 24th St.
711. John Vreeland, 554 Ave A.
121. BRIDGETON—C. E. Woodnutt, 141 Fayette St.
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 337 Mechanic St.
467. E. ORANGE—M. E. Ryerson. 45 Oliver St.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmermann, 8 Smith St.
647. ENGLEWOOD—A. E. Short, Closter.
391. HOBOKEN—F. Steigleiter, 64 Washington St.
265 HACKENSACK—Charles Wood, James St.
JERSEY CITY—
482. L F. Ryan, 236 Bay St.
488. A. E. Stewart, 64 Lafayette
564. Jacob Hetzell, 90 Hancock Ave,
710. (Greenville) W. H. Muller, 55 Stevens Ave.
151. LONG BRANCH—I. N. Cubberly, Box 183.
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305. MILLVILLE—Luke Vanaman, Box 400
638. MORRISTOWN—Lewis P. Wilson, 11 Mechanic St.
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council, F. Seitler, 60 Morton St.
119. Geo. Winnett, 268 Morris Ave.
172. (Ger.) John Stoll, 292 S. 6th St.
477. ORANGE—Jos. Jordan, 78 Glebe St.
325. PATERSON—Oscar Zabriskie, 34 Erie St.
490. PASSAIC—Frank Wentink, Box 122
399. PHILLIPSBURG—A. Klein, 35 N. 7th st, Easton, Pa
155. PLAINFIELD—P. A. VanFleet, 43 E. Third St.
573. RUTHERFORD—A. Russell, Box 213.
665. SOMERVILLE—John Wagner.
456. SUMMIT—J. J. McCormack, Box 71, Chatham.
81. TRENTON—O. B. Gaston, 216 S. Jackson St.
642. WEST HOBOKEN—Jas. McCabe.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY—
274. G. H. Anderson, 324 2d St.
659. (Ger.) A. Faubel, 435 Elk St.
6. AMSTERDAM—F. Kavanugh, 58 Academy St.
453. AUBURN—C. C. Darrow, 20 Francis St.
13. BATAVIA—G. E. Hanson, 13 Edmond St.
BINGHAMTON—
131. W. S. Comstock, Box 991.
210. Levi Ballou, 499 State St.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, Wm. Cheriton, 177 Fifth ave.
109. Adolph Silber, 236 14th St.
147. A. Sykes, care of Thos. Connelly, E. New York Ave., East New York.
175. R. B. Logan, 70 Ellery.
223. Robert H. Young, 589 Lorimer St.
247. G. Paynton, 1349 Fulton S.,
258. Henry Heyen, 43 Stanhope St.
291. (Ger.) Bruno Weidel, Box 42, Evergreen P.O
349. (Sash, etc.) P. Lawler, 761 Bedford Ave.
381. W. Wells, 136 Linden St.
387. Chas. H. Richardson, Box 45, Flatbush, N.Y.
451. Chas. Friedel, 652 Warren St.
471. Fred. Brandt, 267 9th St.
557. (Millwrights) F. G. Hale, 542 Henderson St., Jersey City, N. J.
639. Wm. A. Carley, Box 93, Fort Hamilton, L. I.
737. (Greenpoint) J. Schwitzer, 184 Withers St.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council. Chas. G. Hory.
9. E. R. Snyder, 32 Lemon St
355. (Ger.) John Vogel, 71 Johnson St.
374. E. O. Yokom, 8 Arnold St.
539. Thomas Ertel, 224 Cedar St.
440. J. Holman
541. CATTARAUGUS—O. C. Bates.
99. COHOES—A. Van Arnam, 22 George St.
315. ELMIRA—Harry Lewis, 509 W. Third St.
662. FAR ROCKAWAY—L. E. Brooks'
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—S. W. Wilcox.
229. GLENS FALLS—Edw. P. Perkins, 23 Harrison
447. HAVERSTRAW—E. A. Waldron, Box 375.
272. HERKIMER—Chas. Cristman, Box 631.
178. HOOSICK FALLS—Edwin Chapman.
149. IRVINGTON—Henry Baker, Box 46
608. ITHACA—J. W. Skinner. 31 Meadow St.
627. JOHNSTOWN—G. H. Bowmaker. 8 Glebe St.
251. KINGSTON—J. Deyo Chipp. Box 100.
244. LANSINGBURGH—Ira Smith. 553 4th St.
709. LOCKPORT—F. Fisher. 112 John St.
465. LONG ISLAND CITY—Wm. Hutchen, 252 Hancock St.
643. MAMARONECK—Charles Oakley, Box 198.
150. MIDDLETOWN—W. R. Rogers, 45 Houston Ave.
493. MT. VERNON—W. B. Reid, 135 Bridge St,
105. NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.—F. E. Salfelder, 47 York Ave.
301. NEWBURGH—J. D. Pennell, 198 Lander St.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—Sam Rhodes, Pelham P.O.,
NEW YORK.—Secretary of District Council. T. C. Walsh, 537 E. 81st St.
51. Chas. A. Judge, 626 E. 146th St.
63. Thomas C Kelly, 420 E 123d St.
64. J. U. Lounsbury, 307 W. 37th St.
200. (Jewish.) Chas Leavitt, 217 Madison.
340. A. Watt, Jr., 177 W. 101st St.
382. John Lussen, 1584 First Ave.
457. (Scan.) L. Anderson, 206 E. 84th St.
464. (Ger.) August Wetteborn, 2535 3 1 Ave.
468. T. E. Deegan, 117 E. 89th St.
473. David Petrie. 347 W. 11th St.
478. Chas. Bickel, 611 Bergen Ave.
497. (Ger.) Anton Biermann, 429 E. 88th St.
509. F. E. Thompson, 304 W. 126th St.
513. (Ger.) Otto Schaefer, 238 E. 82d St.
715. James McKinstry. 2215 8th Ave.
350. NIAGARA FALLS—C. N. Kinzle.
474. NYACK—Robt. F. Wool. Box 493.
302. OGDENSBURGH—John Wert, Union House, 191 State.
547. OLEAN—W. J Haight, 98 Ninth St.
609. ONEIDA—D. H. Jones, 94 E. Walnut St.
101. ONEONTA—Frank McFee, 6 Gardner Place.
443. OSWEGO—Chas Ward, 207 East Bridge St.
404. PORTCHESTER—Allen McDonald, Rye. N.Y.
606. PORT RICHMOND—Geo. W. Houseman, W. Brighton.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—N. R. Dalzell, 127 Garden St.
675. ROCKAWAY BEACH—Thos. F. Lowe, Oceanus.
ROCHESTER—
72. Jacob Kolb, 8 Sherman.
179. (Ger.) Frank Schroiud, 6 Dover St.
75. (Sash, etc.,) G. W. Dawson, 184 Atkinson St.
263. SALAMANCA—D. J. Abbey.
146. SCHENECTADY—F. A. Scrafford, 307 Paige.
413. SHEEPSHEAD BAY—John Racka, Box 71.
567. STAPLETON—H. Francis, 3 Jersey St., New Brighton.
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary of District Council, James Morley, 358 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton
SYRACUSE—
15. (Ger.) Julius Waldt, 139 Delong Ave.
124. J. C. French, 119 Delhi.
263. (French) Edw. St. Pierre. 503 Robinson St.
78. TROY—David King, Box 145.
UTICA—
125. F. M Paddon, 225 Jay St.
338. (Ger.) J. Endemann, 4 Parker St.
307. WATERFORD—J. C. McGill, Box 589.
580. WATERTOWN—D. B. Wilier, 19 W. Mullen.
233. WAVERLY—Chas. A. Mead, Box 204.
252. WEST TROY—Charles Angus, 121 Third St.
273. YONKERS—Jas. Boomer, 267 New Main St.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. ASHEVILLE—G. A. Parker, 137 N. Main St.
289. CHARLOTTE—A. C. N. Bechtler, 311 S. C St.
668. WINSTON—G. B. Daniels, Box 31.

OHIO.

AKRON—
84. J. S. Meckley, 116 Mill St.
723. (Ger.) Wm. Hant, 514 W. Exchange St.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, Box 20
44. BOWLING GREEN—G. W. Harvey, Box 268.
170. BRIDGEPORT—Elmer Justice.
501. BUCYRUS—F. Sheoly, Jr., Box 179.
143. CANTON—A. E. Kinsley, 201 E. Ninth St.
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council, T. F. McGrath, Dreman Ave., Station A.
2. M. A. Clements, 134 Clark St.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 359 Freeman Av.
327. (Mill.) O. F. Schroder, 101 Elder St.
628. T. F. McGrath, Dreman Av., (Station A.)
664. (East End.)—George Rusk.
667. Robert Patterson, 4 Elm St., Walnut Hills,
676 E. Garnor, 17 Winkler St.
681. Chas. Henke, 12 Noble Court.
683. J. Schwarz, 1398 W. 6th St.
692 C. Rumpler, Fairmount Ave. Fairmount.
COLUMBUS—Secretary of District Council, G. A Johnston, 557 Grove St.
61. Elmer Conwell, 1144 Fair Ave.
326. A. Wolfel, 313 E. Walnut St.
350 (NORTH SIDE)
687. W. H. Lloyd, 470 E. Long St.
CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council, R. E. Kart, 165 Oregon St.
11. John Fraser, 64 William St.
39. (Bohem.) Jos. Belik, 231 Petrie St, Box 313
234. (Ger.) Wm. Schroeder, 42 Ranny Ave.
241. D. F. Erwin, 1233 Lorain St.
449. (German) Herman Scherr, 77 Selden Ave.
461. John Burns, 847 Stark St.
579. Van. B. Foutz, 117 Gaylord St.
632. (Boh.) Wm. Mares, 1372 Central Ave.
633. (Mill.) Geo. Telinde, 132 Jefferson St.
DAYTON—
104. Geo. Brenner, 303 Howard St.
346. (Ger.) Conrad Ungermann, 585 Monroe St.
187. DEFIANCE—Walter Lambert. Box 75.
677. DELAWARE—M. K. Baker, 101 Spring St.
328. EAST LIVERPOOL—W. S. Green, Box 313.
188. FINDLAY—A. D. Neumeyer, 237 Laquineo St.
202. FOSTORIA—Nicholas Altweis, 426 S. Poplar.
250. FREMONT—P. Engeler, 511 Morrison St.
637. HAMILTON—Wm. Hammerle. 212 Ross St.
726. IRONTON—
267. LIMA—J. C. Wynant. 300 E. Elm St.
703. LOCKLAND—W. W. Ellis, Box 170.
356. MARIETTA—John W. Zimmer. 816 Second St.
14. MARTIN'S FERRY—G. A. McCarty.
183. NEW PORTAGE—S. B. Eberhart, Clinton.
705. NORWOOD—John Greine.
590. PORTSMOUTH—Louis Schatz.
708. SALEM—Wm. Bonsal, 371 W. Main St.
107. SANDUSKY—Fred. Christofel, 109 E. Washington St.
284. SPRINGFIELD—H. L. Peacock, 326 Harrison.
186. STEUBENVILLE—Chas. Caldwell, W. Market.
243. TIFFIN—W. H. Boehler, 202 W. Perry St.
TOLEDO—
25. C. F Pfaender. 924 Hicks St.
168. (Ger.) Gregor Egel, 610 John St.
631. (Mill.) Lewis Barfield, 1425 Huron St.
505. TORONTO—Sydney Jones.
644. VAN WERT—Richard Miller,
412. WARREN—Geo. E. Boyes.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—H. G. Litesy, 9 Kent St.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, 35 Hahn St.

OREGON.

520. ASTORIA—John Nylund, Box 443.
527. EAST PORTLAND—Jas. F. Moger, Box 146.
533. OREGON CITY—J. W. Warnock.
50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.
596. SALEM—L. B. Conrad, Box 249.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLEGHENY CITY—
211. C. L. Mohney, McNaugher Ave,
237. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 2 Bluff St.
476. (Stairs, &c.) R. M. Evans, 49 Kilbuck St.
487. ALTOONA—T. Renner, 1407 12th Ave.
296. APOLLO—Harry Clepper.
246. BEAVER FALLS—H. W. Matheny, New Brighton, Pa.
492. BELLEVUE—A. L. Jones, Box 106.
655. BELLE VERNON—Isaac Coldren, Box 207.
545. BERWYN—E. Lewis Porter.
180. BRADDOCK—J. V. Branthoover.
550. BRADFORD—T. J. Clother, 46 Webster St.
733. BROCKWAYVILLE—T. C. Miller.
450. BRYN MAWR—John P. Hatch.
222. BUTLER—H. Casner, 226 Cunningham St.
738. CARBONDALE—T. E. Crain.
294. CHARLEROI—Alfred Gray.
207. CHESTER—Charles Sharpless, 1405 W. 2d St.
408. CORAOPOLIS—Jos. Miller.
535. DUBOIS—Fred. Tracy.
530. DUQUESNE—C. W. Ziegler.
ERIE—
116. H. J. Conrath, 439 E. 6th Ave.
641. (Mill.) J. Madlehner, Wallace St. bet. 6th & 7th
747. FAIRCHANCE—Alex. Montuth.
422. FRANKFORD—John Davies, 1339 Sellers St.
401. FRANKLIN—S. Carlon, Box 367.
671 FREEPORT—J. S Lafferty.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. R. Martin, 53 W. Duval St.
462. GREENSBURG—B. R. Fulmer, 707 N. Main St.
398. GREENVILLE—B. F. Brown, Box 468.
587. GROVE CITY—J. W. Campbell.
287. HARRISBURG—J. H. Keath. 1611 Fourth
288. HOMESTEAD—J. A. Wolff, Box 478.
253. JEANNETTE—James Meany.
205. JOHNSTOWN—John Way. 159 Somerset.
110. KITTANNING—Alvin McGregor, Box 222.
208. LANCASTER—Geo. S. Miller, 333 N. Lime St.
691. LATROBE—T. R. Waugh. Box 334.
601. LEBANON—Chas. Foster, 1028 Church St.
319. LEECHBURG—A. J Elliott.
436. LOCK HAVEN—E. M. Dorman, 709 Bellefonte
177. MCKEESPORT—Wm. McCord, McKeesport.
438. MANAYUNK—Ephraim Frantz, 449

THE CARPENTER.

VOLUME XI.—NO. 5. PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1891. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A STATE.

"What constitutes a State?
Not high-raised battlement or labored mound,
Thick wall or moated gate;
Not cities proud, with spires and turrets crowned;
Not bays and broad-armed ports,
Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride;
Not starred and spangled courts,
Where low-browed baseness wafts perfume to pride.

No: men, high-minded men,
With powers as far above dull brutes endued
In forest, brake, or den,
As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude,—
Men who their duties know,
But know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain,
Prevent the long-aimed blow,
And crush the tyrant while they rend the chain;
These constitute a State."

CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O. has only one non-union carpenter boss in town. Thanks to Union 328.

LYNN, Mass.—Trade is dull, and, since the fire, we are overstocked with a surplus of carpenters.

MONTREAL, Can.—Union 134 had a rousing meeting April 3. Mayor McShane was one of the speakers.

SALEM, O.—Our Walking Delegate is doing good work. All of the contractors except one, are in favor of our demands.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash.—Union 41 is doing splendidly, and one-half of the contractors will not employ any only union men.

AURORA, Mo.—Our union has helped all its members; not one of them has been idle the past winter, for we kept each other employed.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Trade dull. Union 153, made a fine display in attending the funeral of Bro. E. Reidtorf, and had a band for the occasion.

CAR BUILDERS' UNIONS under jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood are located in Louisville, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., Anniston, Ala. and St. Charles, Mo.

BLAINE, Wash.—Contractor Gillfillin has hired a scab gang of carpenters to work ten hours. We are going to uphold the nine hour day notwithstanding all the scabs.

A DISTRICT COUNCIL of Carpenters embracing the unions in Mt. Vernon, Mamaroneck, New Rochelle, Portchester, Greenwich, Stamford and Norwalk has been formed.

JEANNETTE, Pa.—The proposed nine hour movement of the contractors which was to have gone into effect March 1st, has gone a glimmering. Union 253, has held the eight hour day solid.

COLUMBUS, O.—Union men are now employed in preference to non-union men, as the employing carpenters are now well organized in this city, two-thirds of the bosses are in their organization.

THE UNION employes in Hueck's opera house Cincinnati struck. Their places were filled by scabs. A boycott was declared by the organized trades, when the K. of L. stepped in and organized the scabs.

GENERAL PRESIDENT Kliver's visit recently to Evansville, Ind., was paid for by the Local Unions of that city. It resulted in a marvellous boom for the Evansville unions, and they tender thanks to President Kliver.

THE LOCAL Carpenters' Union, of Massachusetts held a State Convention at Worcester, Mass., April 6 and 7. Eighty-three delegates were present and plans were arranged to push the eight hour movement this spring.

TOPEKA, Kan.—Our legislative Committee has done good work this Winter. It has secured the eight hour law and had it signed by the Governor. The weekly pay bill came near passage, but was defeated by the railroad companies' lobby.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Our members have neglected Union 94, and have become careless in their attendance and duties. The contractors are now going to make a reduction in wages. This may awaken union and non-union men to a sense of their duty.

AKRON, O.—Union 84 has had two very successful public monthly meetings. One was addressed by W. G. Phillip of Cleveland, O. the other by H. G. Riggs of the same city. Both Bros. Phillip and Riggs are members of the U. B. The meetings have had an excellent effect.

NEWARK, N. J.—The carpenters' unions of this city, have brought Chapin, Hall & Co., to terms. This firm is one of the largest sash, blind and door factories, and had started to work ten hours a day, but the men would not have it so, and the firm soon went back to nine hours again.

THE CHICAGO unions demand that none but union men be employed on the work in the World's Fair Buildings, and they ask the carpenters unions everywhere to help them, and to see that the National and State Governments hire none but union men on their work in the Fair buildings. Union 729, of Louisville, Ky., reports having petitioned President Harrison, and the Governor of Kentucky on this subject.

CINCINNATI, O., has a system of Mutual Aids" to pay sick benefits. Every member of an "Aid" must be a member of a Carpenters' union, and keep in good standing in the union. The system of sick benefits is entirely independent of the union. The membership of each "Aid" is limited to 30 members, and no dues are paid. When a member is sick he is paid $6 per week sick benefit, which is raised by an assessment of 25 cents per week on each of the 30 members. And in case of death a funeral benefit is paid, which is raised by one dollar assessment on each member. The cost of such an organization as the "Aid" has been about $3.50 per year for the past eight years

BROTHERHOOD GOSSIP.

NATICK, Mass.—Union 192 has thoroughly organized this town, and none but union carpenters can get work here.

HINGHAM, Mass.—Union 424, is working to establish the system of weekly or fort-nightly pay, as contractors here are slow in payment. We have the nine hour day established.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis.—Union 454, is pushing ahead splendidly and every member is striving to outstrip the other. Bro. Jos. A. Tucker is our Walking Delegate, and is doing good work.

SAGINAW, Mich.—Union 334, has decided not to purchase or use any of York and Tilottson's material. The firm manufacture sash, doors and blinds, and other wood work. It refuses to recognize union labor and has discharged all union men.

AUSTIN, Tex.—Union 300 has fitted up its own hall. The trades unions of this city will have a parade and picnic May 1. Union 300 has decided to inaugurate the nine hour day, and all the Carpenters' Unions in Texas have agreed to establish the nine hour day.

UNION 733, Corsicana, Tex. was the only Texas Union sending any money to Union 300, Austin, Tex. for legislative work. Union 300, sent $2.50. All the Galveston unions have combined in sending a man to the Texas State Capital to push labor legislation.

SPRINGFIELD, O.—Union 377 is undergoing a tremendous boom the past few months. For several years the old union made no headway. A new union with a large membership was started and it consolidated with Union 377, and the result is a thorough organization of the trade.

PERSONAL.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—Michael J. Casey has been elected Walking Delegate for Union 465.

BRO. S. J. KENT, Rec. Sec., of the new G. E. B. is a member of the Board of Education, of Lincoln, Neb.

BROS. R. A. EWING and JACOB STUMPF, of Union 208, Lancaster, Pa., have been elected City Councilmen of that city.

BRO. EDWARD H. BEEBE, of Union 26, Jackson, Mich., has been nominated for Recorder of that city on the Industrial ticket.

PRESIDENT Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, has just returned from an extended lecture trip of ten weeks. He covered nearly two score of cities, and had a series of splendid meetings, all along the route. His reception on the Pacific Coast was a magnificent ovation.

BRO. F. FILDEW, of Union 10, Detroit, Mich., is a member of the Michigan Legislature. His maiden legislative effort has been successful in securing the repeal of the obnoxious "Baker Conspiracy Law." The repeal act passed both houses and has been signed by the Governor. This is one evidence of what a live labor man can accomplish in a State Legislature. Would that we had more such men.

THE BUILDING Trades Council of Allegheny County, Pa., is doing good service in having two representatives at Harrisburg to work on the Pennsylvania State Legislature in favor of labor bills. The representatives are: Brother J. G. Snyder, of Carpenters Union 142, of Pittsburg, and M. P. Carrick, of the Painters' Union. The committee has labored in the interest of a better mechanic's lien law, and to secure an employer's liability law.

ITEMS OF TRADE INTEREST.

ROCKFORD, Ill. has formed a Trade Assembly with representatives of seven trades.

TRADES Assemblies have been recently organized in Marion, Ind.; Houston, Tex.; Huntington, Ind., and Anaconda, Montana.

THE NEBRASKA Legislature has passed a bill legalizing union labels as trade marks. The eight hour bills and Australian ballot act also passed.

UNION 628, Cincinnati, O., has organized a fine band of 15 musicians from among its own membership. Union 349 Brooklyn, N. Y., also has the same.

THE STOVE Mounters are forming a National Union, and desire friendly help. Address, H. P. Oberling, 521 South 10th St., Quincy, Ill., for full particulars.

BUILDING Trades' Leagues have been formed lately in Louisville, Ky.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Utica, N. Y.; Hartford, Conn.; Middlesborough, Ky.; Altoona, Pa.; E. St. Louis, Ill., and Wilkesbarre, Pa.

THE FARMERS' Alliance and Industrial Union of Emporia, Kansas, has decided to join hands in helping on the trade unions. They have decided to not patronize the goods made in non-union concerns or penitentiary convict made goods.

A CARPENTERS' District Convention of the Local Unions of Washington and Oregon, was held in Seattle, Wash. Feb. 18. The purpose of the Convention was to advance the interests of the organization West of the Cascade Mountains.

CINCINNATI, O.—The millhands union is doing grandly, and has had several good public meetings. The Plasterers have won the eight hour strike, after a stubborn strike. There was some talk here of organizing a union of foremen carpenters, but it was evidently a scheme of the bosses.

I BID the laboring people beware of surrendering a power which they already possess, and which, when surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement to such as they, and fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all liberty shall be lost."—Lincoln's Message to Congress, 1861.

THE TABLE KNIFE Grinders' National Union, have had a strike against the John Russell, Cutlery Co., of Turners Falls, Mass., ever since August last. Their working members have been paying one dollar per week to aid those on strike. 70 men are out of work, and now after eight months' struggle they appeal for financial aid. Contributions should be sent to Thos Purseglove, Bay State, Northampton, Mass

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—There is a strong movement on foot here to influence Congress to donate five acres of its reservation at this point, and an adequate endowment to erect a United States Hospital, or National Sanatarium, for the use of the poor and needy of every State, who come to this place, to be benefited by the life giving and healing waters of these Springs. This movement ought to be backed up by all our unions.

EMPORIA, Kan.—At Newton we completed an organization of railroad men, consisting of carpenters, railroad bridge builders and water service men. Their business is to build and repair depots, section houses, bridges, wind-mills and water tanks all along the railroads. This new organization is the beginning of the International Union of Railway, Bridge and Water Service Men. N. G. Pillsbury, of Emporia, Kan., is President, and it is connected with the American Federation of Labor.

EIGHT HOURS.

E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.—The Common Council of this city has adopted an Eight Hour ordinance.

MOBILE, ALA.—The Bricklayers have been out on strike for the Eight Hour day, and gained it.

THE EIGHT Hour Bill in the Pennsylvania Legislature has met with considerable opposition.

NEW YORK Housesmiths and Operative Plasterers of Philadelphia have instituted the Eight Hour day. So also have the New York Plasterers.

THE UNITED MINE WORKERS of America, representing the Coal Miners, will inaugurate the eight hour day on May 1st. Fully 100,000 Coal Miners will then go on strike.

DO YOU KNOW THEM?

The following gentlemen will be found in almost every labor organization: Brother Swellhead, Brother Littlefaith, Brother Doolittle, Brother All-talk, and the brother who paid no dues for the last five months and who wants to know where all the money goes to.—*Exchange.*

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE relating to a Local Union must come through the Rec. Sec. or it will not be recognized by the G. S

RECEIPTS from the G. S. for moneys received by him should be read by the Treasurer at next subsequent meeting after they are received.

THE QUARTERLY Password for Local Unions was sent out in March to all the Locals. At the same time a lot of blanks were also mailed. Any union not receiving the same should so inform the G. S.

TRUSTEES' Reports must hereafter be made to the G. S. semi-annually, instead of quarterly. Blanks for Trustees Semi-annual reports will be sent out to the locals in June, to be filled out in July.

TRUSTEES' Reports, and Financial Secretaries' reports and Treasurers' Bonds, will not be acknowledged by letter from the G. S. But those unions not sending in said reports and bonds will be published in the Journal.

THE THREE AUDITORS of a Local Union are to be elected once every three months, and shall audit the accounts. The Trustees no longer have any right to audit the accounts. See Sections 142 and 159 of the Constitution.

THE SURPLUS on hand in the General Fund, April 1, 1891, was $9,351.06. This is the largest cash balance we have ever had, notwithstanding the amount of benefits paid $4,150, is the largest paid in the past twelve months.

THE TREASURER of the Local Union, is the proper officer to remit all moneys to the G. S. The Treasurer should also send the report of the F. S. along with the tax each month. That is the law. See Section 54, of the Constitution.

WHEREVER Local Unions can afford it, they will find it most convenient to rent a post-office box, and have all mail matter for the Union addressed to that box. Then no matter what change in Secretaries may take place the Union will receive its mail.

IN FRAMING by-laws Local Unions need not cover any points stated in the General Constitution of the U. B. Many Local Unions now reiterate in their by-laws one-half of the laws now laid down in the Constitution. Let your Local By-Laws be brief, and they will be better understood by the members.

FROM APRIL 1, 1891, the Local Unions must pay ten cents per capita for all members in good standing. Those formerly classed as Honorary members are now known as "Non-Beneficial" members, and 10 cents capita tax per month must be paid for them, also five cents per month should be reserved in the Protective Fund for each member in good standing, including the non-beneficial members, and they should be charged at least 20 cents per month dues.

KICKERS are still at work in Philadelphia, and they are busy inciting dissension and fomenting strife and secession. They claim General President Kliver, and the new G. E. B. are not holding office legally, and they are indulging in all sorts of wild talk. The ring-leaders are Messrs. Kerr, Bennett, Walter and Phillips, formerly of the old G. E. B. Their efforts are hurtful to the organization of the Carpenters of Philadelphia, but beyond that it seems to be a bad case of "sore head" and "swelled head."

BRAINY WORKINGMEN.

The idea that workingmen cannot be trusted to aid a philosophical adjustment is so erroneous as to excite the surprise of all thoughtful men. The science of political economy was born among the lowly. Adam Smith, whose "Origin of the Wealth of Nations" was our emancipation proclamation to labor, was cradled in the hut of a Scotch laborer, and accustomed to toil. And no subsequent writer on that subject has been able to lay down any new principles, or to successfully counteract the views of the poor Scotchman. Our more modern works on political economy are but little more than the "Origin of the Wealth of Nations" in a new dress.—*Grange Advocate.*

BUILDING TRADES LEAGUES.

Building Trade Leagues have been organized the past few months in Vicksburg, Miss., New Orleans, La., Memphis, Tenn., and Hamilton, O. Most of these Leagues issue a general working card for all the building trades. They won't work with any man, be he mechanic or laborer, unless he has a working card, and he must be clear on the books to get such working card, and must pay three months dues in advance to get such card. This keeps the members in good standing and forces them to take a better interest in union affairs. A Walking Delegate or Business Agent is employed by the League, and it is his duty to go around and get jobs for union men and keep them employed and see that the cards are all right.

A WORKINGMEN'S PARADISE.

The American Consul in New Zealand has made an interesting report on the conditions of labor organizations in that prosperous and rapidly-growing English colony. He says that the condition of the New Zealand laborers is, perhaps, as comfortable as any of his class in the world. Wages are reasonably high and produce cheap.

There is no country in the world where labor is so thoroughly organized as it is in New Zealand. Nearly every branch of labor, where a dozen men can be conveniently brought together, is organized into a union, and these unions affiliate with others, thus forming a powerful combination of labor, which, for unanimity of sentiment and common interests, I believe, has no equal. For instance, if the tailoresses' union decides to go out on strike, the seamen's union, the bakers, the bootmakers, farm laborers, and every other conceivable union in the colony make common cause and come to the rescue at once, not by expressions of sympathy alone, but by substantial weekly or fortnightly contributions to the strikers. This is done even where those directly engaged in the struggle are not affiliated with any other labor organization in the colony.

The labor unions of New Zealand are irresistibly powerful. They have the welfare and destiny of the colony in their own hands, and they can demand and obtain any reform they may desire. Capital, in its present disorganized state, is utterly powerless to resist the compact combinations of labor which confront it at every turn. The sympathies of the masses of the people generally are with the unions, and must continue so while there is a disposition among the union men to be reasonable in their demands. Eight hours per day constitute a day's work in this colony in nearly all branches of labor.

AN UPRIGHT SAW OPENS A MAN'S INSIDES.

In February last. William Wolpert, of Union 763, Rockland, Ohio, who is employed in the Stern Lumber Company at Wyoming, Ohio, was cut open by an upright saw. The wound extended from the left groin obliquely upward toward the navel. The wound was seven inches in length, and opened the abdominal cavity, allowing the omentum and intestines to protrude, and cutting the bowels in four places.

The smaller bowel was stitched in four places and returned to the abdominal cavity and the external wound closed. The indications were all unfavorable, as the man was vomiting blood after the injury, and almost in a state of collapse. After the operation he rallied, and has made an uninterrupted recovery. The wound is almost closed; he has no pain, his temperature was never much above normal, no peritonitis, and the man lies, eating of course, only liquid food, but feeling as well as before he antagonized the saw. The teeth in the saw were from three-quarters to an inch in length. He was pushing a pile of planks to the saw and the rope broke, the boards slipped up and the saw came against the unfortunate man.

A FRIENDLY FEELING.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, have published this notice to their members, and we are thankful for such friendly feeling as is manifest to us by the Amalgamated;

EMPLOY UNION CONTRACTORS.

"Numerous complaints have been made by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners that our people, especially in Homestead, Pa., when building houses, employ non-union employing contractors to do the work—men who do not and will not employ Union Carpenters - and as a result the Union Carpenters are thrown out of work. This is decidedly wrong and militates against the general Labor movement. The Carpenters' organization is one of the best in this country, is affiliated with us in the American Federation of Labor, and is deserving of our undivided moral support. During the strike among our Nailers sometime ago they refused to use nails made by scab Nailers and have otherwise aided us. We therefore enjoin upon our members, everywhere, when contracting to build houses to see to it that the contractor employs none but Union Carpenters, and in drawing up your contracts and specifications for the building *insist on the insertion of a clause providing that none but Union Carpenters shall be employed on the building.* A feeling of mutual goodwill and friendship ought to be cultivated between the members of all trades unions, and we earnestly desire that the A. A. of I. and S. W. shall be foremost in cultivating this spirit so necessary to the propagation and success of the general Labor movement."

THE CARPENTER,

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Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1891.

JAS. E. MCKINSTRY, has been suspended from Union 715, New York, for misappropriation of funds.

CORRESPONDENTS should write short letters. Don't be voluminous. Be brief and to the point in your communications. This is our busy time.

UNION 77, Battle Creek, Mich., does not want union men to stay away from that city, but urges that union men should come to that town and crowd out the "scabs."

H. O. Lawman, Union 142, Pittsburg, Pa., has been fined for working on a scab job, the Goverment building of that city. He has left for parts unknown, and as his due card is credited with advance dues, other unions are warned not to admit him.

IF ANY State ever needed a good Mechanic's Lien law, it is Pennsylvania! The Lien law we have is so cumbrous and ineffective, it is practically useless. It now covers everything on earth except the rights of mechanics for whom it was intended.

THE UNITED Carpenters' Council, of Chicago, has made a wise move in deciding that no person can hereafter act as a delegate to said Council, who holds a political position of any kind. This keeps the control of the organization in that city within the hands of the journeymen who are working at the trade.

GENERAL SECRETARY MCGUIRE has been seriously ill for three weeks back with pneumonia and "the grip." For a few days he was confined to bed; but got out to attend to the growing business of the General Office, even when his physician advised him not to do so. The disease struck him in Indianapolis, while he was there from March 25th to 29th, where he effected a settlement of the Carpenters' lockout. The men had been out four weeks, and $4,920 in benefits had been paid them from the General Office. On April 13th he spoke in Bayonne, N. J., and April 15th he and Bro W. F. Abrams visited Bridgeton, N. J., and arranged a settlement of the Carpenters strike there.

THE POWER of a well directed Boycott has again been made manifest! The Clarks' O. N. T. Thread has been boycotted lately throughout the length and breadth of the land, and none have been more zealous in pushing it than the Carpenters. The firm came to terms April 18th, after their employes had been out on strike five months. The Clarks' now agree to employ union labor, and have withdrawn their fiat against labor organizations, and will reinstate all their old employes in their former places. The boycott is now lifted, and the O. N. T. thread is no longer a scab product. This is a grand victory for the American Federation of Labor, which has had charge of this strike, and pushed the Boycott.

A WARNING.

JAMES I. HULL, is an absconding Contractor from Halifax, Nova Scotia. He is probably now in Vancouver, British Columbia, and unions in that Section are warned against him by Union 83, of Halifax, Nova Scotia. He owes several members of that union over $100 each. He is a tall, dark, smooth-talking fellow, 6 feet 1 inch tall, 40 years of age, and somewhat gray.

THE PRIZE ESSAY.

In the February issue of THE CARPENTER the sum of $5 and a copy of "Bell's Carpentry Made Easy," were offered as a prize by the G. S. at his cost (and not from the funds of the U. B.) for the best practical essay on "the best plan to induce members to attend the meetings."

In answer to this we have received essays from the following members: O. Abrahams, Tacoma. Wash; Joseph Jordan, Orange, N. J.; A. C. Shahan, Delaware, O.; John C. Staub, New Orleans, La.; C. A. Rockwood, Cincinnati, O.; James A. Sherman, Wakefield, R. I.; F. J. Pry, Bucyrus, O.; R. R. Kart, Cleveland, O.; John Powers, San Francisco, Cal.; Wm. Slack, Providence, R. I.; J. O'Shea, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John McKee, New York, N. Y.; Benj. Burniston, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Jos. Bartell, Tiffin, O.; Rowland Hill, Cincinnati, O.; Jos. P. Oberly, Lebanon, Pa.; G. M. Wyne, Salt Lake City, Utah; Wm. Sibbald, East Boston, Mass.; John De Baecke, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. N. Wynant (address not given); E. J. Popp, Seattle, Wash.; James Barry, New York; R. W. Kennedy, Franklin, Pa.; J. C. Doyle, Boston, Mass.; W. Bottenberg, Lafayette, Ind.; W. M. Trisler, Des Moines, Iowa; W. J. Dargis, West Superior, Wis.; Chris. Carlson, Hannibal, Mo.; W. H. Welch, Brooklyn, N. Y.; A. H. Wesling, Fort Wayne, Ind.; George G. Orr, Oakland, Cal.; F. G. Nahm, Lebanon, Pa.; J. J. Hewitt, New York; Patrick Ennis; George Rollmann, Baltimore, Md.; William Coulter, Toronto, Canada; C. L. Moss, Louisville, Ky.; J. S. Alker, Jersey City, N. J.; G. W. Starrett, Columbus, O.; Otto Frincke, Denver, Colo, and Joseph Monogue, Newport, Ky.

The plans submitted in these essays are as varied as the number of essays themselves. Some are unique and original, others are intensely practical and well written; in fact, the offer of a prize on this subject has drawn out an array of excellent ideas and suggestions, profitable to the entire organization. So much merit has been displayed in these essays, it was indeed a difficult task to say which was really the *best*. The honors, however, belong to Brother A. H. Wesling, of Ft. Wayne, Ind. for his essay combines the largest number of excelent practical points. His essay will be found on this page, and is worthy of the deepest attention.

Many of the essays presented to us we deem of sufficient value to put in print; and thus we print a few of the spiciest this month. Each month we will continue to print a few of the most original and interesting of these essays, and thus give a symposium of the varied views on "How to Secure a Good Attendance at the Meetings."

We feel it would interest our readers to learn something of the many ideas sent us in these essays. We have compiled a summary of the various plans. Many of the essayists agree on these very important and practical requirements:

First. An attractive meeting room, punctuality in opening the meeting, and adjournment at a seasonable hour.

Second. A strict, fair president, and attentive secretaries.

Third. Friendliness in the meetings, courtesy to new members, and charity for each others' views.

Fourth. Have no hat collections and rarely any assessments. Let the dues be high enough to cover all contingencies.

Fifth. Have a special meeting regularly once a month and call the roll. Fine the absentees 50 cents. In large Unions the roll need not be called. The conductor could go around the room and punch the cards of those in attendance. Report men out of work and where jobs can be had.

Sixth. Have interesting and educational discussions at each meeting, under the head of "Good of the Order."

Seventh. Have occasional musical entertainments at close of meeting, such as singing, organ music, and recitations by voluntary talent among the members of the Union.

Eighth. Have a public meeting once a month with good speakers, and invite all Union and non-Union men, also contractors and reporters.

Ninth. Have a social entertainment and collation once every quarter or every six months for Union and non-Union men, and invite the wives and lady friends of the members.

Tenth. In the winter months have blackboard exercises by competent members and lectures on trade subjects, the steel square, laying out work, etc , etc.

In addition to the above points on which a number of the essayists agree there are these additional suggestions:

Have a house-to-house canvass among the absentees, and appoint influential members to make this canvass.

Five dollars fine on any member who does not attend once a month

Certificates of attendance to be given out at each meeting, and a prize be given by the Local. Those who hold certificates of attendance for every meeting in the year to be entitled to one chance in drawing such prize as the Union may agree on.

Pass around envelopes in the meeting, one to contain a one-dollar bill, the rest to be blanks.

Charge members 75 cents per month dues, and give 25 cents per month rebate at end of year to each member who has attended the regular monthly meetings for one year, and can show his card punched accordingly.

Have a guarantee fund of ten cents per month for each member, and members to lose it in case they miss three meetings in one year.

Have a drawing for prizes once a month or quarter. Let the prize be some improved tool or mechanical book, and be open to all members in good standing.

A prize banner.

When at work remind your fellow workmen (in the evening before quitting) to come to the meeting that night.

Have less routine business and more discussion in the meetings.

Agitate privately and distribute labor books, pamphlets, and literature.

Allow no grievances or personal disputes to be aired in the Union, or allow no kickers or disturbers to take up the time in wrangling. Have a standing grievance committee to deal with such matters and such cases.

Have a committee visit the wives and mothers of absentees, and enlist their support to get the members to attend.

THE PRIZE ESSAY

ON THE BEST PLAN TO INDUCE MEMBERS TO ATTEND THE MEETINGS.

1st. Have a good hall, centrally located, well heated and ventilated, and conveniently furnished.

2d. Keep good order in the meetings, avoid all quarrelling, discourage members who "make a fellow sick" with their talk, from taking the floor.

3d. Have a library and reading room connected with the hall, where members can spend the evening, and have such room provided with black board and tables for drawing, &c., and have regular lessons in practical geometry, drawing, and arithmetic; also, how to use tools, especially the steel-square, and how to do the work.

Have members well qualified in those branches to give instructions and pay them a moderate compensation.

4th. Have mass meetings about once a month and have good speakers there from outside.

5th. Avoid discouraging speakers in the meetings. Men who will always speak discouragingly and always present the darkest side only, on a question where the progress of the union is concerned, are cowards and enemies to progress, and do more harm inside than outside the organization. Keep them out where possible.

6th. Let the meetings be conducted strictly according to the constitution, and parliamentary rules. Allow no special privileges.

7th. Raise the monthly dues high enough to always have money in the treasury; avoid assessments and collections, unless utterly impossible.

8th Be strict against members violating the constitution, by-laws, and rules of the L. U. Fine or expel them. One unprincipled man in the union will do more harm than ten after they are expelled.

9th Avoid all reference to religion, nationality, or party politics, in the meetings.

10th. Elect officers who favor progress, who are ambitious, able and who will conduct the business of their office strictly and honestly.

A. H. WESLING, L. U. 153,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

TRADE is good for carpenters in Gate City, Va., and union men are needed down there.

DUBUQUE, Iowa.—We instituted the nine hour day on April 6th, and a minimum rate of 25 cents per hour.

TRADE MOVEMENTS.

UNION 754, Jonesborough, Ark. has established a minimum rate of wages.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Union 585, inaugurated the nine hour day, April 6th.

WEYMOUTH, Mass.—Union 420 will demand eight hours Saturdays, May 1st.

APOLO, Pa.—Samuel Jack & Sons, Planing Mill Co., has locked out its union men.

PUEBLO, Col —On April 15th, Union 410 enforced the rule to work only with union men.

IRVINGTON, N. Y.—Union 149 has secured the nine hour day, and eight hours Saturdays.

NORWICH, Conn.—Union 137 is agitating very energetically for the nine hour day this season.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—The planing mills here now are all strictly union, and work nine hours a day.

SHEFFIELD, Ala.—Union 389 has established the nine hour day without any serious hitch.

CORSICANA, Texas.—Union 731 has made an agreement that none but union men be hired hereafter.

SEYMOUR, Ind.—Union 429, has secured an advance of ten per cent. in wages, to go into effect, July 6th.

ERIE, Pa.—We feel confident our demands will be conceded, even to the mill men, except in one mill.

BLAINE, Wash.—Union 512 proposes to adopt the card system. "No card, no work," will be our motto.

GREENFIELD, Ind.—On April 20th, Union 546 established the nine hour day, and a good set of working rules.

COLUMBUS, Ind —Union 717 settled with the contractors on the basis of nine hours a day and a scale of wages.

SALEM, Ohio.—Union 708 has established a minimum rate of 22½ cents per hour, and has the card system.

UP TO DATE 146 strikes and trade movements of carpenters have been reported to the general office for this season.

HUNTINGTON, Ind.—Union 310 has established a minimum wage, and will soon try for nine hours a day, Saturdays.

FRANKFORT, Ind.—More than half the contractors have conceded to the demands of Union 728, for nine hours a day.

NEWPORT, Ky.—Union 698 has been conceded the nine hour day and $2.50 per day as the minimum to go into effect May 1st.

HOMESTEAD, Pa.—Union 288 has asked for a general advance of 25 cents per day, and many of the contractors have conceded it.

THE MILL MEN in Zanesville, O., are called out by sanction of G. E. B. to secure the nine hour day. The carpenters have already secured it.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.; Rock Island, Ill., and Weymouth, Mass., now have the nine hour day, but want the eight hour on Saturdays after May 4th.

WINCHESTER, Ky.—Union 701 has arranged to establish trade rules and fix a minimum rate of wages, and has organized a Trades Council of all trades.

GALVESTON, Tex.—We have established the system of nine hours a day and eight hours Saturdays. A few bosses are trying to work nine hours on Saturdays.

THE TROUBLE in Hackensack, N. J., has not been entirely settled. The carpenters want nine hours a day and eight hours Saturdays, to go into effect May 4th

RICHMOND, Va.—Eighteen members of Union 132 are out on strike with all other trades in the Richmond Locomotive Works to help the machinists in their strike.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—All the contractors in this city, except two, have already conceded the nine hour day, and the majority are now working on the nine hour plan.

LONG BRANCH, N. J. has been on a strike for the nine hour day since April 13th. The majority of contractors have conceded, and a few firms still are fighting the men.

FRANKLIN, Mass.; Summit, N. J.; Bay City, Mich.; Zanesville, Ohio, and Findlay, Ohio, have all been out in April, for the nine hour day, and won after a short struggle.

ANDERSON, Ind.—On April 11th, the bosses locked out our men to defeat our demands and after eight days contest, members of Union 352 gained the nine hour day and a minimum scale.

ALTOONA, Pa.—Trade is dull, and many members of Union 487 have been locked out of the mills to discourage our demands. The city is being flooded with men, but our union is holding its own in spite of all.

CHICAGO, Ill.—We have settled by signed agreement with the Carpenters' and Builders' Association, on the basis of eight hours a day, and 35 cents per hour as the minimum rate, to hold good for two years.

CLEVELAND, O.—By conference with the contractors, the carpenters' unions have been conceded an advance in wages to 27½ cents per hour as the minimum, and nine hours a day, to go into effect May 1st, and hold good for one year.

AMONG the accessions to our list of nine hour cities of late are; Belle Vernon, Pa.; Columbus, Ga.; Franklin, Pa.; Fair Haven, Wash.; Franklin, Mass.; Hot Springs, Ark.; Nanaimo. Brit. Col.; Newburyport Mass.

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Union 215 has been granted the nine hour day for one year to come. The bosses also agree to give the preference to union men and to have a standing Arbitration Committee of three to meet the men hereafter.

BRIDGETON, N. J. was out for the nine hour day, and on the fourth day the men returned to work victorious through a settlement made with the bosses through the mediation of Bro. W.F. Abrams, of the G. E B. and General Secretary P. J. McGuire.

THE CARPENTERS' Unions of Mt. Vernon, New Rochelle, Mamaroneck. Portchester, Greenwich, Stamford and South Norwalk, through their District Council have notified the contractors that on and after May 4th next, nine hours shall be a day's work, and eight hours on Saturday.

GREENSBURG, Pa.—On April 1st, the non-union contractors endeavored to put the men back to ten hours, and to break down the nine hour day. The men came out, and are firmly holding out. The contractors have further decided not to hire a union man, or use any union mill-stuff.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Last May, Union 42, established the rule of nine hours a day and eight hours on Saturdays. Reids' mill, and two lumber dealers having mills, refused to concede our terms. Hence we have decided on and after May 4th, next, we will not work any stuff from these three mills, and we will not work with non-union men.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Union 732, of mill men were locked out April 1st, for demanding the nine hour day and not to work with non-union men. The bosses were willing to concede the nine hour day but reserved the right to hire whom they please. This lockout then involved the other carpenters' unions, which took side with Union 732.

ADDITIONAL MOVEMENTS.

In addition to those trade movements reported in last month's journal, we find that on May 1st, the eight hour day will be asked for in Seattle, Wash , and Pueblo, Colo. Boston, Mass , and Detroit, Mich., are also moving for eight hours.

On May 1st the nine hour day will be demanded in the list of places published last month, and also in Evansville, Ind.; Roanoke, Va.; Beverly, Mass., Austin, Texas; Middlesborough, Ky.; Defiance, Ohio; Apollo, Pa.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; San Angelo, Texas; Punxsutawney, Pa.; Oil City, Pa.; Portchester, N. Y.; Warren, Ohio; Hudson, Mass.; Youngstown, Pa.; Elmira, N. Y., and Boise City, Idaho.

Tacoma, Wash , will move for the eight hour day on June 1st, and Sioux City, Ia., will establish the nine hours on Saturdays, while Norwich, Conn., and New Portage, Ohio, will try to secure the nine hour day. Homestead, Pa.; Sharon, Pa.; Johnstown, Pa., and Monongahela City, Pa., are to demand an advance in wages.

THE REAL ESTATE speculators, loan companies, and shyster contractors of the Pacific Coast are still at work advertising in the Eastern papers for carpenters and workmen of all kinds. The latest is an advertisement of the Oregon Loan and Trust Co., of Portland, Oreg , published in the Omaha *Bee*. This company makes glowing promises of work and fabulously high wages. Union men should take no stock in these advertisements.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,

124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General-President—W. H. Kliver, Box 156, Grand Crossing, Cook Co., Ill.
General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.
General-Treasurer—James Troy, 2026 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice President—P. M. Wellin, 26 Potter St., San Francisco, Cal.
Second Vice-President—P. W. Birck, 798 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)

Hugh McKay, 302 Paris St., E. Boston, Mass.
Chas. F. Owens, 869 E. 169th St., New York.
E. A. Stevens, 150 Pearl St., Jeffersonville, Ind.
W. F. Abrams, 349 Croghan St., Detroit, Mich.
S. J. Kent, 2046 S St., Lincoln, Neb.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

FIRST DAY'S SESSION.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 13th, 1891.

The G. E. B. met at 8 A. M. in office of G. S. Chairman H. McKay presided; S. J. Kent served as Recording Secretary. Brothers McKay, Kent, Abrams and Stevens present; Brother C. E. Owen absent, on account of illness in family.

Minutes of previous session read and approved, as published in February journal.

Committee of Union 716, Zanesville, Ohio, asking sanction to strike. Brother E. Smith of Zanesville, appeared before the G. E. B., in behalf of Union 716. Sanction granted.

Report of Vice-President P. W. Birck, as to result of his investigation in regard to disaffection among some of the Philadelphia unions on account of the new Constitution, and in connection with attacks in Philadelphia on the work of the Chicago Convention and on the General President and other general officers. Report received, recommendations adopted and G. S. requested to ask for concurrence of the G. P. in notifying the interested unions of Philadelphia to withdraw, under penalty of suspension, from said rebellious conference on or before April 25th, 1891, and to comply with the laws of the organization and their obligations.

Resolutions received from a Carpenters' District Convention held in Seattle, Wash., February 18-20, 1891. Inasmuch as many of the resolutions conflict with the Constitution, the resolutions are not approved, and the entire subject of District and State organization is referred to the next Convention.

Union 124, Syracuse, N. Y., owing to its impoverished treasury, growing out of a strike, asked to be relieved from paying the Protective Fund now due until such time as the local union is in better shape. The G. S. was instructed to accept a note in payment of said Protective Fund, payable September 1st, 1892.

Bill of John Miller, organizer, Cleveland, Ohio, $32, for organizing Ashtabula, Ohio. Resolved, One item of the bill—$5, for fare, etc., of an assistant in installing said union—is not approved. Balance of bill ordered paid, and the Organizer is instructed to be careful hereafter in incurring any expense without first consulting the general office.

Resolution from Union 160, Kansas City, Mo., as to curtailing size of journal, referred to reasons stated on Page 2 of April journal.

Union 85, Ann Arbor, Mich., requests presence of President Kliver. Consent granted,

Reports of district organizers read and considered.

Communication, Union 132, Richmond, Va., asking financial aid for members who have gone out on strike to help machinists out in locomotive works. G. E. B. feel the members of Union 132 have acted in this case from the best of motives, but under our laws financial aid cannot be granted.

Appeal, Union 25, Toledo, O., for re-opening of disapproved claim of Frank Kayser. On new evidence submitted the claim was approved.

Appeal, Union 416, Chicago, Ill., for re-opening of disapproved claim of B Wester. On evidence submitted, the claim remains disapproved.

SECOND DAY, APRIL 14.—Communication Union 27, Toronto, Canada, asking an appropriation for organizing purposes in Canada. G. E. B. decide they cannot at present make any further appropriation for organizing purposes, only that already made at their previous meeting, and that appropriation is to be fairly used for all sections of the country

Delegates from Union 121, Bridgeton, N. J., appeared before G. E. B. and asked aid in their present strike The G. S and Bro W F Abrams of G. E. B., were appointed to at once visit Bridgton and secure a favorable settlement. (Which was accomplished the next day)

Application from Union 288, Homestead, Pa., for sanction to strike. Approved conditionally

Communication from D. C of Philadelphia, asking for a hearing for a committee to present a plan to allow union men to take hold of piecework in this city G. E. B. decide that the law is plain on this subject and said D. C. is referred to Sec. 66 of the Constitution, and it is beyond the power of the G. E. B. to set aside that law.

Appeal, Union 92, Mobile, Ala., on claim of Mrs. M. Hinton, was considered, and from evidence submitted, the G. S. and G. T. are warranted in disapproving the claim.

Appeal, Union 567, Staten Island, New York, against ruling of the President of the D. C., of Richmond County, wherein he decided a majority vote was sufficient to adopt trade demands. The G. E. B. decide that under Sec. 130 of the Constitution, a two-thirds vote is absolutely necessary, and the decision of the President of D. C. is reversed, and the appeal of Union 567 is sustained

Appeal of J. H Gannon *vs.* Union 351, Seattle, Wash. Voluminous evidence reviewed and action of Union 351 sustained

Communication from the Philadelphia Conference Committee received, submitting a series of questions as to legality of General-President Kliver and new G. E. B. holding office and as to other matters. G. S. instructed to reply that said questions, if submitted under seal, and in legal form, by any L. U. or D C., will be readily answered. But the G. E. B decline to recognize a body, which refused to admit to its meeting the general officers who officially asked entrance to the conference and who had come to explain the laws and allay any dissatisfaction existing.

Appeal, Geo. A. F. Allen, Union 10, Detroit, Mich., laid over to secure statement of the D C

Appeal, Paul Ruge *vs.* Union 238, Philadelphia, Pa. Action of Union 238 sustained, in suspending Bro. Ruge.

Appeal, Addis Yearly *vs.* Union 459, Uniontown, Pa. Action of Union 459 reversed and appeal sustained, as the amount of dues and fines paid put Bro. Yearly in good standing up to January 1, 1891.

Communication D C. of Massachusetts concerning resolution adopted by Carpenters' State Convention at Worcester, Mass., April 6, 1891, asking G. E. B to submit a constitutional amendment to vote of the locals. Said amendment proposes to dispense with the disability benefit and to raise funds to put one paid organizer in the field for each district. G. E. B. decide that said amendment would not be a new law in the sense meant by Sec. 37 of the Constitution, but would be an amendment to the existing law, and comes under the scope of Sec 183, and hence can only be acted by the General Convention.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION.—APRIL 15.

Appeal of Howard Garrison *vs.* Union 51, New York, reviewed. The immense mass of evidence from all parties was carefully considered. G. E B. decide to reverse the decision of Union 51, and sustain the action of the D. C. of New York in the case, and hereby order Union 51 to reinstate Howard Garrison to full rights and benefits, and recommend Union 51 to release the said Howard Garrison from all obligations in the burial of J. E. Knapp, upon Howard Garrison turning over to Union 51 all the balance of funds now in his hands.

Applications to strike were considered from Unions 352, Anderson, Ind.; 669, Chattanooga, Tenn.; 534, Davenport, Iowa; 601, Lebanon, Pa.; D. C., of Newark, N. J.; 635, Ogden, Utah; 604, Rockford, Ill.; 625, Seattle, Wash.; 459, Uniontown, Pa., all approved conditionally.

Applications for financial aid in lock-out of members of Unions 656 and 680, Jackson, Miss., referred for further information.

Applications of D. C., of Milwaukee, Wis., for sanction to strike, referred, to be more fully filled out.

BOOKS of G. S. and his financial accounts for February and March were then examined in detail and audited.

FOURTH DAY'S SESSION—APRIL 16TH.

Continuance of audit of accounts of General Office, also of Protective Fund, from September 1st, 1890, to April 1st, 1891. (Report made in minutes April 18th, 1891.)

Applications to strike of Unions 653, Monongahela City, Pa., and 145, Punxsutawney, Pa., approved conditionally.

Application for aid from Union 487, Altoona, Pa., in cases of locked-out men, G. S instructed to visit Altoona as soon as possible and report to G. E. B. by mail.

Communication from General President W H. Kliver received, endorsing action of G. E B. in the case of the Philadelphia unions, now represented in a conference in that city, and approving of suspension of any union which does not withdraw from said conference, inasmuch as it is working to create dissension and arouse rebellion against the laws and Constitution and authority of the U. B.

FIFTH DAY'S SESSION—APRIL 17TH.

Appeal of Union 230, Pittsburg, Pa., vs. D. C. of Pittsburg and vicinity, was considered, and the numerous documents in evidence were carefully read. G. E. B decide that at the time the vote was taken in the locals on the trade rules of the D C., the U. B. were working under the Detroit Constitution, and it required a two-thirds vote to adopt trade rules From evidence submitted it appears a two-thirds vote was not obtained in this case. Therefore the appeal of Union 230 is sustained. The G. E. B. would recommend the D. C to at once order a new vote of the locals on these trade rules, that harmony and good feeling may prevail, as there was evidently a misunderstanding of the law on this subject. The G. S. is instructed to proceed to Pittsburg and adjust all controversies arising

Application of D. C. of Pittsburg, Pa., for sanction to strike is referred back to the D C. for statement of new vote when taken, as the schedule of answers sent does not conform to Section 130 of the Constitution, not having a two-thirds vote

Communication Union 25, Jackson, Mich., in regard to trade troubles there. Action of union sustained.

Telegram from Unions 656 and 680, Jackson, Miss., stating there is a lock-out of their members. Referred to G. S. for further investigation and to report.

Communication from Union 637, Hamilton, O., in regard to strike of members in that city, and asking financial aid. Inasmuch as the strike was undertaken without sanction of the G. E. B. and solely on authority of Union 637, the G. E. B. cannot constitutionally grant any financial aid; but should the strike continue much longer, the G. E. B. will give the matter due consideration

The rule of D. C. of Pittsburg charging $15 initiation fee was submitted for approval. The G. E. B. approve of the same, with the instruction to the D. C. of Pittsburg that it must grant an exemption or dispensation as to the $15 initiation fee to all locals desiring the same and on proper showing that they are located in outlying districts, which, through lack of sufficient organization, cannot enforce the rule of $15 initiation fee.

As to protests of various locals against the capita tax to the D. C. of Pittsburg, the G E. B. decide they cannot interfere, as it is a local matter over which they have no jurisdiction.

Appeal from Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners as to action of D. C. in Pittsburg in refusing to recognize the Amalgamated cards, G. E. B. decide in compliance with decision of Chicago Convention, the Amalgamated must be recognized by the D C. of Pittsburg and by all locals and districts under jurisdiction of the U. B

Request of Scandinavian locals for printing of Swedish and Norwegian Constitutions considered, requiring them in both languages. G. S. instructed to have 1,000 Constitutions printed in the Norwegian language and to postpone the matter of printing Swedish Constitutions until the demand for the same warrants the supply.

Report of G. S. as to his visit to Indianapolis and favorable settlement of the lock-out there. Vouchers for relief of lock-out men also submitted. Report received and adopted and vouchers approved.

G. S. instructed to print the list of Financial Secretaries in the journal only once every three months, to give room for reading matter the other two months of the quarter.

The D. C of Buffalo, N. Y., reports Union 355, of Buffalo, N. Y., had failed to comply with decision of old G. E B.., ordering said union to pay its assessment to the D. C. within three weeks. The time having expired, the G. E. B. now gives Union 355 ten days more time from date of notice to pay its assessment, and if not paid Union 355 shall be suspended in accordance with law.

On question submitted by G. S, the G. E B. decide that under Section 98 of new Constitution, funeral benefits to non-beneficial members will be payable on and after February 16th, 1892

A discussion as to necessity for boundary lines of District Councils resulted in G E. B deciding that it is not advisable to extend the jurisdiction of a District Council over a large extent of territory, but better to confine it to one city or one county.

SIXTH DAY'S SESSION—APRIL 18TH.

Application of the D C. of Louisville, Ky., to strike and have financial aid was considered. Referred back for fuller particulars and to send a corrected schedule of answers, and G. S. to then submit the matter to the G. E. B. by mail.

Bills of G. E. B. amounting as follows were then approved: E. A Stevens, $95 50; W. F. Abrams, $86; Hugh McKay, $62.75, and S. J. Kent, $141.26. Total, $385 51

Bill of Hugh McKay of $9 50 to visit Lawrence and Providence ordered paid.

Com Organizer M. O'Hara, Detroit, Mich, allowed $15 to organize several places in Michigan.

Audit of Books of G. S, for February and March, continued, and having examined all books, papers and vouchers, find the same correct and kept in good order.

Receipts for February	$5,265 36
" " March	7,385 37
Total	$12,650 73
Expenses for February	$6,043 18
" " March	6,256 61
Total	$12,299 79
Receipts	$12,650 73
Expenses	12,299 79
Net Gain	$350 94
Balance on hand February 1,	9,000 12
Balance April 1, 1891	$9,351 06
Received for Protective Fund	$5,319 32
Paid out in strikes and lockouts	5,091 75
Protective Fund Balance April 1, 1891	$227 57
General Fund Balance April 1, 1891	9,351 06
Sum, Total on hand	$9,578 63
Banked by General Treasurer Troy	$7,074 20
" Gen'l Secretary McGuire	2,504 43
Total	$9,578 63

Bill of American Federation of Labor for assessment to sustain Eight hour strikes May 1, 1891, ordered paid. President Gompers of the A. F of L. was given a hearing on the subject, and it was understood that if the U. B becomes involved in any prolonged eight hour contests this Spring, we are to have the financial support of the Federation.

Adjourned to meet Monday, July 13th, 1891.

HUGH MCKAY, Chairman,
S. J. KENT, Rec Sec.
Attest, P. J. MCGUIRE, Gen. Sec.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—March, 1891.

Balance, March 1, 1891	$8,222 30
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	7,286 07
" Advertisers	81 00
" Clearances and Supplies,	18 30
Total	$15,607 67

EXPENSES—March, 1891.

For Printing	$819 60
" Office, etc.	806 55
" Badges	205 20
" February Tax A. F. of L.	90 00
" Lithographed Charters	142 56
" Traveling and Organizing	42 70
" Benefits Nos 1128 to 1162 inclusive	4150 00
Balance on hand April 1, 1891	9351 06
Total	$15,607 67

DETAILED EXPENSES—March, 1891.

Printing 3000 Clearance Cards	$7 50
" 800 Letter Circulars	5 50
" 11,000 Appeals	17 00
" 3350 Envelopes	8 25
" 10,000 Membership Cards	25 00
" 900 Password Circulars	3 75
" 5000 Noteheads	12 50
" 1000 Charter Applications	6 25
" 5000 F. S. Blanks	27 50
" 1000 Organizing Circulars	4 75
" 2000 Note Heads for Organizers,	5 00
" 1750 Letter Heads	2 75
" 35,000 New Constitutions	350 00
" 5000 Note Sheet Circulars	11 25
" 1000 Trade Report Blanks	4 00
" 2000 Blanks for Election of Officers	8 25
" 6000 Agitation Cards	15 00
" 1000 Postals	1 75
" 2000 Ode Cards	5 00
" 500 Rituals	5 50
" 100 F. S. Receipt Books	25 00
" 100 R. S. Order "	25 00
" 200 Page Day "	45 50
Electrotyping	2 66
44,000 copies April Journal,	195 00
Wrapping and Mailing April Journal	19 15
Postage on April Journal	12 42
Expressage on New Constitutions, Supplies, &c	122 88
Alterations in printing of German Constitutions	18 10
Postage on Constitutions, Supplies &c	46 50
3450 Stamped Envelopes, 1000 Postals	86 55
6 Telegrams	3 89
Salary and Clerk Hire	454 66
Office Rent for March	25 00
1026 Badges	205 20
Visit of G. S, to Newark and Orange, N. J.	9 00
James H. White, Organizing	6 00
J. Logan, "	5 00
H. R. Herbert, "	20 00
Chas. E. Owens, Investigation of trouble in Staten Island	2 70
580 Lithographed Charters	142 56
Expressage on "	75
Stationery, Twine &c	11 15
Janitor for cleaning office	5 50
Capita Tax to the A. F. of L	90 00
Benefit No. 1128 Mrs. Mary C. Staab	50 00
" 1129 Mrs. Eliza Grau	50 00
" 1130 Margret Ann Johnston	50 00
" 1131 John C. McElhannon	200 00
" 1132 J. Graham	200 00
" 1133 John Slater	200 00
" 1134 Robert B. Hammond	100 00
" 1135 Ohas. Feitz	100 00
" 1136 Mrs. Mary A. Gridley	50 00
" 1137 Mrs. Sarah A. Murray	50 00
" 1138 Walter Warnick	200 00
" 1139 Frank Hansen	100 00
" 1140 Mary A. Robbins	50 00
" 1141 Wendell P. Howe	100 00
" 1142 John E. Day	200 00
" 1143 Albert W. Lent	200 00
" 1144 Lizzie M. Toothaker	50 00
" 1145 Mrs. Mary Walton	50 00
" 1146 Archibald Wilson	200 00
" 1147 E. D. Marsh	200 00
" 1148 Mrs. Jane E. Johnson	50 00
" 1149 Mrs. Clara A. Bronson	50 00
" 1150 Mrs. Annie E. Gardner	50 00
" 1151 Mrs. Augusta Merrick	50 00
" 1152 Wm. Schmucke	100 00
" 1153 Mrs. Mary C. Russell	50 00
" 1154 W. McDowell	200 00
" 1155 Mrs. Mary A McCloid	50 00
" 1156 Mrs. J Flynn	50 00
" 1157 Wm. Harmon	200 00
" 1158 Paul Reinke	200 00
" 1159 Timothy J. Donohue	200 00
" 1160 Geo. Winter	200 00
" 1161 Josep hOscar	100 00
" 1162 James Harman	200 00
Total	$6256 61

TWENTY-FOUR NEW UNIONS.

Since our last issue charters have been granted to twenty-four new unions, viz: 123, Owosso, Mich.; 269 (Chicago), Lake View, Ill.; 281, East Lake, Ala.; 295, Collinsville, Ill.; 297, Brownsville, Pa.; 312, Greenville, Miss.; 342, Blairsville, Pa.; 439, Bluffton, Ind.; 510, Bessemer, Col.; 533, Montclair, N. J.; 559, Waxahatchie, Tex.; 588, Green Bay, Wis.; 599, Warren, Pa.; 708, Charlestown, W. Va.; 652, Elwood, Ind.; 636, Nelsonville, Ohio; 752, S. Superior, Wis.; 753, Olney, Ill.; 754, Jonesboro, Ark.; 755, Nanamo, B. C.; 756, Richmond, Ind.; 757, Ashtabula, O.; 758 (Chicago), S. Englewood, Ill., 759, Evansville, Ind. (mill).

REJECTIONS.

J. A. POORE, by Union 198, of Dallas, Tex., for scabbing.

W. LARIDS, 717 Columbus, Ind., for incompetency.

D. F. JOLLEY, from Union 654, Bessemer, Ala., for incompetency.

SAM. L. MOUNTZ, Union 480, Washington, Pa., for incompetency.

WM. LANDS, Union 717, Columbus, Ind., for incompetency.

MONEYS RECEIVED.

DURING THE MONTH ENDING MARCH 31, 1891.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. without delay.

All money received in APRIL will be published in next month's (JUNE), paper. This report includes all moneys received by the G. S. from the Local Unions for tax and supplies for the month of MARCH only.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—	$134 00	165—	$40 00	329—	$6 10	493—	$10 00
2—	27 60	166—	11 80	330—	3 55	494—	3 20
3—	17 60	167—	6 90	331—	. . .	495—	1 00
4—	5 00	168—	6 70	332—	4 25	496—	22 25
5—	17 95	169—	38 05	333—	. .	497—	17 40
6—	2 60	170—	2 30	334—	7 10	498—	14 60
7—	21 05	171—	21 70	335—		499—	3 55
8—	34 00	172—	32 30	336—	14 10	500—	10 00
9—	12 50	173—	1 00	337—	5 10	501—	3 60
10—	34 00	174—	1 40	338—	3 20	502—	17 80
11—	43 60	175	34 10	339—	7 20	503—	. . .
12—	19 80	176—	14 80	340—	76 70	504—	. . .
13—	1 30	177—	. . .	341—	6 20	505—	4 80
14—	1 90	178—	1 75	342—	. . .	506—	15 60
15—	7 70	179—	12 10	343—	11 90	507—	11 10
16—	1 20	180—	17 60	344—	15 00	508—	. . .
17—	4 00	181—	25	345—	. . .	509—	35 90
18—	7 50	182—	7 15	346—	5 90	510—	. . .
19—	7 30	183—	9 10	347—	1 00	511—	5 00
20—	16 20	184—	4 02	348—	9 80	512—	8 00
21—	11 60	185—	8 40	349—	5 20	513—	27 60
22—	119 30	186—	12 05	350—	10 05	514—	3 40
23—	36 20	187—	6 85	351—	36 00	515—	32 40
24—	5 50	188—	8 70	352—	7 00	516—	1 75
25—	65 60	189—	2 70	353—		517—	3 30
26—		190—	2 05	354—	10 20	518—	19 25
27—	20 90	191—	15 60	355—		519—	10 00
28—	46 58	192—	7 60	356—	6 85	520—	5 70
29—	94 90	193—	1 20	357—	8 70	521—	7 30
30—	18 10	194—	5 50	358—		522—	10 00
31—	2 90	195—	9 18	359—	14 80	523—	10 00
32—	5 65	196—	. . .	360—	3 20	524—	10 00
33—	81 80	197—	19 70	361—	3 90	525—	2 60
34—	3 30	198—	39 95	362—	3 80	526—	7 25
35—	9 60	199—	19 75	363—	2 05	527—	2 80
36—	79 20	200—	. . .	364—	. . .	528—	1 30
37—	1 35	201—	3 50	365—	8 40	529—	1 30
38—	5 07	202—	4 00	366—	6 10	530—	7 40
39—	7 80	203—	12 80	367—	20 40	531—	2 10
40—	13 00	204—	10 10	368—	7 20	532—	4 60
41—	14 60	205—	11 70	369—	2 00	533—	. . .
42—	13 90	206—	10 40	370—	4 10	534—	5 05
43—	21 85	207—	19 00	371—	3 60	535—	1 00
44—	2 10	208—	11 10	372—	3 80	536—	11 60
45—	3 80	209—	11 70	373—	1 40	537—	10 00
46—	2 20	210—	1 70	374—	6 00	538—	1 70
47—	16 10	211—	96 00	375—		539—	. . .
48—	17 90	212—	8 00	376—	3 30	540—	3 00
49—	15 00	413—	2 50	377—	21 90	541—	2 80
50—	21 60	214—	19 00	378—	3 40	542—	10 00
51—	31 40	215—	11 10	379—	4 40	543—	1 65
52—	6 25	216—	15 30	380—	12 70	544—	10 00
53—	3 70	217—	. . .	381—	21 60	545—	1 50
54—	. . .	218—	12 60	382—	57 70	546—	10 40
55—	33 30	219—	9 50	383—	1 70	547—	3 45
56—	4 70	220—	5 70	384—	4 90	548—	. . .
57—	3 25	221—	4 20	385—	8 40	549—	10 00
58—	5 00	222—	22 40	386—	1 00	550—	5 40
59—	11 80	223—	4 30	387—	13 15	551—	. . .
60—	10 05	224—	2 40	388—	.	552—	13 05
61—	29 80	225—	10 00	389—	6 60	553—	10 00
62—	35 00	226—	2 40	390—	1 40	554—	8 25
63—	13 40	227—	8 90	391—	13 80	555—	. . .
64—	21 70	228—	62 20	392—	5 60	556—	. . .
65—	4 90	229—	7 45	393—	. . .	557—	24 10
66—	2 35	230—	39 30	394—	34 60	558—	2 50
67—	14 80	231—	2 00	395—	6 60	559—	. . .
68—	16 50	232—	2 65	396—	. . .	560—	4 50
69—	2 00	233—	1 10	397—	. . .	561—	06
70—	3 10	234—	23 10	398—	5 50	562—	8 20
71—	. . .	235—	14 80	399—	6 35	563—	13 75
72—	30 80	236—	7 30	400—	3 85	564—	. . .
73—	18 20	237—	30 30	401—	2 21	565—	3 10
74—	9 20	238—	7 20	402—	17 95	566—	7 65
75—	11 00	239—	16 55	403—	14 05	567—	15 00
76—	14 70	240—	7 40	404—	5 50	568—	1 36
77—	3 20	241—		405—	. . .	569—	. . .
78—	7 70	242—	8 10	406—	2 40	570—	70
79—	2 00	243—	3 70	407—	6 00	571—	2 40
80—	1 80	244—	80	408—	3 80	572—	20 20
81—	4 10	245—	7 90	409—	9 20	573—	. . .
82—	30 20	246—	14 30	410—	58 25	574—	1 40
83—	32 80	247—	31 80	411—	12 50	575—	8 00
84—	11 60	248—	3 30	412—	3 95	576—	. . .
85—	08	249—	7 60	413—	9 45	577—	2 10
86—	7 90	250—	4 20	414—	10 00	578—	6 70
87—	6 50	251—	2 50	415—		579—	2 40
88—	8 45	252—	1 80	416—	6 00	580—	8 50
89—	18 10	253—	9 70	417—	2 50	581—	.
90—	44 15	254—	4 80	418—	2 50	582—	4 80
91—	15 00	255—	5 60	419—	. . .	583—	4 90
92—	9 40	256—	25	420—	6 20	584—	9 50
93—	25 70	257—	11 00	421—	1 00	585—	5 10
94—	3 60	258—	3 00	422—	4 35	586—	4 25
95—	9 30	259—	2 90	423—	6 00	587—	. . .
96—	12 80	260—	1 80	424—	3 70	588—	. . .
97—	3 85	261—	1 60	425—	1 00	589—	2 60
98—	7 10	262—	4 00	426—	.	590—	5 70
99—	2 70	263—	3 00	427—	3 00	591—	5 80
100—	2 60	264—	1 10	428—	3 00	592—	5 00
101—	3 70	265—	3 30	429—	60	593—	. .
102—	23 20	266—	4 20	430—	.	594—	1 00
103—	12 60	267—	17 10	431—	5 60	595—	15 70
104—	16 03	268—	11 70	432—	23 15	596—	. . .
105—	. . .	269—	.	433—	3 10	597—	9 60
106—	. . .	270—	9 70	434—	5 20	598—	. . .
107—	10 70	271—	. .	435—	3 50	599—	. . .
108—	23 60	272—	3 15	436—	3 72	600—	1 10
109—	70 60	273—	19 40	437—	1 50	601—	9 30
110—	4 90	274—	9 90	438—	2 80	602—	11 00
111—	6 10	275—	9 55	439—	. . .	603—	12 60
112—	43 60	276—	3 25	440—	1 25	604—	20 79
113—	. . .	277—	29 40	441—	1 80	605—	2 20
114—	8 00	278—	9 20	442—	4 70	606—	5 50
115—	4 00	279—	2 20	443—	3 00	607—	1 30
116—	20 50	280—	31 65	444—	3 60	608—	10 00
117—	2 10	281—	. . .	445—	4 85	609—	18 70
118—	6 20	282—	1 00	446—	40 10	610—	. . .
119—	52 60	283—	11 80	447—	1 90	611—	5 25
120—	4 00	284—	8 40	448—	.	612—	2 00
121—	5 70	285—	6 40	449—	21 20	613—	1 90
122—	12 70	286—	7 00	450—	3 90	614—	3 00
123—	. . .	287—	12 65	451—	32 10	615—	5 60
124—	6 70	288—	9 90	452—	. . .	616—	3 40
125—	7 50	289—	8 65	453—	17 50	617—	26 20
126—	1 20	290—	34 05	454—	13 05	618—	1 50
127—	3 60	291—	11 75	455—	5 00	619—	4 00
128—	2 10	292—	4 15	456—	1 00	620—	14 20
129—	. . .	293—	9 10	457—	6 30	621—	4 70
130—	10 00	294—	. . .	458—	8 10	622—	13 95
131—	6 30	295—	. . .	459—	10 20	623—	2 95
132—	17 00	296—	3 20	460—	3 90	624—	37 50
133—	2 70	297—	10 00	461—	5 36	625—	12 95
134—	2 60	298—	3 20	462—	8 25	626—	2 40
135—	5 00	299—	48 70	463—	10 80	627—	3 10
136—	4 50	300—	5 60	464—	6 20	628—	. .
137—	3 40	301—	12 85	465—	15 00	629—	14 25
138—	18 00	302—	3 60	466—	8 70	630—	. . .
139—	5 60	303—	3 80	467—	4 50	631—	9 10
140—	10 70	304—	28 00	468—	33 20	632—	. . .
141—	11 50	305—		469—	21 40	633—	. . .
142—	54 40	306—	10 65	470—	2 65	634—	. . .
143—	9 30	307	. . .	471—	33 50	635—	11 10
144—	6 85	308—	1 85	472—	6 90	636—	2 00
145—	4 70	309—	. .	473—	13 60	637—	35 75
146—	12 50	310—	6 30	474—	10 65	638—	18 95
147—	. . .	311—	12 85	475—	1 60	639—	4 35
148—	. . .	312—	10 00	476—	42 30	640—	3 60
149—	3 55	313—	4 20	477—	5 00	641—	14 80
150—	9 90	314—	. . .	478—	8 45	642—	2 30
151—	18 60	315—	16 75	479—	1 50	643—	3 50
152—	8 45	316—	12 80	480—	19 50	644—	3 40
153—	18 20	317—	.	481—	4 80	645—	90
154—	11 70	318—	. . .	482—	24 65	646—	2 00
155—	18 60	319—	5 90	483—	41 70	647—	. . .
156—	1 65	320—	4 70	484—	4 30	648—	. . .
157—	9 40	321—	. . .	485—	. . .	649—	6 75
158—	10 80	322—	1 80	486—	10 70	650—	6 33
159—	1 90	323—	2 75	487—	16 20	651—	1 40
160—	10 25	324—	4 00	488—	10 05	652—	22 50
161—	3 35	325—	9 70	489—	33 20	653—	8 80
162—	19 00	326—	18 10	490—	7 30	654—	6 25
163—	13 20	327—	7 80	491—	1 00	655—	11 05
164—	37 70	328—	12 40	492—	3 85	656—	7 60
657—	$1 75	683—	$11 20	709—	$4 05	735—	$3 30
658—	5 30	684—	18 50	710—	4 20	736—	10 00
659—	2 40	685—	6 90	711—	5 00	737—	90
660—	2 70	686—	7 30	712—	13 10	738—	5 60
661—	.	687—	19 10	713—	3 10	739—	7 90
662—	2 00	688—	4 40	714—	1 80	740—	.
663—	1 40	689—	5 10	715—	12 20	741—	3 50
664—	5 40	690—		716—	8 00	742—	2 00
665—	1 40	691—	2 80	717—	6 50	743—	. .
666—	2 10	692—	5 90	718—	6 80	744—	6 80
667—	11 80	693—	. . .	719—	4 00	745—	4 50
668—	23 00	694—	. . .	720—	1 20	746—	2 00
669—	2 70	695—	2 00	721—	6 60	747—	2 15
670—	6 75	696—	8 70	722—	2 40	748—	. . .
671—	2 35	697—	. . .	723—	5

CLAIMS APPROVED.

No. 1128.—MRS. MARY C. STAAB, age 40, Union 211, Allegheny, Pa., wife of Adam Staab, of chronic diarrhœa, January 23, 1891.

No. 1129.—MRS. ELIZ. GRAU, age 24, wife of Geo. Grau, Union 142, Pittsburg, Pa., of acute pulmonary phthisis, January 30, 1891.

No. 1130.—MRS. MARGARET ANN JOHNSTON, age 59, wife of James Johnston, Union 33, Boston, of cancer of the face, January 15, 1891.

No 1131.—JOHN C. MCELHANNON, age 32, Union 225, Knoxville, Tenn., fell from a building, died January 19, 1891.

No. 1132.—J. W. GRAHAM, age 50, Union 66, Concordia, Kas., of pneumonia, January 17, 1891.

No 1133.—JOHN SLATER, age 51, Union 97, New Britain, Conn., of dropsy, January 24, 1891.

No 1134.—ROBERT B. HAMMOND, age 22, Union 11, Cleveland, O., of typhoid fever, February 8, 1891.

No. 1135.—CHARLES FIETZ, age 38, Union 73, Chicago, Ill., of peritonitis, January 3, 1891.

No. 1136.—MRS. MARY A. GRIDLEY, age 27, wife of W. C. Gridley, Union 2, Cincinnati, O., of typhoid pneumonia, February 10, 1891.

No. 1137.—MRS. SARAH A. MURRAY, age 62, wife of Michael Murray, Union 98, Sedalia, Mo., congestion of lungs and hemorrhage, January 17, 1891.

No 1138.—WALTER WARNICK, age 32, Union 450, Bryn Mawr, Pa., of phthisis pulmonalis, January 27, 1891.

No. 1139.—FRANK HANSEN, age 36, Union 344, Portland, Me., fell into the hold of a steamer, died January 28, 1891.

No. 1140.—MRS. MARY A. ROBBINS, age 34, wife of James E. Robbins, of Union 82, Havernill, Mass., of phthisis pulmonalis, January 8, 1891.

No. 1141.—WENDELL P. HOWE, age 24, Union 112, Butte City, Mont., typhoid fever, November 16, 1890.

No. 1142.—JOHN E. DAY, age 34, Union 20, Camden, N. J., of paralysis, December 5, 1890.

No. 1143.—ALBERT W. LENT, age 30, Union 263, Salamanca, N. Y., amputation of leg, December 30, 1890.

No. 1144.—MRS. LIZZIE M. TOOTHAKER, age 34, wife of D. F. Toothaker, Union 345, Bath, Maine, consumption, January 23, 1891.

No. 1145.—MRS. MARY WALTON, age 44, wife of James L. Walton, Union 72, Rochester, N. Y., heart disease, January 16, 1891.

No. 1146.—ARCHIBALD WILSON, age 35, Union 468, New York City, chronic nephritis, January 24, 1891,

No. 1147.—E. D. MARSH, age 33, Union 165, Pittsburgh, Pa., typhoid fever, January 30, 1891.

No 1148.—MRS. JANE E. JOHNSON, age 64, wife of J. H. Johnson, Union 26, Jackson, Mich., heart disease, January 29, 1891.

No. 1149.—MRS. CLARA A. BRONSON, age 30, wife of M. T. Bronson, Union 62, Englewood, Ill., typhoid fever, January 27, 1891.

No. 1150.—MRS. ANNIE E. GARDNER, age 48, wife of Mathias Gardner, Union 119, Newark, N. J., typhoid fever, February 6, 1891

No. 1151.—MRS. AUGUSTUS MERRICK, age 31, wife of J. D. Merrick, Union 55, Denver, Col., septicemia (uterine) January 23, 1891.

No. 1152.—WILLIAM SCHMUCK, age 36, Union 518, St. Louis, Mo., fracture of the skull, January 31, 1891.

No. 1153.—MRS. MARY C. RUSSELL, age 23, wife of Ernst H. Russell, Union 108, Lynn, Mass., diphtheria, February 12, 1891.

No. 1154.—ROBERT MCDOWELL, age 57, Union 57, New York City, of chronic diarrhœa, February 10, 1891.

No. 1155.—MRS. MARY A. MCCLOID, age 41, wife of Joe M. McCloid, Union 37, Shamokin, Pa., typhoid, February 16, 1891.

No. 1156.—Mrs. ELLEN FLYNN, age 28, wife of John B. Flynn, Union 51, New York City, cardiac dilletation, January 20, 1891.

No. 1157.—WILLIAM HARMON, age 53, Union 225, Knoxville, Tenn., inflamation of the bowels, January 14, 1891.

No. 1158.—PAUL REINKE, age 33, Union 10, Detroit, Mich, fractured skull from brick falling, February 26, 1891.

No. 1159.—TIMOTHY J. DONOHUE, age 51, Union 35, San Rafael, Cal., heart disease, February 6, 1891.

No. 1160.—LOUIS P. WINTER, age 33, Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., neuralgia of the heart, December 26, 1890.

No. 1161.—JOSEPH OSAR, age 41, Union 449, Cleveland, O., gun-shot wound, January 20, 1891.

No. 1162.—JAMES HARMAN, age 74, Union 36, Oakland, Cal., exhaustion, November 19, 1890.

OBITUARY.

(Obituary Notices Cost Ten Cents Per Line.)

NEW PORTAGE, O., Feb. 27, 1891.

At the regular stated meeting of Union No. 183, of New Portage, Ohio, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, As it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove by death from our midst our friend and brother, DAVID SWITZER, we offer this as a last tribute to his memory:

Resolved, That in the death of Brother DAVID SWITZER, the United Brotherhood has lost a faithful worker and the Union an esteemed member.

Resolved, That we tender to the family and friends of the deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of sorrow.

Resolved, That our Charter be draped for a period of thirty days, and that these resolutions be printed in our Official Journal and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased brother.

H. WATERMAN,
JAMES H. DAVIS,
THERON I. BAUGHMAN,
Committee.

WHEREAS, It has pleased an all-wise Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst the wife of our beloved Brother, JOHN J. BREHMER, therefore, be it

Resolved. That while we feel the loss of our friend and brother, we extend to his family, our heartfelt sympathies and point to them Him who doeth all things for the best.

Resolved, that while we deeply sympathize with him who was bound by the nearest and dearest ties, we share with him the hope of a re-union in that world where there are no more partings, and bliss inevitable forbids all tears.

Resolved, That these resolutions now adopted by this, the Planing-Mill Machine and Bench Men's Union 609, be transmitted to our beloved brother and his family, and a copy spread upon the minutes of this body and the same to be published in THE CARPENTER.

Signed, HARRY ROBERTS,
HENRY HOLLAND,
Committee.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst our colaborer and brother, MR. RAYMOND TOGO, therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow with humble submission to the wisdom of God, who doeth all things for the best, we mourn our loss

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved family our sincere sympathy, and pray God to sustain them in this their hour of need.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minute books of our order, and a copy be furnished the bereaved family, and published in the official organ of our Brotherhood and in our city papers.

A BULLETIN BOARD.

To all Local Unions.

BROTHERS: In view of the fact that expelled members are becoming numerous, and are jumping from town to town, I make the following suggestion:

Let each union have a board made with a sliding glass cover, and each month, as the expulsions are published in THE CARPENTER cut them out and paste them on said board, with the date of paper containing the same. We cannot work for them or with them and we should know them. Let such board be kept in the hall of each union.

J. T. W. LOE.
DALLAS, TEX.

OVERSTOCKED CITIES.

Carpenters are earnestly requested to stay away from these cities. They are overstocked with men, and trade is dull:

Jersey City, N. J.; Long Branch, N. J.; Birmingham, Ala.; Marion, Ala.; Austin, Texas; Richmond, Va.; Creston, Iowa; Salt Lake City, Utah; Bucyrus, Ohio; Terre Haute, Ind.; Jackson, Miss.; Franklin, Mass.; Davenport, Iowa; Great Falls, Montana; Bradford, Penna.; Winchester, Ky.; Ogden, Utah; Charlotte, N. C.; St. Catherines, Canada; Marshall, Mo.; Spokane Falls, Wash.; Montreal, Canada; Shamokin, Pa.; Anniston, Ala.; Atlanta, Ga.; Louisville, Ky.; Hot Springs, Ark.; Sioux City, Iowa; San Angelo, Texas; Altoona, Penna.; Trinidad, Colo.; Cumberland Gap, Tenn.; Victoria, B. C., and all parts of British Columbia; Butte City, Montana; Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Dallas, Texas; Superior, Wis.; Mercer, Pa.; Richmond, Ky.; Norwich, Conn.; Elwood, Ind.; Roanoke, Va.; St. Paul, Minn.; Ogden, Utah; Spartanburg, S. C.; Springfield, Ohio; Marlboro, Mass.; Blaine, Wash.; New Rochelle, N. Y.; New Orleans, La.; Bayonne, N. J.; Fort Smith, Ark.; Lafayette, Ind.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Lynn, Mass.; Muskegon, Mich.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Were we to report every place where the carpenter trade has been slack the past three months, we could name fully 80 per cent. of the towns and cities under our jurisdiction. Fully half of our membership has been idle the past winter; some two to six weeks, others fully two months. Now with the appearance of Spring, trade is improving and our members are finding employment. The local unions are pushing forward their trade demands. The General Secretary's office is full of life and bustle. New unions are starting up, and our total membership has decreased but very slightly. The outlook is very hopeful for the organization. Work will be quite brisk in all sections of the country this coming season. A healthful bloom and vigor has taken possession of the whole trade and is infusing life and energy all along the line. Now is the time to push ahead the organization. Send in names of cities to be organized and the General Secretary will attend to them, Let every union and every member push ahead more than ever. Let us work to establish the eight hour workday in every city and town, wherever there is a carpenter toiling for his daily bread.

VICTORIES GAINED.

TAMPA, FLA.—Union 696 made the nine hour day general on February 1st.

NANAMIO, BRIT. COL.—We established the nine hour day on January 1st.

NEWBURYPORT, MASS.—We have had the nine hour day for some time back, and Union 597 feels proud of having gained it.

KEARNEY, NEB.—We are working to renew our agreement of last year; nine hours per day and full pay, and to give union men preference.

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, May, 1891.

Der 1. Mai ist innerhalb der letzten drei Monate von sieben europäischen Arbeiter-Congressen als dauernder Festtag der Arbeit bestätigt und anerkannt worden.

Die „Tin- & Sheet Iron Workers" Union von New York hat ihre Bosses benachrichtigt, daß in ihrem Gewerke vom 1. August an die achtstündige Arbeitszeit eingeführt werden soll.

In London wird demnächst eine Arbeiter-Delegirten-Conferenz zusammentreten, die den Zweck hat, Mittel und Wege zur Agitation für die Einführung eines Achtstunden-Gesetzes zu berathen.

Die Legislatur des Staates Ohio nahm ein Achtstunden-Gesetz an, welches bestimmt, daß überall da, wo kein Contract vorhanden ist, acht Stunden für eine Tagesarbeit in allen Werkstätten, Fabriken und Kohlengruben gelten sollen und daß jeder Arbeitgeber der dieses Gesetz verletzt, einer Strafe von $10 bis $50 unterliegen soll.

Die in Columbus tagende Convention der Vereinigten Minenarbeiter hat beschlossen, in allen Minen der Vereinigten Staaten und Territorien am 1. Mai die Arbeit niederzulegen, um den allgemeinen achtstündigen Arbeitstag einzuführen falls ein Strike dazu nöthig sein sollte. Die Executive wurde beauftragt, Mittel und Wege zur Durchführung dieses Beschlusses zu finden. Die Vereinigten Bergleute zählen nach den Aussagen ihrer Beamten fast 70,000 Mann.

Ein Volk, das sich seine Freiheit widerstandslos rauben läßt, geht seiner Versclavung entgegen. Es ist ein fataler Irrthum, daß gewisse Schwärmer glauben, je mehr dem Volke die Freiheit genommen werde, desto rebellischer werde es. Ein Volk, das nicht im Stande ist, seine Freiheit zu vertheidigen, ist noch viel weniger befähigt, sich dieselbe, wenn einmal verloren wieder zurück zu erobern. (Frisco A.-Z.)

Betrachtungen über Organisationen.

Derartige Fragen werden einem aufgedrängt, in einer Zeit der Entschließungen und Handelns zur Ausführung einer als nothwendig erkannten Maßregel als — Einführung der 8 Stundenregel, sowie ein den Arbeitsleistungen der „Carpenter" näher entsprechendes Lohnsystem, welches der Pittsburger Distr. Carp. Council den Arbeitgebern als Forderung in Kraft tretend am 1. Mai d. J. zugestellt hat.

Es mögen wohl wenige Distrikte dieses Gewerbes geben, welche Anspruch erheben können auf allgemeinere Organisation als der Pittsburger Distrikt und gebührt dem C. Council die volle Anerkennung für die Umsicht und Förderung der vorkommenden Gewerbefragen und dieses Bewußtsein, ja Ueberzeugung, rechtfertigt voll und ganz die Stellung obengenannter Forderungen an die Bosse.

Obgleich nun diese Forderung als berechtigt auch von den Bossen nicht in Abrede gestellt wird, im Vergleich allen anderen Baugewerksarbeitern, ignoriren selbige die Forderungen gänzlich und machen die Conferenzen resultatlos, um durch die Ungewißheit, durch Unterstützung von prinzipienlosen Unionleuten, Muthlosigkeit und Spaltung in den Reihen der Arbeiter hervorzurufen und eine Zurücknahme der Forderungen erwartend. Ja, zur Schande der Unionen muß es gesagt sein, daß sie noch Mitglieder zählen, welche besser der Union fern ständen. Als Scabs wären sie offene Feinde der union, als Mitglieder gefährten dieselben Jahrelang gemachte Erfahrungen und erschweren die Erfolge.

Direkt nach der Urabstimmung der zu stellenden Forderungen machte sich eine Gegenströmung bemerkbar, dessen Quelle leicht erkennbar war. Vertrauliche Unterhaltungen mit den Bosses wurden benutzt, um leichtgläubige prinzipienlose Mitglieder auffütizig zu machen. Verdächtigungen gegen Beamte und Großbeamte wurden heraufbeschworen um Spaltung hervorzurufen, ja mit Gewißheit darf behauptet werden, daß Verräther im eigenen Lager wohnen, welche jeden Vorgang zur Berichterstattung benutzen und eine falsche Auffassung der Situation der Oeffentlichkeit übergeben um jedenfalls einen Judaslohn dafür zu ernten.

Dieses waren die Ursachen der zurückhaltenden Stellungnahme seitens der Bosse; alle anderen Gewerke, als Bricklayer — Plasterer — Painter — Plumber etc. etc., regelten die neuen Lohnforderungen für beide Theile in zufriedenstellender Weise, ohne daß die Außenwelt etwas davon gewahr wurde, nur die Carpenter waren es, welche nicht gewürdigt wurden, ihrer gerechten Forderung Gehör zu verschaffen. Dieses Recht wurde ihnen versagt und die Forderung gänzlich ignorirt. Wenige Wochen sind es noch bis zu der Entscheidung und ist zu hoffen, daß ein jeder Unionmann zur Selbsterkenntniß kommt, daß gerade in Pittsburg die Carpenter hinter jedem Baugewerbe im Verdienst weit zurückstehen, daß freiwillig ihnen nicht das Geringste gewährt wird, daß die sozialen und ökonomischen Verhältnisse eine Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit bedingen und ein Erfolg sicher nicht ausbleiben kann, wenn Schulter an Schulter in den Kampf gegangen und aufgenommen wird. Sämmtliche Baugewerbe haben durch den Building Trades Council, ihre feste Unterstützung bei eintretendem Kampfe zugesichert. D'rum Carpenters, zeigt euch als Unionmänner, tretet ein für Euer gutes Recht, wenn der Kampf Euch aufgezwungen wird; laßt es uns unsern vorangegangenen Brüdern im 8 Stundenkampfe gleich thun, den Kampf aufnehmen als Handarbeiter gegen Maschinen-Kapital und den bestehenden Mißverhältnissen. Wir kämpfen für unser gutes Recht, unserer eigenen Hände-Arbeit zur Aufbesserung unserer sozialen Lage.

Pittsburg, den 6. April 1891.

K. T.

Arbeits-Regeln für U. B.

St. Louis, Mo.

Sektion 1. Acht Stunden bilden einen Arbeitstag. Alle Ueberzeit wird anderthalbfach berechnet, Arbeit am Sonntagen und gesetzlichen Feiertagen doppelt. Mitglieder, welche dieser Bestimmung zuwiderhandeln, haben mindestens 5 Dollars Strafe zu bezahlen.

Sekt. 2. Der Lohn für einen Arbeitstag darf nicht weniger als zwei Dollars und achtzig Cents betragen. Kein Mitglied darf in dem Distrikt weniger nehmen ohne Erlaubniß seiner Union, welche vom Distrikts-Council genehmigt sein muß. Wird diese Bestimmung verletzt, wird er in eine Strafe von mindestens 1 Dollar genommen.

Sekt. 3. Kein Mitglied der United Brotherhood darf unter irgend welchen Umständen an einem Platze Arbeit nehmen, wo ein Strike ausgebrochen ist. Ebensowenig soll ein Mitglied arbeiten, wenn Mißhelligkeiten über eine Frage entstanden sind, die die Regeln der Lokal-Unionen über Lohnhöhe oder Lohn-Reduction betrifft, bis der Streit geschlichtet und die in Betracht kommende Frage entschieden ist. Wer eine dieser Bestimmungen verletzt, hat für jeden Tag Arbeit wenigstens 5 Dollars zu bezahlen.

Sekt. 4. Kein Arbeitgeber darf ein Mitglied der U. B. entlassen, weil der Mann zur nion gehört und bestrebt ist die Union-Regeln aufrecht zu erhalten. Arbeitgeber, welche hiergegen verstoßen, erhalten kein Mitglied der U. B. mehr zur Arbeit, bis die Entlassenen wieder angestellt sind.

Sekt. 5. Arbeits-Karten werden vierteljährlich ausgegeben. Niemand erhält eine solche Karte, der nicht nach Ausweis des Buches des Finanzsekretärs allen seinen Verpflichtungen nachgekommen ist. Die Karten müssen den Stempel des Distrikts-Councils tragen und dürfen in zwei aufeinanderfolgenden Quartalen nicht dieselbe Farbe haben. Besondere Karten werden denjenigen Mitgliedern ausgestellt, welchen die Local-Union, unter Zustimmung des Distrikt-Councils, erlaubt, unter dem regelmäßigen Lohn zu arbeiten.

Sekt. 6. Keine Local-Union hat das Recht, einen Ausgleich mit den Arbeitgebern einzugehen, nachdem die Sache an den Distrikt-Council gelangt ist.

Sekt. 7. Die Mitglieder haben die Pflicht etwaige Zuwiderhandlungen gegen obige Bestimmungen bei ihrer Local-Union oder derjenigen, welcher der Zuwiderhandelnde angehört anzuzeigen. Die Delegaten des Distrikt-Counetils haben über solche Vorfälle dem Council Anzeige zu erstatten.

Sekt. 8. Kein Union-Mitglied darf mit Nicht-Unionleuten länger als zwei Wochen zusammenarbeiten, und auch dies nur in dem Falle, daß sich die Nicht-Unionleute bereit erklären, derselben Local-Union beizutreten.

EIGHT-HOUR CITIES.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where Carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	Louisville, Ky.
Austin, Ill.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Berkeley, Cal.	New York, N. Y.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Oakland, Cal.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Pensacola, Fla.
Carondelet, Mo.	St. Louis, Mo.
Chicago, Ill	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Denver, Colo.	San Francisco, Cal.
Duluth, Minn.	San Jose, Cal.
East Boston, Mass.	San Rafael, Cal.
East St. Louis, Ill.	Seattle, Wash.
Englewood, Ill.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	South Chicago, Ill.
Hyde Park, Ill	South Denver, Col.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Town of Lake, Ill
Jeannette, Pa.	Whatcom, Wash.
Kensington, Ill.	West Troy, N. Y.
Los Angeles, Cal.	

Total . . . . . 35 cities.

NINE-HOUR CITIES.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where Carpenters make it a rule to work only nine hours a day:

Albina, Oreg	New Britain, Conn.
Allston, Mass.	Norfolk, Va.
Amesbury, Mass.	New Orleans, La.
Atlantic City, N. J.	Newport, R. I.
Arlington, Mass.	Newport, Ky.
Anacostes, Wash.	Newburyport, Mass.
Astoria, Oreg.	Nanaimo, Brit. Col.
Asheville, N. C.	Nyack, N. Y.
Auburn, N. Y.	Norwood, Mass.
Auburn, Me.	Natchez, Miss.
Allegheny City, Pa.	N'w Cumberl'd, W. Va.
Albany, N. Y.	New Castle, Pa.
Atchison, Kan.	New Haven, Pa.
Austin, Tex	Norristown, Pa.
Bakersfield, Cal.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Bay City, Mich.	NewWestminster, B. C.
Belle Vernon, Pa.	Nyack, N. Y.
Bath Beach, N. Y	Newark, N. J.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Natick, Mass.
Bryn Mawr, Pa.	Newton, Mass.
Butler, Pa.	Newburgh, N. Y
Bayonne, N. J.	New Bedford, Mass.
Blaine, Wash.	New Albany, Ind
Braddock, Pa.	New Brighton, N. Y.
Bridgeport, Ohio.	Oswego, N. Y,
Bradford, Mass.	Ogden, Utah.
Bellaire, Ohio.	Olean, N. Y.
Belleville, Can.	Ottawa, Can.
Baltimore, Md.	Ontario, Cal.
Boston, Mass.	Omaha, Neb
Bridgeport, Conn.	Orange, N. J.
Brockton, Mass.	Peterborough, Can.
Beaver Falls, Pa.	Pueblo, Colo.
Brookline, Mass.	Portland, Oreg.
Bellevue, Pa.	Port Townsend, Wash.
Butte, Mont.	Passaic, N. J.
Carrollton, Ga.	Plymouth, Mass.
Chelsea, Mass.	Portland, Me.
Chester, Pa	Port Angeles, Wash.
Columbus, Ga.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Columbus, Ind.	Paterson, N. J
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Camden, N. J.	Plainfield, N. J.
Concordia, Kan.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Columbia, S. C.	Pierre, S. Dak
Cohoes, N. Y.	Pasadena, Cal
Corsicana, Tex.	Porterville, Cal.
Columbus, Ohio.	Peoria, Ill.
Cambridge, Mass	Quincy, Mass.
Charlestown, Mass.	Rochester, Pa.
Coraopolis, Pa.	Richmond, Va.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Rock Island, Ill.
Colorado Springs, Col	Rondout, N. Y.
Des Moines, Ia.	Roxbury, Mass.
Dover, N. H.	Rochester, N. Y.
Detroit, Mich.	Revere, Mass.
Denison, Tex.	Riverside, Cal.
Dedham, Mass.	S. Framingham, Mass
Dorchester, Mass.	Springfield, Mass.
Duquesne, Pa.	St. Augustine, Fla.
Dubuque, Iowa.	South Omaha, Neb.
Dallas, Tex.	Salem, Mass.
East Liverpool, Ohio.	Stoneham, Mass.
East Saginaw, Mich.	Somerville, Mass.
East Orange, N. J	Springfield, O.
East Portland, Oreg.	San Leandro, Cal.
Elizabeth, N. J.	Santa Anna, Cal.
Englewood, N. J.	Santa Rosa, Cal
Evansville, Ind.	St. John's, N. B.
Eureka, Cal.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Fair Haven, Wash	Schenectady, N. Y.
Findlay, Ohio.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Fresno, Cal.	Scottdale, Pa.
Frankford, Pa.	Spokane Falls, Wash.
Franklin, Pa.	Sharon, Pa.
Frankfort, Ind.	Sheffield, Ala.
Fort Worth, Tex	Staten Island, N. Y.
Fort Wayne Ind.	Stoughton, Mass.
Fitchburg, Mass.	S. Abingdon, Mass.
Franklin, Mass.	St. Catharine, Ont.
Galveston, Texas.	San Antonio, Tex.
Greensburg, Pa.	San Bernardino, Cal.
Gloucester, Mass.	Sharpsville, Pa.
Greenville, Pa.	St. Paul, Minn.
Germantown, Pa.	Santa Cruz, Cal.
Hot Springs, Ark.	Saginaw City, Mich.
Homestead, Pa.	Stockton, Cal.
Hamilton, Can.	Sacramento, Cal.
Hartford, Conn.	Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.
Halifax, N. S.	Seymour, Tex.
Hanford, Cal.	Summit, N. J.
Haverhill, Mass.	Tampa, Fla.
Hackensack N. J.	Toronto, O.
Hoosick Falls, N. Y.	Toledo, O.
Hyde Park, Mass	Toronto, Ont., 50 hrs.
Hoboken, N. J.	Trenton, N. J.
Holyoke, Mass.	Trinidad, Col.
Hingham, Mass	Troy, N. Y.
Highland Park, Ill.	Tacoma, Wash.
Jacksonville, Ill	Tarentum, Pa.
Jersey City, N. J.	Turtle Creek, Pa.
Kearney, Neb.	Union Hill, N. J.
Knoxville, Tenn.	Uniontown, Pa.
Kingston, N. Y.	Vancouver, B. C.
Lansingburg, N. Y.	Verona, Pa.
Lawrence, Mass.	Vicksburg, Mass.
Little Rock, Ark.	Victoria, B. C.
Lowell, Mass.	Vincennes, Ind.
Lynn, Mass.	Visalia, Cal
Leominster, Mass.	Wellsburg, W. Va.
Lafayette, Ind.	West Hoboken, N. J.
Lancaster, Pa.	West Duluth, Minn.
Lewiston, Me	Winthrop, Mass.
Long Island City, N. Y.	Windsor, Can. (Ont)
Lincoln, Neb.	Weymouth, Mass.
London, Canada.	Waltham, Mass.
Marlboro, Mass.	Waco, Tex.
Manayunk, Pa	W. Newton, Mass.
Malden, Mass.	Worcester, Mass.
Millville, N. J.	Washington, Pa.
Media, Pa.	Wilmington, Del.
Medford, Mass.	Whitman, Mass.
Marblehead, Mass.	Whatcom, Wash.
Mayfield, Ky.	Woburn, Mass.
Manor Station, Pa.	Winchester, Mass.
Monongahela, Pa.	Wheeling, W. Va.
Memphis, Tenn.	Washington, D. C.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Martin's Ferry, Ohio.	Winnipeg, Man.
Mobile, Ala.	Yoakum, Tex.
Muskegon, Mich.	Yonkers, N. Y.
McKeesport, Pa.	Youngstown, Ohio.
Mt. Pleasant, Pa.	Zanesville, Ohio.

Total . . . . . 168 cities.

WHAT IS A SCAB?

Some fifteen years ago a union man was tried in one of the courts of London, England, for intimidating a scab for going to work on a strike job. In summing up the case against the prisoner the prosecuting counsel said:

"According to these Unionists a scab is to his trade what a traitor is to his country, and though both may be useful to one party in troublesome times, when peace returns they are detested alike by all, so when help is needed a scab is the last to contribute assistance and the first to grab a benefit he never labored to secure; he cares only for himself, but he sees not beyond the extent of a day, and for momentary and worthless approbation would betray his friends, his family and his country. In fact, he is a traitor on a small scale, who first sells his fellow-man, and is himself afterward sold in his turn by his employer, until at last he is despised by both, and deserted by all. He is an enemy to himself, to the present age, and to posterity."

THE UNITED HATTERS • UNION MADE • OF NORTH AMERICA • REGISTERED

This is a Facsimile of the LABEL of the

UNITED HATTERS

OF NORTH AMERICA.

The Label has received the indorsement of the General Executive Board of the K. of L. and of the American Federation of Labor.

☞The Label is placed on every union-made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

N. B.—The GENUINE Label is printed on Buff or Manilla-colored paper and is perforated on the edges exactly the same as a postage stamp. It is never printed on white paper.

This is the Only Correct Union Label for Fur-Felt Hats.

BUY NO FUR-FELT HAT WITHOUT IT!

WM. LEONARD, President,
Hat Makers' International Association
JAMES H. PENROSE, Secretary,
523 Snyder Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
THOS. F. O'ROURKE, President,
Hat Finishers' International Ass'n
JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary,
417 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE UNION LABEL.

THE CIGAR MAKERS' BLUE LABEL

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1886, the accompanying label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men.

If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union-made cigars.

If you favor SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

See that the Blue Label is on the Box.

THE CARPENTER.

VOLUME XI.—NO. 6. PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1891. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

A CARPENTER'S RETROSPECTION.

(Specially for THE CARPENTER.)

On the past in shadow hidden,
There will often fall unbidden
A ray of friendly light that does not fade.
And then in bright adorning
I in fancy view that morning
When first I went apprentice to the trade.

How roseate was that meeting
Of friends who gave me greeting,
When Fate alert my destiny would fix—
And by my indenture's phrasing,
Midst some legal jargon dazing,
'Twas a Tuesday, and the year was forty-six.

I remember my elation
When I entered that probation,
With hope and ardour an exhaustless store.
And my earliest ambition,
And its consequent fruition,
My handiwork, my own, my first made door.

And sometimes memory flashes
On my maiden pair of sashes
I've made unnumbered sashes since those days;
But no windows since, unaided,
E'er admitted light as they did,
Nor reflected so the sun's refulgent rays.

But perhaps fond Memory tender,
Ever gilds the past with splendor,
And cheats us with a sweet illusive joy;
Be it so, or but misgiving,
I know now the pain of living.
Such penalty was unknown when a boy.

Oh I would I could recapture
Those deserters, Hope and Rapture,
Which held allegiance to my heart when young.
But how futile the endeavour
For that twain have fled forever
With the music of the merry measures sung.

Yet still Remembrance blesses
Midst one's Doubts and Fears and Guesses,
(Our grim companions on life's downward grade)
And gives me in some measure
Renewance of that pleasure
I felt when first apprenticed to the trade.

R. C.

UNION 27, TORONTO, CANADA.

LABOR'S RIGHT TO PROTECT ITSELF.

Labor has a right not only to its own freedom, but it has a right to protect itself. Such are the sentiments of CARDINAL MANNING, in his essay on the "Rights of Labor," and he goes on to say: If you go back to the earliest period of our Saxon history you will find that there always were associations distinct from the life of the family on one side and from the State on the other. The family has laws of its own—laws of domestic authority, laws of domestic order, and—I will say, after King Solomon—laws of very salutary domestic punishment. On the other hand, the State has its public laws, its legislature, and its executive. But between the public and the domestic life there is a wide field of the free actions of men and of their mutual contracts, their mutual relations, which are not to be controlled either by domestic authority and cannot be meddled with by the public authority of the State—I mean the whole order of commerce. Commerce existed as soon as there was the interchange of one thing for another, and these free contracts between man and man—between employer and employed—are as old as civilization. Clearly, therefore, there is a certain field which must be regulated by a law of its own, by tribunals of its own; and as soon as we begin to trace anything in our Saxon history we begin to trace the rise of guilds. They were of a religious character at first. Some have thought they were religious only, but that is a mistake; they were also what we should call benefit societies; they were also for protection; they were again for the vindication of liberty from the oppressive jurisdiction of those who held local authority. There were guilds, or gilds, of many kinds—some were called "frith-gilds," and others were called "craft-gilds" and these "craft-gilds" were composed of masters and of men—of employers and of employed. In all the history of civilization, if you go back to the Greeks or to the Romans, you will find that trades and professions always had their societies and fellowships by which they were united together. It seems to me that this is a sound and legitimate social law. From this it would seem to me to follow that the protection of labor and of industry has at all times been a recognized right of those who possess the same craft; that they have united together; that those unions have been recognized by the legislature; that, whether they be employers or employed, whether they possess the dead capital or the live capital—the dead money or the live money—all have the same rights. And I do not see, I confess, why all men should not organize themselves together, so long as they are truly and honestly submissive to one higher and chief, who is superior over us all—the supreme reign of law.

EX-SENATOR INGALLS' VIEWS.

In a speech in the United States Senate recently, Ex-Senator Ingalls made use of the following vigorous language on the labor question. It is well worth reading:

The conscience of the nation is shocked at the injustice of modern society. The moral sentiment of mankind has been aroused at the unequal distribution of wealth, and at the unequal diffusion of the burdens, benefits and privileges of society. At the beginning of the second century the American people have become profoundly convinced that the ballot is not the panacea for the evils of society; that it has not abolished poverty nor diminished injustice. They have discovered that political equality does not result in social fraternity; that under Democracy the concentration of greater power in fewer hands is more possible than under a monarchy.

One man in this country, the Midas of the century, at whose touch everything turned to gold, has in a lifetime acquired, out of the aggregate of the nation's wealth, earned by the labor of all, a sum that exceeds the assessed value of four of the smaller States, and which is many times more than the entire wealth of the republic when it was founded. This is the most terrible commentary ever recorded in the book of time. And Nero fiddled while Rome burned. The means by which these fortunes were acquired are euphemistically denominated bookkeeping, financiering, speculation. This process is going on with constantly and frightfully accelerating rapidity by means of combinations. We are accustomed to speak of this as the land of the free and the home of the brave; and it will soon be the home of the rich and the land of the slave. It is no wonder that the laboring and agricultural classes of this country have at last awakened; and the speculators must take warning.

DUAL ORGANIZATIONS.

One of the difficulties that legitimate trade organizations have to contend with is an ungovernable and unruly spirit that sometimes asserts itself amoung the membership to form an independent organization in opposition to the one they are obligated to uphold, and, strange as it may appear, when a trade is thoroughly organized, with its national head and local branches, with laws and rules to guide and govern its affairs—which to make, effective years of labor and practical experience have been expended—this unruly element, actuated by selfish and injurious motives, in direct opposition to the true spirit of unionism, by falsifying and appealing to the prejudices of the members, start dual organizations, and by over-colored stories and promises of great reforms, induce enough members to their following to annoy and create trouble, to the disgust of all true Union men and their employers, who can see no reason or necessity for the existence of more than one organization to look after the interests of those who work at one trade. Without authority or recognition from National Trade Unions or State and local councils, these unreasonable pretenders continue in their nefarious business of disorganizing and dividing the members into factions that can have no good results to those who go with them, and who will learn by experience that dual organizations in one trade are an injury to all the men who work at it, and also a weakness that may be taken advantage of by the enemies of organization, who may use the factions to the total destruction of the organization proper.—*Iron Molders' Journal.*

BROOKLYN MAKES A HANDSOME SHOWING.

The Auditors' report of the Carpenters' District Council of Kings County, N. Y., very clearly shows the value of having good active Walking Delegates in the field, and also speaks volumes in favor of having a rightly managed District Council.

The total receipts of the District for six months were $4,784.03 of which $2,694.74 were collected by the two Walking Delegates of the District, and their salaries and expenses only amounted to $1,450, and the sum of $382.50 in local strike benefits was paid out.

But the following table of figures shows the bulk of the carpenters unions in Brooklyn received in return from the District Council more money than they paid in:

L. U.	109	paid D. C.	$572.17	received back	$953.49
"	147	" "	129.70	" "	100 90
"	175	" "	207 00	" "	190.20
"	223	" "	88 67	" "	17.00
"	247	" "	194.58	" "	351.30
"	258	" "	64 86	" "	224 00
"	291	" "	95.22	" "	20.00
"	296	" "	6 95	" "	1.20
"	381	" "	129.72	" "	285.50
"	387	" "	15.18	" "	10.00
"	413	" "	39 30	" "	15.00
"	451	" "	178 71	" "	338.40
"	471	" "	254.78	" "	425.90

These moneys received back by the Brooklyn locals came to them in the shape of strike benefits due their members, and in collections by the Walking Delegates from both new and reinstated members.

ITEMS OF TRADE INTEREST.

LIMA, O.—The Building Trades of this city are now thoroughly organized.

JACKSON, Miss.—The two Carpenters Unions in this city are locked out since April 1st.

THE PENNSYLVANIA State Federation of Labor will hold its convention in Lancaster Pa., Aug., 3d next.

PUEBLO, Colo.—Union 410 has been successful in gaining the eight hour day, and has established the rule not to work with non-Union men.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—Adam Dampmann is now Walking Delegate for Union 465. We have gained the eight hour day May 1st, without much trouble.

RICHMOND, Va.—The carpenters and other workmen of the Richmond Locomotive Works are still out on strike. They are now out over two months.

DENISON, Tex.—Stay away from here. We are overcrowded. Texas steers go North and Northern Scabs come here in the same cars Texas steers went North.

BELLE VERNON, Pa.—In our fight for nine hours we have been successful. R. C. Schurerz & Co., window glass manufacturers were first to give our demands.

E. ST. LOUIS, Ill.—A. Bailey is now the Walking De egate of Union 169. This town is overrun with strangers, the good ones must join the Uuion and the botches must get out of town.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—All Union men and those friendly to Union principles should stay away from Harris Theatres, espe ially the Harris Theatre of this city. It was built by non-Union workmen.

CINCINNATI, O.—Union Carpenters here propose to enforce the card system and not work with non-Union men. Later on we will go for the eight hour day and are getting into good shape to get it.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Reid's mill has been a Union mill since last year and gave our terms this season. Our fight is now against the mills of Grenzebach & Carpenter and Mullineux & Guest. We are making those two firms feel the weight of our power.

"THE CARPENTERS and Builders' Ready Reckoner" is furnished to Carpenters, members of the U. B., for fifty cents, cash must accompany the order. Address C. H. Wolgamuth, 325 Dearborn St., Chicago Ill. He is a disabled member of Union 28 and the book is a good one.

ANOTHER SCHEME TO TRAP THE UNWARY.

The latest venture in the line of much-for-little is the "Protective Employment Association," with headquarters in Binghamton, N. Y. It was chartered May 18th, 1891.

Quite a novel plan is presented through which an idleness or unemployed benefit is to be paid for 13 weeks in one year. The sum of the benefit is two-thirds of the average monthly wages and the member is assessed according to his wages. The sum of benefits range from $6.66 to $66.66 a month in weekly payments. There are no sick or death benefits. Under no circumstances will the association pay strikers, but it will pay people who are locked out. The sum of $3 per member will be paid to any one who secures a member. That in itself shows the nature of the game.

THE FIGHT IS ON!

The fight is on. The revolution is here. The conflict must and will continue. Ignorance of the great underlying causes that are producing this upheaval will neither correct the wrongs nor avoid the consequences. The emergencies of the times will either produce a statesmanship capable of leading the toiling millions to peace, prosperity, happiness and contentment, by solving the great economic problems that confront us, or the inventive genius of man will go on multiplying forces to compete with labor in the production of wealth, while a vicious class system of distribution will continue gathering it into fewer and fewer hands, until our homes are lost, our liberties are lost, and on the ruins of our grand and glorious republic—idol of all liberty-loving patriots, the guiding star and hope of the oppressed of all nations—will be erected a plutocracy of wealth and power such as the sun of heaven never shone upon, unless God's toiling millions prevent the consummation of the dastardly and damnable conspiracy outside the halls of legislation.—*W Cockrell.*

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

SEND in your Protective Fund if not sent in. It is needed to sustain the many places out on strike.

THE PROTECTIVE Fund is now known as the "Reserve Fund" under the terms of the new Constitution.

THE LIST of Financial Secretaries will be published once every three months in this journal. Next month we will print it with all the latest changes.

NEXT MONTH we will print a complete report of all moneys received for the "Reserve Fund" in May also all moneys expended in support of strikes legally sanctioned.

THE OLD style of publishing the entire details of every *claim approved* is now discontinued in this journal. Now in the financial report we give sufficient information as to each claim approved.

THE GRIMM Engraving Co., of St. Louis, has sent out a printed circular to our Local Unions, proposing to furnish badges for parades and celebrations, and soliciting patronage from our Locals. This circular is entirely unauthorized, and the said firm has never consulted our G. E. B. or asked authority to make these badges, which contain the official emblem of the U. B.

FULLY TWO HUNDRED unions have sent in to the General Office votes and resolutions of confidence in the new G. E. B. and General Officers and strongly denounce all attempts at dissension and strife. Only one union has sent in any statement of grievance in answer to the circular of the G. S. sent out April 25th. That circular called on the local unions to make known their grievances if they had any, yet only one complaint or grievance has been presented from all of the unions, though a few "sore heads" said there were numberless grievances all over the entire country.

THE CONFERENCE of Philadelphia Carpenters Unions which was organized for purposes of dissension has evidently disbanded. In compliance with the request of the General President and G. E. B. Unions 8 and 359 of Philadelphia at once withdrew their delegates, while Unions 20 of Camden, N. J. and 238 of Philadelphia, had withdrawn previously. The other unions of Philadelphia, practically admit the conference is defunct. Let us hope the loyal hard-working members of Philadelphia will now unite in pushing ahead the movement, and sit down very hard on all "sore heads" and "swelled heads."

CHEAP LABOR AND CHEAP GOODS.

The doctrine that a man must pay a fair, honest price for what he consumes and uses before it is possible to enforce the union doctrine of obtaining "a fair day's wages for a fair day's work," needs not only to be preached in the union room, but should be practiced in everyday life. For as long as the men who make from $3 to $10 a day go five squares to save a cent on half a dozen shoe strings, and patronize the cheapest John they can find in the clothing trade, little can be expected from the man who works for $1 a day. Just as long as our trades unionists are too saving and selfish in buying the necessaries and conveniences of life, clothing shoes, hats, bonnets, pictures, books, etc., that educate, elevate and refine, and are so reckless and lavish in buying the things that lead to ruin and death—things that stunt the moral and intellectual growth, degrade and brutalize, just so long will there be the great extremes of poverty and wealth which we complain of, and so long hunger, woe, want and misery will chill the heart of the observer.

If, according to the rules of all labor unions, it is a mean and disreputable thing to sell one's labor cheaper than the price fixed by his fellows, is it not a mean and disreputable thing to buy an article regardless of the price paid for producing it simply because it is cheap? In other words, if a labor union has a right to say to its members, "Don't scab, don't blacksheep, don't sell your labor cheap, don't work below the union scale of prices, and if you do we will fine and punish you," then it should also forbid them from buying the goods manufactured by scabs, non-unionists, or cheap labor of any kind.

If it is wrong to sell one's labor cheap it certainly is wrong to buy the labor of another cheap.

The union doctrine must be practiced by union men themselves before it can be expected to find favor with others. We advocate no reckless waste of money, nor the paying of two or three prices for anything, but certainly organized labor must make it a rule to patronize union labor first and get rid of the anti-union degrading Israelitish idea of cheapness.—*Pittsburgh Glass Budget.*

AN ADDRESS IN FAVOR OF ORGANIZATION.

"The wealth of the world is the result of labor." There is a world of meaning in these words and while much has already been said on this subject, it is by no means exhausted. Much might yet be said that would have its effect towards bettering the condition of the laboring masses. The wealth of the world is simply enormous. It is almost beyond our comprehension. You, nor I, fellow workman, could not count it dollar for dollar in a hundred years if we were alotted so much time. This is the result of labor, and in the hands of a few men as compared with the population of the country. Now, who produces this vast amount of wealth? Is it the men who possess and control it? Is it the great railroad magnate who sits in his grandly furnished office or rides in his private car, thinking all the while of some scheme whereby he can make a few millions more at the expense of workingmen?

Is it the banker who handles other people's money and often gets away with it? Is it the wealthy coal king who, especially in Pennsylvania, grinds his miners down to starvation wages, makes them furnish their own light and blasting material, compels them to deal at his store where inferior goods are dealt out at war prices, requires them to mine a gross ton, 2,240 pounds, and pays them for a net ton, 2,000? Is it the swell young man who spends his rich father's money at the rate of lighting a five cent cigar with a ten dollar note? Is it the street fakir who is too lazy to make his living by honest labor? Is it the dude who stands on the street corners sucking a huge-headed cane which probably has as much brains as himself?

I imagine I can hear the answer from every honest workingman in the country. No! Emphatically No! It is none of these. But to the toiler, the wage earner belongs the credit of this wealth which is directly or indirectly the result of his labor, his fair and just portion of which he is deprived on account of the selfish greed of man; on account of man's inhumanity towards man. Is it right and just that such a state of affairs should exist. Are we not, brother workmen, entitled to more of that which is the product of our labor. Why the codfish aristocracy and snobs of so-called society look upon labor as degrading when the very money that swells them up to such false pride, is not their own.

Is it to be wondered at then that labor is crying out in bitter tones against the injustice practiced upon it? Is it any wonder that trade and labor unions are springing up all over this land—the so-called "land of the free?" It *will* be free when the workingman is free from the yoke that is upon him and the country is free from the curse of pauper labor of foreign nations. Let every one who is interested in this cause put his shoulder to the great wheel of organized labor and roll it along swiftly and surely and we shall soon see the grand result of labor being justly compensated.

WM. A. F.
Union 487, Altoona, Pa.

PROSPERITY DEPENDENT UPON THE DEMAND FOR LABOR.

The cost to a community of maintaining a man in a state of perfect efficiency for mental and physical effort is the same precisely whether his powers be wasted or reproductively applied. He must eat, be clothed, and be protected from the weather; and must therefore consume a quantity of capital, which is thus withdrawn from the common stock. Although withdrawn and consumed it is not, however, destroyed; it reappears in a higher form, the food having become MAN, the being made in the likeness of his Creator, and capable of directing the forces of nature for the accomplishment of his purposes. The community thus becomes from hour to hour more wealthy than before, provided always that the capital thus reproduced be so directed that its consumption shall be in itself an act of further reproduction. The power of man to change the forms of matter so as to fit it to serve his purposes greatly exceeds the demand of the animal man for food and clothing; and all the difference between the quantity of things consumed and the quantity produced is so much added to the general wealth. Each of its individuals, therefore, is capable of adding largely to the common stock; and whether he shall do so or not is dependent altogether on the existence of a prompt demand on the spot for the services he is prepared to render. Labor-power is, of all commodities, the most difficult to be transferred, and the most perishable; for if not put to use on the instant of its production, it is lost forever. Where there is a regular demand for it communities rapidly increase in wealth and power, but where there is not they decline with even more rapidity. —*Carey's "Social Science."*

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THE FIRST OF MAY.

The labor demonstrations on the first of this month have proven that May-Day has taken its permanent place in the Labor History of the civilized globe. The numbers of people who turned out in this country this year were not so many as on last year. Still the movement was fully as widespread and gave as much uneasiness to the Crowned Heads of Europe and the Money Kings of America.

The turnout of 250,000 people in Hyde Park, London, was in itself a momentous gathering. The mass meetings and parades in France, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Switzerland and Austria were imposing and swelled the world-wide cry for "Eight Hours a day." With 25,000 miners on strike in Belgium for the eight hour day: with 4000 carpenters in London out for 47 hours per week and 10 pence per hour, with immense strikes all over Europe and America, surely the First of May 1891 was ushered in with loud acclaim. The mass meetings and demonstrations in New York, Boston, Chicago, Louisville, Scranton, Pa. and Austin, Tex., were particularly imposing.

In Iowa, Illinois and a few States, the coal miners, despite the orders of their National officers, went out for the eight hour day, but they lacked the support of a general movement of the miners and had to succumb. 4000 house smiths and 1500 painters, and 2,000 farmers in New York quit as one man for the eight hours. The carpenters in scores of cities likewise made a stand for a reduction in the hours of labor and with good success.

OUR SUCCESS THIS SEASON.

Last year the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners had in all only 144 strikes and lockouts involving 47,240 men. That was considered a gigantic movement! This year we have had a much larger and more extensive movement on our hands and have been extremely successful at but little cost and with very little noise and newspaper parade.

This season since Feb. 1st, we have had in all 167 strikes and trades disputes involving 51,300 men Twenty-two of these strikes were for eight hours a day, 107 for nine hours a day, twenty-four for wages, six for card system, five lockouts, and three eight hours Saturdays. These strikes and lockouts involved 258 of our Locals and the results so far show that we have been victorious in 148 of these trades disputes and 19 of them are still pending.

Strikes of carpenters are still going on in Pittsburg Pa.; and vicinity. Newark, N. J.; Youngstown, O.; Erie Pa; Peoria, Ill.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Hamilton, O; Monongahela City, Pa; Davenport, Iowa; Braddock, Pa; McKeesport, Pa.; Seattle, Wash.; (Mill men;) Port Chester, N. Y.; Staten Island, N. Y. (Mill men); Ogden, Utah.; San Francisco, Cal.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; and Hackensack, N. J.

We advise all carpenters to stay away from the above-named nineteen cities now on strike. No man of principle or a man of any honor will go near those places.

Our brothers are making a heroic and gallant fight in these nineteen cities and we propose to stand by them. In fifteen of the places named the majority of the contractors have conceded to the Union demands. Within a few weeks more we will have complete victory all along the line.

Next month we will publish a complete list of all our victories and gains this season.

THE MINERS' MOVEMENT.

The coal miners did not enter into the Eight Hour struggle on May 1st, as was expected. They were getting into shape to take the necessary steps for a sturdy fight when the trouble in the Connellsville Coke region in this State broke out.

The officers of the Miners' National organization at once took the side of the coke workers, and, very unfortunately, assumed the position that the strike in the Coke region was the key to the miners' movement for eight hours in May.

On investigation we find that out of 16,000 men on strike in that region barely 1,000 were organized, and the majority of that thousand were in the Knights of Labor and a few hundred in the American Federation of Labor.

This division of allegiance and consequent conflict of authority was a great drawback to the success of the miners plans. The Knights of Labor declined to give any help to the miners in their endeavors in the struggle in the Coke region. While the American Federation of Labor responded to every request of the Miners' National officers.

This uncertain attitude of the Knights towards the miners led the leaders of the miners to decide that the eight hour movement in May should be postponed for the present. In time the miners will see the force of abandoning their present dual system. They will then organize under one distinctive head on a trade union basis, and connect themselves with all other trade unions of the country in the American Federation of Labor.

Not dismayed by the change of base of the miners the Federation has made arrangements to continue the eight hour struggle. To that end they have called on all affiliated unions desirous of taking up the eight hour fight to send in full official data as to their standing and prospects. This will furnish a basis of calculation to decide which trade shall be next selected to enter the eight-hour lists, and back of that trade will be centred the entire trades union force of America.

FOMENTING STRIFE.

In several issues of the *Journal of the Knights of Labor*, very unkind attacks have been recently made against the trades union movement in general, and against President Gompers in particular. In one case a "rat" sheet in Duluth is liberally quoted in condemnation of Mr. Gompers and quite naturally a "rat" newspaper which will not pay decent wages or hire union men is at war with every active trade unionist such as Mr. Gompers.

In another instance the *Journal of the Knights* takes umbrage at an article from the New York *Sun*, and launches forth in a tirade against Mr. Gompers, in which personal abuse is the sole staple. We deplore this windy, wordy war and see no reason why the *Journal of the Knights of Labor* should indulge in it, unless it is to foment strife in the interest of the bosses, and to keep men apart and divided who ought to be united in one common cause.

WHERE TRADE IS DULL.

While carpenter work this season is fairly brisk in most cities, still there are a number of places over-crowded with idle men.

Speculators, land agents and town boomers by specious advertisements and alluring circulars have overstocked a number of cities with carpenters who cannot find work at any price. Union men in particular should therefore be very guarded about going to overcrowded towns.

This month report is made that the following cities are extremely dull, and carpenters are requested to keep away from them: Huntsville, Ala.; Springfield, Mo.; St. Catherines, Canada; Anniston, Ala.; Altoona, Pa.; Augusta, Ga.; E. St. Louis, Ill.; San Jose, Cal.; Louisville, Ky.; Lynn, Mass.; Colorado City, Col.; Kansas City, Mo.; Lockport, N. Y.; Winchester, Ky.; Hamilton, Can.; San Angelo, Tex.; San Francisco, Cal.; Emporia, Kan.; Long Branch, N. J; Newport News, Va.; Grand Rivers, Ky.; Vancouver, B. C.; Sioux City, Ia.; Hot Springs, Ark.; Denison, Tex.; Des Moines, Ia.; Findlay, Ohio; Olympia, Wash.; Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Centralia, Wash.; Delaware, Ohio; Syracuse, N. Y.; Eureka, Cal.; Missoula, Mont.; W. Duluth, Minn.; Dallas, Tex.; Pueblo, Col.; Oshkosh, Wis.; Port Angeles, Wash; Shreveport, La.; Great Falls, Mont.; Cleveland, O.; and Bayonne, N. J.

WHAT OUR PRESENT SOCIAL SYSTEM HAS DONE.

It has given to millonaires, gamblers and railroad monarchs the power to lay an embargo on the wheat fields of the prairies and with a stroke of the pen make famine crowd the streets of our cities. The millions that are made pass out of the hands of the many into the hands of the Jack Shepherds and Dick Turpins of American society. These are the gentlemen who emigrate to the senate, give feasts like Belshazzar, purchase the admiration of a grateful people by flinging back to them a fragment of the spoils of which they have robbed them.

How will it all end? When civilized man is less barbarian, the glitter of gold, red wampum of the savages, will not intoxicate his senses. He will cease to be drunken with the lust of vulgar advantage over his fellows. The triumphs of the brain will measure his ambition; the triumphs of justice will ease his heart.

HOW A UNION CARPENTER'S HOUSE WAS ERECTED.

The Union carpenters of San Francisco, have done a very creditable act worthy of emulation. Henry Meyer is the Financial Secretary of Union 22, and a number of the members of that union built him a four-room house in seven hours one Sunday last month. The San Francisco *Chronicle* describes the scene in this language.

"On Sunday morning, bright and early, Henry Meyer and his union friends, their wives and children and lunch baskets galore, assembled at the appointed spot, where the lumber lay in a formless pile. Seven hours afterward the house was finished and the happy owner stood in the front doorway with the key in his hand.

"Never carpenters worked as those carpenters did. Money could not have hired them to do so, nor a contractor's scowls and threats compelled. But when it became a question of friendship, of helping a comrade to a home that he could call his own, then they worked like fiends and a house rose up like magic where no human habitation had been before.

"At noon the hungry workers took a respite from their labors, and sitting around the white table cloths spread on the grass, made a jolly picnic luncheon with their wives and children."

On the following Sunday another house for a union carpenter was built in a like manner.

ESSAYS ON THE BEST PLAN TO INDUCE MEMBERS TO ATTEND THE MEETINGS.

FROM JAMES BARRY.

As a means of inducing members to a better attendance at meetings, it would be well to inquire into some of the causes of non-atendance. The first of those and most important is Indifference, an evil, to remedy which it should be the aim of all brothers to aid in every possible manner in preserving harmony and promoting good-fellowship at the meetings, and to avoid even in the heat of argument all personalities and bickerings which might be the means of creating dissensions.

In short, if every brother would be ready to sacrifice a little personal pride at times and exercise the virtue of self restraint in the interest of his Union, it would be a great step in the right direction and would result in a much better attendance. A great many brothers seem to totally ignore the primary object in view, that is *Unity*, and also to develop a faculty for argument, disputing and fault-finding, over the merest trifles, wasting valuable time and thereby disgusting well meaning brothers, good Union men, who come to the meeting as carpenters and not as lawyers or "orators."

Another thing generally overlooked is the absolute necessity of a steady, level-headed President, not likely to be influenced by tall talk or bluster, even if it were necessary to keep him in office several successive terms

Last, but not least, the night of meeting affects the attendance. For instance, I have seen a Local lose 25 per cent by changing its night from Monday to Friday; the early part of the week appears to be the most popular. This is merely a suggestion.

Finally, a fine imposed at the discretion of the Local on all members who did not attend at least once a month might prove an "inducement" to delinquent brothers.

Yours in Unity,
JAMES BARRY, L. U. 509,
New York.

FROM ROWLAND HILL.

I submit the following plan for getting a good attendance at each meeting and without hurting the brother feelings, as is generally the case when fines are imposed for non-attendance

The foundation of my plan will be the old saying,

The hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rules the world.

There is no one that can influence the carpenter so much as the carpenter's wife or mother, and to her we must look for the solution of this great problem.

The carpenters' wives of this city have had this past year a taste of the fruits of organization: my wife says it was only a small taste, and that her mouth is watering for a more generous taste.

Show me a good wife or mother that is not glad her husband or son is a Union man, I would like to see such a one. This being the case we want to show her that to do his whole duty as a Union man, it is necessary that he should attend the meetings; and we want her to see that he does it.

When a brother fails to attend the meetings regularly I would have some member wait on his good wife or mother and make a personal appeal to her to use her influence to have him attend—show her that we need his wise counsel and cheering presence.

The writer of this attends every meeting of his Union—don't feel like it sometimes but my wife says "Go" and I go.

ROWLAND HILL, Union 667,
Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O.

FROM JOHN DE BAECKE, PHILA., PA.

In answer, as to the best plan to induce members to attend the meeting, take a lesson from the way churches draw their members to the their meetings and religious services, through different kinds of amusements, good music, concerts, fairs, picnics, good lectures, etc., only for all this I should not wonder but they, too, would be unable to keep their flocks together, if nothing but *praying* was done.

To this we could add some co-operative business. Before winter, some of the members could club together and buy their coal, flour and provisions at a great benefit to themselves.

Let us have by all means some kind of a *Labor-Lyceum* in the city, free to all *union men* in good standing. This should be provided with good labor and newspapers, a library as soon as it could be afforded, also some recreation for the members in a game of cards, checkers, dominos or billiards (gambling to be prohibited). This hall to be open on Sunday, which would be an attraction. Anything that would make the members closer acquainted would make them come more to the meetings only for the sake of "seeing So-and-So." This would be accomplished for all trades by coupling *business* with *pleasure*, by getting the members a place where they can talk together, smoke and amuse themselves at leisure when off duty.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN DEBAECKE, Member of No. 8,
Philadelphia, Pa.

FROM G. W. STARRETT.

In short, by making our meetings interesting and instructive. In, what way? By, business, instruction, and amusement.

1st, Business:—A prompt and intelligent transaction of routine business. To avoid loading the records of the Union with a multitude of resolutions and by laws which cannot be intelligently followed or enforced. Have all resolutions and by-laws affecting the conduct of the members carefully read at least once a month and see if there is not a large amount of rubbish to be got rid of.

In fixing a scale of wages, each member or at least a majority of them should individually vote the amount which in his judgment could be obtained and public opinion would sanction. The Committee could then act intelligently and with decision.

In all important resolutions, the substance should be stated and the members asked to make suggestions, a committee should then formulate the resolution, which would express the sense of the Union without a half-dozen votes, votes on amendments and substitutions, and the discussion of the same resulting in such confusion that but few really know what they are voting for.

2d, Instruction:—Short readings or lectures on mechanical construction or demonstration, etc. The methods and tools of the pioneer; a labor bulletin giving the names of union bosses and contractors, also, names and residences of brothers out of work. Inviting bosses in need of men to give notice by the secretary or by some brother and have the same placed on the bulletin or to ask for a list of the unemployed from which they could select their men and hunt them up

3d, Amusement:—As a relaxation and conservator of good humor, speeches, debates or recitation, anecdote or song, some thing short and sweet with free good will.

G. W. STARRETT,
Union 326, Columbus, O.

THE MOVEMENTS OF OUR GENERAL SECRETARY.

General Secretary McGuire has had more than enough office work to attend to the past few months, the large number of trade disputes on hand, the constant accessions of new Unions and continued growth of the U. B. added to his labors. Hence he could not go wherever called and had to refuse a visit to many places where his presence was needed and where a settlement of pending strikes might have been effected. However he delivered addresses and paid visits as follows: April 23d, to the New York, District Council, April 24th, Jersey City, N. J.; April 25th, Stamford, Conn.; May 6th, Newark, N. J. May7th, Lebanon, Pa.; May 11th, and 12th, Pittsburg, Pa.; (where he had a conference weth the employers on the present eight hour strike of the carpenters of that city). May 13th, he went to Altoona, Pa.; May 15th, Newark, N. J. (to confer with employers and men on the pending eight hour strike there) On May 20th, he delivered an address before the Convention of Labor Commissioners at the Aldine Hotel, Philadelphia. His subject was "The Statistical Work of Labor Organizations."

MILL MEN'S PROGRESS.

Union 369, (mill men) Philadelphia, Pa., is now arranging to move for nine hours a day. It is a live, energetic union.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Mill Hands Union 744, has had a successful entertainment and ball. This city is full of floating workmen; mill men here work only 9 hours a day and good machine hands get $2.50 to $4 per day.

Evansville, Ind.; Covington, Ky.; Nashville, Tenn.; Milwaukee, Wis.; St. Paul, Minn., and Tacoma. Wash., have recently organized mill men's unions and affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

SAN FRANCISCO mill men's Union No. 707 is out on strike to secure the eight hour day. They are being solidly backed by the Capenters' District Council of that city. We ask all mill men and carpenters to stay away from San Francisco for the present.

Union 327 (mill men) Cincinnati, O, is booming wonderfully, it initiated 40 to 50 new members each meeting and now has only a half-dozen men outside of its ranks. This union is the second strongest in the city and charges $5 initiation fee Union 327 is now making a stand against cheap Northern mill work.

A huge movement of the mill men's and machine hand's unions under our jurisdiction has been made this season. The mill men and machine hands have made noble stands in their strikes in the Pittsburgh District, and in Jamesville, O; Erie, O.; Youngstown, O.; Appolo, Pa.; Rochelle, N. Y.; Seattle, Wash; Portchester, N. Y.; Belle Vernon, Pa; Stockton, Cal.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Indianapolis, Ind.; New Orleans, La., Altoona, Pa. and a score of other cities.

Financial aid from our general treasury has been given to most of these mill men's unions, viz.: New Orleans, $500; Zanesville, $150,; Altoona, $150,; Erie, $246,; Youngstown, $189—making a direct donation in all of $1,235 while fully $1,000 more has been given from the general funds to aid mill men in the general strikes in the Pittsburgh District and in other parts. While during the lockout in Indianapolis the sum of $462 was paid to the mill men's union of that city. This will make nearly $2,700 paid out by our organization to sustain the mill men.

PROPOSED TRADE MOVEMENTS.

Union 132 Richmond, Va., will inaugurate the card system June 15.

Union 614 Harriman, Tenn., will strike for more wages and shorter hours.

On June 1st, New Portage, O., and Sioux City, Iowa, will institute the nine hour rule, while Seattle, Wash., and Tacoma, Wash., will be out for the eight hour day.

Mill Men's Union 395 of St. Louis, Mo., propose to soon move for eight hours a day. Mill Men's Union 566 Dallas, Tex., will inaugurate the nine hour day at an early date.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,

124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General-President—W. H. Kliver, Box 156, Grand Crossing, Cook Co., Ill.
General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.
General-Treasurer—James Troy, 2026 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—P. M. Wellin, 26 Potter St., San Francisco, Cal.
Second Vice-President—P. W. Birck, 798 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)

Hugh McKay, 302 Paris St., E. Boston, Mass.
Chas. E. Owens, 869 E. 169th St., New York.
E. A. Stevens, 150 Pearl St., Jeffersonville, Ind.
W. F. Abrams, 349 Croghan St., Detroit, Mich.
S. J. Kent, 2046 St. , Lincoln, Neb.

OUR PRINCIPLES.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Fifth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 6-11, 1888.

Resolved, That we, as a body, thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor, and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That the Brotherhood is, and always has been, ready to co-operate with the Knights of Labor or any other labor organization in advancing the principles enunciated by that order—in educating and up lifting the masses in all branches of honorable toil.

Resolved, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

BUILDING BOOMS.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the west, of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system, which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

Resolved, That we most severely censure the course of the Canadian government in appropriating moneys to assist immigration, as it is to the detriment, not only of the citizens of the Provinces, but to the workingmen of America at large.

FAITHFUL WORK.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

THE EIGHT HOURS' SYSTEM.

WHEREAS, We believe a material reduction of the hours of labor would result to our advantage; *Resolved*, That this Convention state a time not later than June 1, 1890, when the eight hour work day shall be put in force, the same to be submitted to the Local Unions for their approval, a two-thirds vote being necessary to adopt.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market

RULES REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America held Aug. 6-11, 1888, the following rules inrelation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship without the privilege of voting and exempt from the payment of dues for that year, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

THREE MONTHS in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY ATTENDANCE at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS GOING OFF to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL LOCAL TREASURERS should be under bonds and the bonds filed with the President of the L. U.

TRUSTEES REPORTS should be prepared semi-annually and forwarded to the G. S. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL CHANGES in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONEYS received by the G. S. one month are published in the next month's journal. Moneys received can not be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE ONLY safe way to send money is by Post Office Money Order or by Bank Check or Draft as required by the Constitution. The G. S. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.

WORKING RULES OF THE CARPENTERS OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

SECTION 1. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work and all over time shall be time and a half time, Sundays and all legal holidays shall be double time. Members found guilty of violating this section shall be fined not less than five dollars.

SEC. 2. The compensation for a day's work shall be not less than two dollars and eighty cents, and no member shall be allowed to work for less while working in the district without permission from the Union of which he is a member, subject to the approval of the District Council. Members found violating this section shall be fined not less than one dollar.

SEC. 3. No member of the United Brotherhood shall under any consideration whatever work on a job while the men are on a strike, nor shall any member accept work when any difficulty has occurred in consequence of a question involving the rules of the Local Unions on account of the price of labor or reduction thereof, until the difficulty is arranged and the question involved is settled Members found guilty of violating any of the above sections shall be fined not less than five dollars per day for each day so worked.

SEC. 4. No employer shall be allowed to discharge any member of the U. B. because he is a union man, nor because he strives to uphold Union rules. Any employer so doing shall be deprived of U. B. labor until men so discharged shall be reinstated.

SEC. 5. All Working Cards shall be issued quarterly and no member shall be entitled to a working card who is not clear on the books of the Fin. Secretary of the Union issuing said card. Working Cards shall not be of the same color for two successive quarters and must bear the stamp of the District Council thereon. Special Working Cards shall be granted to such members as the Local Union permits to work for less than the regular rate of wages subject to the approval of the District Council.

SEC. 6 No Local Union shall have the power to settle any difficulty with employers after action has been taken by the District Council on said difficulty.

SEC. 7. Members knowing of any violation of these rules shall be required to report the same promptly to their Local Union or to the Local Union to which the guilty party is a member. Delegates to the District Council shall be required to report the same to the Council.

SEC. 8. No union man shall work with non-union men longer than two weeks, and that only, when the non-union men are willing to join some Local Union.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—April, 1891.

Balance, April 1, 1891	$9351 06
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	6350 47
" Advertisers	10 00
" Rent and D. C. Supplies,	20 50
Total	$15,732 03

EXPENSES—April, 1891.

For Printing	$803 31
" Office, etc.	856 36
" Tax A. F. of L.	90 00
" Traveling and Organizing	104 73
" Meeting Balance of G. E. B.	395 01
" Benefits No 865 and Nos. 1163 to 1215 inclusive	6778 90
Balance on hand May 1, 1891	6703 72
Total	$15,732 03

DETAILED EXPENSES—April, 1891.

Printing 10,000 Noteheads	$25 00
" 10,000 Application Blanks	15 00
" 10,000 Arrears Notices	25 00
" 1500 Postals	4 25
" 1000 Envelopes	1 25
" 30,000 English Constitutions	300 00
" 9000 German Constitutions	90 00
" 2000 French Constitutions	67 50
" 10,000 Membership Cards	25 00
" 5000 Cards, (Something to Read)	12 50
" 1000 Ode Cards	2 50
" 5000 Appeals	7 50
" 900 Letter Circulars	7 50
" 2000 Slips (Take Notice)	4 50
" 46,000 Copies May Journal	203 87
Electrotyping, inserting, casting, etc	7 06
½ Ream Wrapping Paper	4 88
Wrapping and Mailing May Journal	19 85
Postage on May Journal	11 63
Expressage on New Constitutions and Supplies, etc	117 62
Postage on Supplies, etc.	38 90
1000 Stamped Envelopes	22 00
15'0 Postals	15 50
24 Telegrams	12 13
Salary and Clerk Hire	526 66
Office Rent for April	25 00
Visits of G. S. to Bridgeton, N. J., New York, etc	18 00
W. J. Dargis, organizing W. Superior	3 00
C. A. Rockwood, organizing Middletown, O	5 45
M. O'Hara, organizing in Michigan	15 00
John Miller, organizing Ashtabula, O	27 00
P. E. Van Houten, organizing Hackensack, N. J	8 60
G. E. Ward, organizing Montclair, N. J.	7 50
D. E. Mogle, organizing Richmond, Ind.	7 00
Geo. A. Sanborn and David R. Grant to organize Peabody, Mass	6 68
P. W. Birck visit to Philadelphia	6 50
Hugh McKay Meeting of G. E. B	72 25
W. F. Abrams " "	86 00
S. J. Kent " "	141 26
E. A. Stevens " "	95 50
Attorney's Fee	10 00
Expenses of Indianapolis D. C. in the Howard Case	34 14
Plumbing Repairs	1 25
Fire Insurance	10 40
Janitor for cleaning office	6 00
Stationery and Incidentals	2 28
Rent of P. O. Box	3 00
Tax to the A. F. of L	90 00
Balance on Claim No. 865, Andrew D. Agnew, Union 63 New York	103 90

BENEFITS PAID.

No. 1163 F. Kayser, Union 25, Toledo, Ohio.	200 00
" 1164 A. Altman, Union 288, Homestead., Pa.	200 00
" 1165 J. Powers, Union 33, Boston, Mass.	200 00
" 1166 Mrs. Luckert, wife of C. Luckert, Union 497, New York.	50 00
" 1167 P. Hickey, Union 331, Boston, Mass.	200 00
" 1168 J. Doyle, Union 5', New York City	200 00
" 1169 Mrs. M. Jaeckel, wife of C. Jaeckel, Union 466, Saginaw, Mich.	25 00
" 1170 C. Behrendt, Union 172, Newark, N. J.	200 00
" 1171 E. Erickson, Union 451 Brooklyn, N. Y.	200 00
" 1172 J. H Rooney, Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa.	200 00
" 1173 Mrs. H. Cook, wife of F. A. Cook, Union 154, Marlboro, Mass	50 00
" 1174 F. McDonald, Union 67, Roxbury, Mass.	200 00
" 1175 J. B. Tignor Union 132, Richmond, Va.	100 00
" 1176 Mrs. Heidemann, wife of O. Heidemann, Union 234 Cleveland, Ohio.	50 00
" 1177 B. McLellan, Union 72, Rochester, N. Y.	200 00
" 1178 E. Maywald, Union 164, Pittsburgh, Pa.	200 00
" 1179 W. Scheele, Union 257, St. Louis, Mo.	200 00
" 1180 L. Cunningham. Union 52, Charleston, S C.	200 00
" 1181 Mrs. A. M. Mervine, wife of E. Mervine, Union 20, Camden, N. J	50 00
" 1182 Mrs. L. Luepke, wife of G. Luepke, Union 290, Milwaukee, Wis	25 00
" 1183 G. Harvey, Union 33, Boston, Mass.	200 00
" 1184 J. Bell, Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa.	200 00
" 1185 Mrs. Kohne, wife of F. Kohne, Union 29, Baltimore, Md.	50 00
" 1186 Mrs. Peal, wife of H. Peal, Union 509, New York City.	50 00
" 1187 J. Higgins, Union 468, New York City.	200 00
" 1188 N. Haibe. Union 609, Indianapolis, Ind.	100 00
" 1189 Mrs. Emrick, wife of J. Emrick, Union 368, Rochester Pa.	50 00
" 1190 S. H Packenham Union 340, New York.	200 00
" 1191 J Heinmiller. Union 29, Baltimore, Md.	200 00
" 1192 Mrs. J. Auld wife of W. Auld, Union 361, Duluth Minn.	50 00
" 1193 Mrs. M. A. Colgan, wife of A. Colgan, Union 109, Brooklyn, N.Y.	50 00
" 1194 Mrs A. E. Armstrong, wife of E. D. Armstrong, Union 109, Brooklyn N. Y.	50 00
" 1195 Mrs M. A. Loper, wife of J. R. Loper Union 223, Brooklyn, N. Y.	50 00
" 1196 P. McAlarney, Union 488, Manayunk, Pa.	200 00
" 1197 Mrs. J. Lovett, wife of J. Lovett, Union 1, Chicago, Ill.	25 00
" 1198 G. Poole, Union 61, Columbus, Ohio.	100 00
" 1199 Mrs. R. H Egli wife of J Egli, Union 5, St Louis Mo.	50 00
" 1200 Mrs M. O'Brien, wife of M. O'Brien. Union 22, San Francisco, Cal.	50 00
" 1201 Mrs. Mary Anna Lewis, wife of M Lewis Union 109, Brooklyn, N. Y.	50 00
" 1202 Mrs. Margaret Twaddle, wife of J. Twaddle, Union 09, Brookly n, N.	50 00
" 1203 Mrs. Wendla Bergman, wife of J Bergman, Union 150, Brockton, Mass.	50 00
" 1204 Ernst Rietorf, Union 151, Fort Wayne, Ind.	100 00
" 1205 John G Hall, Union 165, Pittsburgh, Pa.	200 00
" 1206 Joseph Vyshata, Union 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	200 00
" 1207 Joseph Dunseith Union 211, Alleghany, Pa.	200 00
" 1208 Fred Swartz Union 211 Alleghany, Pa.	200 00
" 1209 Mrs Mary Robinson, wife of H. Robinson, Union 465, Long Island City, N. Y.	50 00
" 1210 Theophlis N Shaffer, Union 251, Kingston N. Y.	200 00
" 1211 Seamen Archer Union 643 Mamaroneck, N. Y.	100 00
" 1212 Henry Van Blarcom, Union 462, Jersey City, N. J.	200 00
" 1213 John Vaughn. Union 478, New York City.	200 00
" 1214 Mrs. Leah P. Chalifour wife of J. Chalifour. Union 584, Amesbury. Mass.	25 00
" 1215 Mrs. Mary A. Blackall, wife of J. F. Blackall. Union 637, Hamilton, Ohio.	25 00
Total	$9,028 31

MONEYS RECEIVED.

DURING THE MONTH ENDING APRIL 30, 1891.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. without delay. All money received in MAY will be published in next month's (JULY), paper. This report includes all moneys received by the G. S. from the Local Unions for tax and supplies for the month of APRIL only.

Local Union.	Amount.
1—	$104 00
2—	44 20
3—	10 90
4—	112 10
5—	12 10
6—	2 30
7—	12 25
8—	27 80
9—	5 50
10—	14 20
11—	77 45
12—	11 80
13—	4 45
14—	2 90
15—	1 50
16—	2 75
17—	4 60
18—	5 00
19—	4 30
20—	18 20
21—	32 50
22—	69 50
23—	29 30
24—	5 00
25—	. . .
26—	5 60
27—	13 30
28—	49 90
29—	56 70
30—	13 75
31—	5 40
32—	3 10
33—	2 50
34—	3 40
35—	10 40
36—	. .
37—	6 60
38—	5 80
39—	17 30
40—	15 40
41—	19 70
42—	12 18
43—	12 80
44—	5 00
45—	2 75
46—	2 30
47—	5 60
48—	35 45
49—	2 25
50—	15 80
51—	21 00
52—	13 30
53—	1 10
54—	. . .
55—	21 35
56—	7 50
57—	2 80
58—	. . .
59—	5 50
60—	14 00
61—	47 60
62—	38 70
63—	21 30
64—	15 90
65—	5 30
66—	5 20
67—	6 90
68—	14 80
69—	1 70
70—	3 20
71—	
72—	28 70
73—	10 80
74—	12 80
75—	. . .
76—	2 00
77—	. . .
78—	5 30
79—	. . .
80—	1 50
81—	13 10
82—	22 40
83—	6 50
84—	4 40
85—	2 70
86—	8 00
87—	5 10
88—	6 60
89—	18 20
90—	5 45
91—	5 50
92—	1 50
93—	1 70
94—	4 50
95—	8 10
96—	. . .
97—	. . .
98—	3 10
99—	2 85
100—	. . .
101—	15 85
102—	9 10
103—	8 60
104—	3 80
105—	. . .
106—	13 35
107—	27 00
108—	53 00
109—	4 25
110—	3 00
111—	23 80
112—	10 70
113—	6 90
114—	4 20
115—	29 50
116—	4 20
117—	6 30
118—	30 00
119—	11 00
120—	14 15
121—	12 60
122—	10 00
123—	4 00
124—	12 40
125—	1 30
126—	7 60
127—	3 25
128—	9 00
129—	18 50
130—	11 00
131—	
132—	. . .
133—	2 40
134—	3 40
135—	3 70
136—	8 00
137—	3 40
138—	14 00
139—	. . .
140—	. . .
141—	13 10
142—	58 95
143—	
144—	10 80
145—	2 60
146—	8 60
147—	22 50
148—	7 10
149—	1 70
150—	6 00
151—	13 60
152—	4 30
153—	19 30
154—	10 70
155—	10 10
156—	1 90
157—	12 70
158—	7 00
159—	2 90
160—	3 60
161—	
162—	14 50
163—	7 30
164—	

Local Union.	Amount.
165—	$64 80
166—	6 20
167—	6 95
168—	1 80
169—	32 30
170—	3 00
171—	17 00
172—	17 20
173—	1 75
174—	1 70
175	17 40
176—	. . .
177—	50 80
178—	80
179—	22 10
180—	11 00
181—	17 70
182—	7 30
183—	3 50
184—	. . .
185—	13 90
186—	4 25
187—	4 80
188—	9 60
189—	4 95
190—	80
191—	9 80
192—	14 90
193—	. . .
194—	5 70
195—	
196—	1 50
197—	16 10
198—	24 40
199—	11 30
200—	5 60
201—	4 40
202—	7 50
203—	11 75
204—	. . .
205—	12 30
206—	14 40
207—	12 90
208—	5 30
209—	11 50
210—	3 45
211—	70 70
212—	. . .
213—	9 50
214—	10 10
215—	7 20
216—	50
217—	8 30
218—	7 70
219—	16 70
220—	10 70
221—	4 30
222—	. . .
223—	10 60
224—	.
225—	26 30
226—	1 50
227—	8 50
228—	27 10
229—	12 40
230—	29 30
231—	3 85
232—	1 30
233—	1 45
234—	15 30
235—	5 40
236—	2 20
237—	39 80
238—	12 10
239—	15 65
240—	7 40
241—	8 10
242—	10 60
243—	6 80
244—	6 70
245—	13 80
246—	13 30
247—	17 50
248—	
249—	10 00
250—	
251—	9 00
252—	1 80
253—	10 06
254—	2 50
255—	2 70
256—	10 10
257—	72 70
258—	11 70
259—	. . .
260—	2 60
261—	1 60
262—	. . .
263—	6 90
264—	2 50
265—	4 00
266—	2 10
267—	. . .
268—	7 10
269—	19 00
270—	16 30
271—	2 00
272—	1 90
273—	12 65
274—	9 85
275—	4 90
276—	16 30
277—	. . .
278—	. . .
279—	. . .
280—	. .
281—	10 00
282—	1 30
283—	17 60
284—	2 70
285—	15 50
286—	. .
287—	6 85
288—	10 90
289—	3 60
290—	85 75
291—	2 00
292—	2 20
293—	3 30
294—	5 80
295—	12 05
296—	3 00
297—	. .
298—	16 90
299—	25 90
300—	4 20
301—	10 20
302—	3 50
303—	. .
304—	10 20
305—	2 30
306—	9 60
307	. . .
308—	. . .
309—	4 85
310—	8 40
311—	6 50
312—	. . .
313—	5 10
314—	. . .
315—	5 00
316—	23 00
317—	1 75
318—	57 70
319—	. . .
320—	50
321—	. .
322—	4 50
323—	1 60
324—	. . .
325—	12 10
326—	29 60
327—	16 90
328—	4 90

Local Union.	Amount.
329—	$4 10
330—	1 60
331—	10 00
332—	. . .
333—	. . .
334—	4 10
335—	
336—	7 60
337—	5 00
338—	3 00
339—	4 05
340—	56 00
341—	11 60
342—	10 00
343—	8 10
344—	8 00
345—	. . .
346—	2 70
347—	1 40
348—	5 60
349—	11 30
350—	7 80
351—	32 80
352—	8 40
353—	90
354—	12 30
355—	12 40
356—	4 90
357—	3 40
358—	10 00
359—	8 40
360—	
361—	1 90
362—	4 70
363—	9 20
364—	
365—	12 60
366—	4 40
367—	. . .
368—	9 20
369—	.
370—	7 30
371—	5 30
372—	. . .
373—	1 60
374—	6 90
375—	2 00
376—	1 80
377—	15 50
378—	. . .
379—	. . .
380—	. . .
381—	5 00
382—	39 00
383—	2 85
384—	4 60
385—	18 70
386—	80
387—	4 85
388—	2 85
389—	1 50
390—	2 70
391—	7 30
392—	.
393—	5 00
394—	35 50
395—	12 00
396—	3 00
397—	. . .
398—	. .
399—	. . .
400—	2 20
401—	4 20
402—	10 90
403—	8 40
404—	9 00
405—	7 85
406—	3 60
407—	13 50
408—	1 75
409—	7 00
410—	29 15
411—	28 50
412—	2 90
413—	2 20
414—	3 00
415—	5 60
416—	13 60
417—	2 60
418—	2 20
419—	13 00
420—	3 10
421—	1 80
422—	3 70
423—	5 50
424—	2 50
425—	2 10
426—	2 50
427—	. . .
428—	3 00
429—	7 60
430—	7 30
431—	15 00
432—	
433—	13 30
434—	7 20
435—	50
436—	2 40
437—	1 50
438—	2 80
439—	10 00
440—	2 70
441—	. . .
442—	. .
443—	1 25
444—	. .
445—	. . .
446—	5 00
447—	1 60
448—	
449—	13 70
450—	3 85
451—	20 25
452—	4 10
453—	11 00
454—	1 50
455—	2 85
456—	. . .
457—	11 70
458—	18 40
459—	13 90
460—	5 60
461—	8 10
462—	30 60
463—	16 30
464—	9 50
465—	10 60
466—	5 70
467—	6 50
468—	19 10
469—	9 90
470—	8 85
471—	37 40
472—	5 30
473—	8 90
474—	10 40
475—	1 80
476—	50
477—	18 70
478—	4 80
479—	3 00
480—	14 65
481—	5 68
482—	32 20
483—	37 10
484—	6 00
485—	. . .
486—	4 80
487—	9 50
488—	6 10
489—	30 80
490—	4 80
491—	8 50
492—	. .

Local Union.	Amount.
493—	$ 7 70
494—	1 60
495—	. .
496—	10 30
497—	18 90
498—	11 70
499—	2 55
500—	3 40
501—	2 75
502—	8 40
503—	.
504—	. . .
505—	. . .
506—	11 60
507—	6 60
508—	. . .
509—	62 10
510—	10 00
511—	4 50
512—	4 30
513—	8 25
514—	6 05
515—	19 80
516—	1 40
517—	2 30
518—	16 00
519—	5 00
520—	9 60
521—	7 00
522—	. . .
523—	12 15
524—	2 00
525—	1 30
526—	5 10
527—	7 90
528—	2 30
529—	80
530—	5 00
531—	1 80
532—	. . .
533—	. . .
534—	30
535—	2 15
536—	11 50
537—	6 25
538—	1 50
539—	1 60
540—	6 50
541—	1 40
542—	17 50
543—	. . .
544—	. . .
545—	1 60
546—	4 30
547—	4 30
548—	14 40
549—	. . .
550—	2 40
551—	20 00
552—	1 80
553—	. . .
554—	9 70
555—	. . .
556—	3 60
557—	2 50
558—	4 35
559—	10 00
560—	2 00
561—	31 75
562—	12 30
563—	5 70
564—	6 60
565—	2 95
566—	8 10
567—	8 50
568—	95
569—	15 60
570—	. . .
571—	3 45
572—	10 70
573—	17 55
574—	. . .
575—	7 00
576—	1 75
577—	. . .
578—	. . .
579—	. . .
580—	. . .
581—	. .
582—	2 60
583—	2 00
584—	3 10
585—	2 90
586—	16 25
587—	3 25
588—	10 00
589—	5 95
590—	3 00
591—	3 40
592—	. . .
593—	. . .
594—	. .
595—	5 50
596—	1 00
597—	3 20
598—	. . .
599—	10 00
600—	1 70
601—	11 25
602—	5 00
603—	7 50
604—	. . .
605—	. . .
606—	5 10
607—	2 80
608—	3 70
609—	14 80
610—	. . .
611—	.
612—	. . .
613—	. . .
614—	10 00
615—	7 00
616—	3 50
617—	11 00
618—	1 50
619—	2 40
620—	11 05
621—	. .
622—	11 40
623—	1 20
624—	1 00
625—	31 50
626—	90
627—	3 20
628—	26 70
629—	4 60
630—	4 15
631—	10 20
632—	3 70
633—	10 50
634—	8 25
635—	10 00
636—	. . .
637—	16 20
638—	18 60
639—	. . .
640—	. . .
641—	. .
642—	4 35
643—	3 35
644—	.
645—	1 60
646—	1 80
647—	15 10
648—	4 60
649—	9 50
650—	70
651—	
652—	1 75
653—	5 80
654—	9 60
655—	8 30
656—	1 90

Local Union.	Amount.
657—	41 70
658—	3 80
659—	4 70
660—	2 50
661—	. . .
662—	. . .
663—	. .
664—	9 40
665—	1 65
666—	. .
667—	9 35
668—	9 55
669—	4 10
670—	3 70
671—	1 10
672—	1 00
673—	2 50
674—	2 00
675—	2 00
676—	3 70
677—	. .
678—	21 00
679—	
680—	
681—	19 25
682—	
683—	5 90
684—	16 00
Total,	

Local Union.	Amount.
685—	5 60
686—	.
687—	18 10
688—	. . .
689—	4 50
690—	. . .
691—	8 50
692—	4 60
693—	3 50
694—	7 70
695—	.
696—	. . .
697—	2 90
698—	11 10
699—	6 90
700—	2 50
701—	2 20
702—	3 30
703—	5 80
704—	21 80
705—	. .
706—	5 10
707—	4 50
708—	6 10
709—	6

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It is entirely useless for carpenters to write to the Secretaries of our unions in Chicago to secure a job for them. There are large numbers of carpenters in Chicago at the present who have nobody to get jobs for them and are unable to get jobs themselves.

Stay far away from Pittsburg, Pa., and vicinity, also from Newark, N. J.; Bayonne, N. J.; San Francisco, Milwaukee, and all other places where carpenters are now out on strike.

We have reached the high water mark this past month in the payment of death benefits. We paid out $6,778.90 in funeral benefits for April, as can be seen by our financial report. Still we have a good balance on hand in our general treasury. This increase in our death benefits has been due to the prevalence of "grip" and other kindred diseases. This wave of sickness has likewise affected the bulk of our local unions through the increased amount of sick benefits paid out. Nevertheless we have weathered the storm safely.

At present we have 778 local unions in good standing and over 81,380 enrolled members, of whom 56,309 were beneficial on April 31st, 1891. That is an increase of 202 new unions and 13,602 members more than we had last year in April. This surely is no sign of going backward.

The cost of the new G. E. B for attendance at its late quarterly meeting in April in this city was $395.10. This is an evidence that the cost of the new system comes a good deal within the estimate of $1,700 per year as given by the G. S. in our January journal. The old system of G. E. B. and an annual meeting of the Vice-Presidents would cost nearly $1,900 per year.

We have won the eight hours day so far this season for the carpenters in Seattle, Wash.; Pueblo, Col.; Long Island City, N. Y., and Verona, Pa., and made the system more solid in Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee and Sheboygan, Wis., and have 39 cities now working eight hours a day, and 342 cities working nine hours per day.

CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

Denison, Tex.—Union 371 of this city sent $5 to the Austin Carpenters' Union to defray legislative expenses.

The American Builder, 106 Euclid ave, Cleveland, O., is one of the best trade journals a carpenter can read. Send to them for a sample.

St. Catherines, Canada.—Bro. James Carty, of Union 38, has been appointed by the Toronto government as one of the Board of License Commissioners of this county.

The Eight-hour Bill covering government institutions and State employes in the State of Pennsylvania, has passed both Houses and awaits the signature of the Governor.

The Coopers' International Union is growing nicely and has a large number of Locals. For information address the General Secretary, Philip Strong, Titusville, Pa.

Vancouver, British Columbia, is greatly overstocked by all classes of mechanics and laborers. They go there in search of the "great boom" advertised by speculators and schemers, and the poor duped workmen are left there stranded and idle.

Bessemer, Ala.—Carpenters' Union 654 and the Bricklayers' Union have entered into an agreement to help each other against scab contractors and scab workmen and against C. H. King and the Alabama Building and Construction Company.

The Marble, Granite and Slate Polishers, Rubber and Sawyers Union of Pittsburgh, Pa., have a good code of working rules. Among them is a rule that: "No member will be allowed to work overtime while any member is idle."

West Duluth, Minn.—Every effort is being made to swarm this town with idle carpenters. Advertisements are being published for 1,000 men, wanted in the carshops of this town, and the shops are idle and will remain so for some time. Don't come here at all!

Colorado City, Colo.—Union 560 compelled a very obnoxious "scab" contractor in this town recently to give up a large job that was awarded him by our men refusing to work for him, and also declaring they would not patronize any one who might afterwards rent the building.

The Palace Clothing Co., 905 and 907 Main street, Kansas City, Mo., has employed Bro. C. W. Worthington of Union 160, Kansas City, Mo., to devote his entire time to advancing the cause by organizing new unions, and pushing union labels in the interest of all branches of labor.

BROTHERHOOD GOSSIP.

Binghamton, N. Y.—Stay away from Binghamton, N. Y. Why? Because the Real Estate Agents have Boomed the city until there are three, poor, ragged, lean and hungry Carpenters to each and every day's work, and the average wages are from $1.50 to $1.75 per day for 10 hours hard work.

H. L. Stickney and his son William, boarded in Fort Worth, Tex., and jumped their board bill of $40.50, due to a poor, hard working woman. The Stickneys are from Sheffield, Mo., and claim to be members of the Carpenters' Union. We hope they will be kicked out wherever they may go.

J. A. and A. C. Harold, of Rochester, N. Y., are patentees of an improved window stop. It is an excellent device, convenient and neat, cheap, and easily applied. For circular and particulars address Adam C Harold, 57 Ave. A. Rochester, N. Y. He is an old and trusted member of Union 72, of that city.

Mertz Sons, of Port Chester, N. Y., are doing work in Cumberland Gap, Tenn. Said firm notified the members of 406 of that place to not wear the pins or badges of the U. B. and to destroy their cards or lose their jobs. We hope this firm will be brought to understand they must respect our organization.

The Valves and Hydrants made by the Rensselaer Manufacturing Co., of Troy, N. Y., are the products of scab labor, and should be let alone by all union men and their friends. The firm locked out their union iron moulders, Jan. 1, 1890, for refusing to sign an iron clad contract against the moulders' union.

Lenia, O.—General President W. H. Kliver, of Chicago, and Bro. W. F. Abrams, of Detroit, member of the G. E. B., spoke here last month to an immense audience. They both made complete hits. This whole town has since then been completely alive, for trade unions and every branch of labor is now organized.

Hamilton, O.—Union 637 of this city has received donations of money from several unions in its vicinity to aid it in its present strike, viz: from three Cincinnati Unions, as follows, Union 2, $100; Union 209, $20.00; Union 327, $25, and Union 698, Newport, Ky., $50, and Union 712, Covington, Ky, $50. Total $245.00.

By The efforts of Walking Delegate Bob Beatty of the Brooklyn carpenters, the Hayden Co., of Rochester, N. Y., and the Buffalo, Co., are complying with union rules and paying union wages. In both Rochester and Buffalo these firms were thorns in the side of union labor, but our Brooklyn men have the organization to deal with them.

Cleveland, O.—Trade dull and we are overcrowded. 200 members of our Carpenters union employed in Wood, Jenks & Co's shop came out on a strike May 4th, to help the Dock Laborers who were locked out by the Board of Lumber Dealers. After two days' strike the laborers got a year's agreement and an advance in wages.

The Quarrymen of Port Deposit, Md. 250 men in number, have been out on a strike since May 1st for the nine hour day, as they were previously getting only $1.40 per day for 10 hours. Until they win their fight don't touch a building where any quarried stone from Port Deposit is used. Our Baltimore unions are doing good work in that respect.

Denison, Tex.—Trade dull. We have a dandy "scab" here and we want him known wherever he may go. His name is Tom Mace. He is 6 feet high, slim built, dark complexion, about 32 years old. He was rejected from Union 371, and that made him so angry that next day, as foreman, he discharged all his union carpenters, and is working dead against us.

Auburn, N. Y.—Union 453 had its first death last month, and 98 members turned out at the funeral and made a splendid showing, something that was never done before among carpenters in this city. In the past when one of the craft died he was buried with cold indifference. Now a carpenter is buried with decent honors, and no work done on the half-day of the funeral.

Whatcom Wash.—The labor movement is making immense strides here. We have all branches of labor thoroughly organized and federated together. We have a general card system for all building trades. Carpenters Union 536 has a fine Brass Band of 22 pieces of its own members. We made a grand turnout of all organized labor May 1st. Trade is very quiet here and twice as many carpenters as jobs.

"Which Wins?" is the title of a new novel by Mrs. Mary H. Ford, of Kansas City, Mo., and published by Lee and Shepard, Boston, Mass. The author from her social and literary position has had exceptional opportunity to observe the causes of the social movements in the West, particularly that of the Farmers' Alliance, and has embodied the result of her observations in a remarkably bright and attractive story. The picture drawn of the mortgage system in the West is one of facts, and is an indictment of the whole system of monopoly.

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, Juni 1891.

Hurrah — für den wackren Carpenter!

Wer möchte nicht von Muth durchglüht
Stets Pflicht bereit, kühn wagen,
Für Arbeit-Menschheits-Sach' bemüht,
Der Freiheit Banner tragen?—
Acht-Stunden! ist das Loosungswort,
Zur Arbeit — nah und ferne;
Vereinigung ist unser Hort
Erfreut sie wirklich gerne!

Die Arbeit-Presse jeder Zeit
Ist wackrer Führer: Allen!
Drum sei Ihr froh Hurrah! geweiht:
Verbreit' sie soll es schallen.
Als gutes Beispiel Jedermann:
„Der Carpenter" — soll leben!
Er führt das Arbeits-Volk hinan
Zu wahrhaft edlem Strebn.

S'ist Zeit! auf, kommt zu brechen Bahn.
Eint' schnell zum Brüder-Bunde;
Wir wollen bannen Trug und Wahn
Frisch jetzt — es gilt: Acht-Stunden!
Seht, — Wahrheit, Recht und Wissensmacht
Sind mit Uns sehr verbündet;
Vereinigung — sie ist die Macht,
Die: „Besseres Leben" kündet.

Pittsburg, Pa., 17. März 1891.

Karl Reuber.

Der Kampf in Pittsburg.

Am 12. Mai fand in der Lafayette Halle, Pittsburg, Pa., eine große Massenversammlung von Bauschreinern statt, im Interesse der Achtstunden-Frage Der Hauptredner des Abends war: P. J. McGuire, General-Sekretär der Brüderschaft der Carpenters und Joiners. Aus dem Zeitungsbericht entnehmen wir Folgendes:

General-Sekretär McGuire hielt eine lange Ansprache. Pittsburg sei das Centrum der amerikanischen Industrie und noch im Wachsen begriffen, weßhalb die Arbeitgeber keinen langwierigen Ausstand aushalten könnten. Eine Verkürzung der Arbeitzeit sei für die Arbeiter auf die Dauer von größerem Vortheil als eine Erhöhung der Löhne. Die Neunstunden-Bewegung sei nur ein Vorläufer der Achtstunden-Bewegung gewesen. Die Arbeitgeber sagen, daß es noch nicht an der Zeit sei, achtstündige Arbeitszeit zu gewähren und daß nicht genügend Arbeit zu haben sei. Letzterer Punkt sei gerade ein Argument für die neue Bewegung. Wenn die Arbeitgeber die Harmonie zwischen sich und den Arbeitern aufrecht erhalten wollten, sollten sie dad Verlangen der Letzteren bewilligen, dä sie dadurch nichts zu verlieren, sondern viel zu gewinnen hätten Die Bauschreiner hätten noch niemals einen Ausstand inscenirt, bei welchem sie so fest zusammengehalten hätten wie gegenwärtig. Der Wander-Delegat sei den Arbeitgebern ein Dorn im Auge und sie hielten denselben für ihren größten Feind. Die Arbeitgeber hätten ihm mitgetheilt, daß sie am Donnerstag der nächsten Woche eine Sitzung halten würden, in welcher sie wahrscheinlich ein Conferenz-Comite ernennen würden. Wenn dies nicht geschehe, rathe er den Arbeitern, die Stadt zu verlassen, um anderswo Arbeit zu suchen. Die Arbeitgeber hätten ihm gesagt, 25 Prozent ihrer Arbeiter seien incompetent. Er sei aber der Ansicht, daß 50 Prozent der Contraktoren nicht fähig seien. als Contraktören zu fungiren. Wenn diese Art von Conkraktoren keine competenten Vormänner hätten, könnten sie ihr Geld ebenso gut in ein Rattennest legen, als Arbeiten übernehmen. Die Arbeitgeber hätten gesagt, sie seien gegen Achtstunden-Arbeit, er sei aber zur Einsicht gekommen, daß sie nur die Organtion bekämpfem. Sie hätten ihm gesagt, daß einige ihrer Arbeiter keine $2.25 per Tag verdienen, und auf dieses hin habe er geantwortet. daß sie solche Leute nicht anzustellen branchen. Wenn sie Taglöhner als Bauschreiner anstellen, könne dem Arbeiter keine Schuld beigemessen werden. Sie sollten nur Bauschreiner anstellen, deren es genug gebe. Sie wollten ihre eigenen Geschäfte leiten. Dies sei recht und billig, er könne jedoch nicht einsehen, weßhalb der Mann, welcher Arbeitskraft kaufe, Alles zu sagen haben solle. und der Arbeiter gar nichts. Redner war dafür, daß die Arbeitgeber und die Arbeiter ein Conferenz-Comite ernennen, mit voller Macht zu handeln, und eine Lohnscala entwerfe, gerade wie es die Amalgamated Association thue. Auf diese Weise würden Strikes, Lockouts etc. vermieden. Er sei in dieser Hinsicht nicht für einen Compromiß, sondern ausdrücklich zu Gunsten von achtstündiger Arbeitszeit. Er glaube nicht, daß sich in der Halle Scabs befänden, die die Arbeit der Ausständigen verrichten werden. Die Arbeitgeber hätten ihm mitgetheilt. daß sie in den vergangenen zwei oder drei Jahren nichts verdient hätten, es würde aber keinem vernünftigen Manne einfallen, ein Geschäft weiter zu treiben, wen er dabei nichts verdiene. Die Arbeiter befänden sich nun zehn Tage im Ausstande, es sei aber noch kein Zeichen von Riot oder Hungerleiden zu verzeichnen. Wenn die Arbeit jetzt nicht verrichtet werde, müsse dies später geschehen. Die Bosse sagen, daß es gegenwärtig keine Arbeit gebe, diese Behauptung würde aber immer aufgestellt, wenn die Arbeiter ein Verlangen zu stellen hatten. Sobald der Trubel vorüber sei, dann sei mehr Arbeit vorhanden als bewältigt werden könne. Zum Schlusse ersuchte Redner die Arbeiter nicht knieschwach zu werden. Er ersuchte dann Alle, welche zu Gunsten neunstündiger Arbeitszeit seien. die Hand in die Höhe zu heben, aber keine Hand rührte sich, für achtstündige Arbeitszeit ging aber jede Hand in die Höhe.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—James M. Robinson, Prosecuting Attorney of Allen County, delivered a rousing address before Union 153, on April 30th.

Cuidad P. Diaz, Mexico.—Union 293 of this town is doing well and has such influence that every carpenter who comes here has to join it or pull out of town.

Lansing, Mich.—The Builders' Exchange here broke its agreement with Union 213. They were to hire none but union men at nine hours for $2 per day, and that union men should do no contracting, and when doing work for others than contractors union men were to charge $2.25 for nine hours. Owing to the trouble union men are asked to keep away from Lansing.

WARNINGS.

L. J. Kennedy, formerly of Union 369, Carrolton, Ga., went to Macon, Ga., to work, borrowed tools to the value of $25 from a member of Union 114, pawned them in order to buy rum, and skipped the town. He is no good, and was a curse to the carpenters of Memphis, Tenn., when he lived there.

M. M. Shelton, of Waxahachie, Tex, is a dishonest contractor and dead beat. He hardly ever pays his debts and left an unfinished job and stuck his bondsmen in Waxahachie. Some time ago he skipped off from Dallas, Tex, and now proposes to go to Galveston, Tex. Beware of him. He is 5 feet 8 inches high has chestnut colored hair, light moustache, and is constantly smoking.

EIGHT-HOUR CITIES.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where Carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	Louisville, Ky.
Austin, Ill.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Berkeley, Cal.	New York, N. Y.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Oakland, Cal.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Pensacola, Fla.
Carondelet, Mo.	St. Louis, Mo.
Chicago, Ill	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Denver, Colo.	San Francisco, Cal.
Duluth, Minn.	San Jose, Cal.
East Boston, Mass.	San Rafael, Cal.
East St. Louis, Ill.	Seattle, Wash.
Englewood, Ill.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	South Chicago, Ill.
Hyde Park, Ill	South Denver, Col.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Town of Lake, Ill.
Jeannette, Pa.	Whatcom, Wash.
Kensington, Ill.	West Troy, N. Y.
Los Angeles, Cal.	

Total . . . . . 35 cities.

NINE-HOUR CITIES.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where Carpenters make it a rule to work only nine hours a day:

Albina, Oreg.	New Britain, Conn.
Allston, Mass.	Norfolk, Va.
Amesbury, Mass.	New Orleans, La.
Atlantic City, N. J.	Newport, R. I.
Arlington, Mass.	Newport, Ky.
Anacostes, Wash.	Newburyport, Mass.
Astoria, Oreg.	Nanaimo, Brit. Col.
Asheville, N. C.	Nyack, N. Y.
Auburn, N. Y.	Norwood, Mass.
Auburn, Me.	Natchez, Miss.
Allegheny City, Pa.	N'w Cumberl'd, W. Va.
Albany, N. Y.	New Castle, Pa.
Atchison, Kan.	New Haven, Pa.
Austin, Tex.	Norristown, Pa.
Bakersfield, Cal.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Bay City, Mich.	New Westminster, B. C.
Belle Vernon, Pa.	Nyack, N. Y.
Bath Beach, N. Y.	Newark, N. J.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Natick, Mass.
Bryn Mawr, Pa.	Newton, Mass.
Butler, Pa.	Newburgh, N. Y
Bayonne, N. J.	New Bedford, Mass.
Blaine, Wash.	New Albany, Ind.
Braddock, Pa.	New Brighton, N. Y.
Bridgeport, Ohio.	Oswego, N. Y,
Bradford, Mass.	Ogden, Utah.
Bellaire, Ohio.	Olean, N. Y.
Belleville, Can.	Ottawa, Can.
Baltimore, Md.	Ontario, Cal.
Boston, Mass.	Omaha, Neb.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Orange, N. J.
Brockton, Mass.	Peterborough, Can.
Beaver Falls, Pa.	Pueblo, Colo.
Brookline, Mass.	Portland, Oreg.
Bellevue, Pa.	Port Townsend, Wash.
Butte, Mont.	Passaic, N. J.
Carrollton, Ga.	Plymouth, Mass.
Chelsea, Mass.	Portland, Me.
Chester, Pa.	Port Angeles, Wash.
Columbus, Ga.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Columbus, Ind.	Paterson, N. J.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Camden, N. J.	Plainfield, N. J.
Concordia, Kan.	Pittsburgh. Pa.
Columbia, S. C.	Pierre, S. Dak.
Cohoes, N. Y,	Pasadena, Cal
Corsicana, Tex.	Porterville, Cal.
Columbus, Ohio.	Peoria, Ill.
Cambridge, Mass.	Quincy, Mass.
Charlestown, Mass.	Rochester, Pa.
Coraopolis, Pa.	Richmond, Va.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Rock Island, Ill.
Colorado Springs, Col.	Rondout, N. Y.
Des Moines, Ia.	Roxbury, Mass.
Dover, N H.	Rochester, N. Y.
Detroit, Mich.	Revere, Mass.
Denison, Tex.	Riverside, Cal.
Dedham, Mass.	S. Framingham, Mass
Dorchester, Mass.	Springfield, Mass.
Duquesne, Pa.	St. Augustine, Fla.
Dubuque, Iowa.	South Omaha, Neb.
Dallas, Tex.	Salem, Mass.
East Liverpool, Ohio.	Stoneham, Mass.
East Saginaw, Mich.	Somerville, Mass.
East Orange, N. J.	Springfield, O.
East Portland, Oreg.	San Leandro, Cal.
Elizabeth. N. J.	Santa Anna, Cal.
Englewood, N. J.	Santa Rosa, Cal
Evansville, Ind.	St. John's, N. B.
Eureka, Cal.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Fair Haven, Wash.	Schenectady, N. Y.
Findlay, Ohio.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Fresno, Cal.	Scottdale, Pa.
Frankford, Pa.	Spokane Falls, Wash.
Franklin, Pa.	Sharon, Pa.
Frankfort, Ind.	Sheffield, Ala.
Fort Worth, Tex.	Staten Island, N. Y.
Fort Wayne Ind.	Stoughton, Mass.
Fitchburg, Mass.	S. Abingdon, Mass.
Franklin, Mass.	St. Catharine, Ont.
Galveston, Texas.	San Antonio, Tex.
Greensburg, Pa.	San Bernardino, Cal.
Gloucester, Mass.	Sharpsville, Pa.
Greenville, Pa.	St. Paul, Minn.
Germantown, Pa.	Santa Cruz, Cal.
Hot Springs, Ark.	Saginaw City, Mich.
Homestead, Pa.	Stockton, Cal.
Hamilton, Can.	Sacramento, Cal.
Hartford, Conn.	Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.
Halifax, N. S.	Seymour, Tex.
Hanford, Cal.	Summit, N. J.
Haverhill, Mass.	Tampa, Fla.
Hackensack N. J.	Toronto, O.
Hoosick Falls, N. Y.	Toledo, O.
Hyde Park, Mass	Toronto, Ont, 50 hrs.
Hoboken, N. J.	Trenton, N. J.
Holyoke, Mass.	Trinidad, Col.
Hingham, Mass.	Troy, N. Y.
Highland Park, Ill.	Tacoma, Wash.
Jacksonville, Ill.	Tarentum, Pa.
Jersey City, N. J.	Turtle Creek, Pa.
Kearney, Neb.	Union Hill, N. J.
Knoxville, Tenn.	Uniontown, Pa.
Kingston, N. Y.	Vancouver, B. C.
Lansingburg, N. Y.	Verona, Pa.
Lawrence, Mass.	Vicksburg, Mass.
Little Rock, Ark.	Victoria, B C
Lowell, Mass.	Vincennes, Ind.
Lynn, Mass.	Visalia, Cal.
Leominster, Mass.	Wellsburg, W. Va.
Lafayette, Ind.	West Hoboken, N. J.
Lancaster, Pa.	West Duluth, Minn.
Lewiston, Me.	Winthrop, Mass.
Long Island City, N. Y.	Windsor, Can. (Ont.)
Lincoln, Neb.	Weymouth, Mass.
London, Canada.	Waltham, Mass.
Marlboro, Mass.	Waco, Tex.
Manayunk, Pa	W. Newton, Mass.
Malden, Mass.	Worcester, Mass.
Millville, N. J.	Washington, Pa.
Media, Pa.	Wilmington, Del.
Medford, Mass.	Whitman, Mass,
Marblehead, Mass.	Whatcom, Wash.
Mayfield, Ky.	Woburn, Mass.
Manor Station, Pa.	Winchester, Mass.
Monongahela, Pa.	Wheeling, W. Va.
Memphis, Tenn.	Washington, D. C.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Martin's Ferry, Ohio.	Winnipeg, Man.
Mobile, Ala.	Yoakum, Tex.
Muskegon, Mich.	Yonkers, N. Y.
McKeesport, Pa.	Youngstown, Ohio.
Mt. Pleasant, Pa.	Zanesville, Ohio.

Total . . . . . 268 cities.

STRIKES AND LOCK OUTS.

New Orleans mill men were locked out since early in April, on the nine hour question.

Jackson, Miss., both mill men and carparters, white and colored men, are now locked out since April 1st

Milwaukee, Wis, carpenters have been locked out since April 27th, to force the men to give up the eight hour day.

Morristown, N. J.—Union 638 has gained the nine hour day solidly, after being out from April 1st to April 10th.

Irvington, N. Y.—Union 149 has been in existence only a few months, and on May 1st was conceded the rule of nine hours a day with eight hours on Saturday.

Tarrytown, N. Y.—Union 314 organized April 30th, and a few days afterwards arranged with the contractors and got the nine hours day to go into effect June 1st.

Jackson, Mich., has been victorious in gaining the nine hours day from the majority of the builders, but has a fight on hand against three of the bosses, who are holding out against the nine hours.

Eureka, Col.—One of the mills here thought Union 217 was dead and started to run ten hours a day But it brought so many men into the union that the mill had to return to the nine hours system. Trade dull.

This is a Facsimile of the LABEL of the

UNITED HATTERS

OF NORTH AMERICA.

The Label has received the indorsement of the General Executive Board of the K. of L. and of the American Federation of Labor.

☞ The Label is placed on every union-made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

N. B.—The Genuine Label is printed on Buff or Manilla-colored paper and is perforated on the edges exactly the same as a postage stamp. It is never printed on white paper.

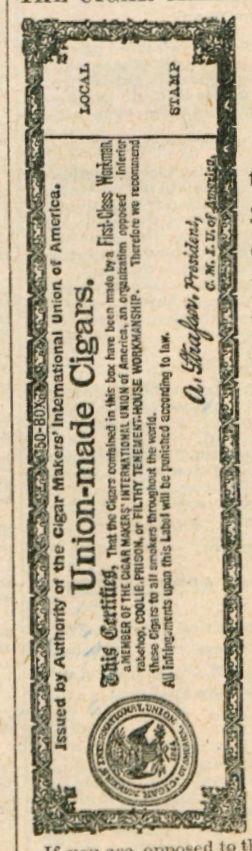
This is the Only Correct Union Label for Fur-Felt Hats.

BUY NO FUR-FELT HAT WITHOUT IT!

Wm. Leonard, President,
Hat Makers' International Association;
James H. Penrose, Secretary,
523 Snyder Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.;
Thos. F. O'Rourke, President,
Hat Finishers' International Ass'n;
John Phillips, Secretary,
417 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE UNION LABEL.

THE CIGAR MAKERS' BLUE LABEL.



At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1886, the accompanying label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men.

If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union-made cigars.

If you favor SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

See that the Blue Label is on the Box.

THE CARPENTER.

VOLUME XI.—NO. 7. PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1891. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

TRADE MOVEMENTS OF CARPENTERS THIS SEASON.

THE SUCCESSES ACHIEVED AND DEFEATS SUFFERED.—A COMPLETE REPORT OF ALL STRIKES, LOCKOUTS AND THE FUTURE DEMANDS TO BE MADE.

The present season shows a large number of gains made by our organization in the line of shortening the hours of labor and of securing advances in wages. It is true we have suffered some repulses, but not to any greater extent in proportion than we did last year. These defeats are more than ten-fold offset by the victories achieved.

Where defeats have been encountered they were due to a variety of causes, principally to a want of preparation beforehand and to lack of attention to the necessary and essential details in thoroughly uniting the men and in canvassing the bosses and men carefully prior to the strike and in failing to ascertain the exact situation before entering into the strike. Many of the prolonged strikes which have occurred in the carpenter trade, and which have called for the expenditure of large sums of money from our treasury and have brought great sacrifices to the men, could be avoided were a policy of diplomatic conciliation and business-like negotiation adopted by the men as well as the bosses.

Too often strikes are rushed into frantically and enthusiastically even with all the backing of large numbers and a good treasury, and yet end in woful disaster. And all because the necessary preliminaries to insure success are disregarded. The sheer force of numbers on the side of the workmen or the display of an arrogant bullying manner, backed up by "bluff," are not the sole essentials to gain success in strikes. Too often this only begets a corresponding spirit of resistance and hostility from the employers.

Ofttimes we have seen a small handful in a union with but little funds, yet working together in concert, through the agency of a committee of shrewd first-class picked workmen, have effected agreements and secured demands which have built up the organization without a strike or the loss of a day's work to any of the men involved. This is the proper course. It establishes pleasant relations between the union and the employers, and often secures the cooperation of the employers in behalf of the union. It also removes from the minds of the employers the disposition to "knock out" the union or to retaliate against its members.

Before a trade movement is entered into by carpenters, the union men should be almost a unit in their demands.

Public meetings should be held. Non-union men, reporters of the press, and contractors, should be invited to these meetings. Public opinion should be aroused on the side of the men. Each union man should set to work individually to do all he can to get new members and to bring non-union men and employers to favor the demands. A good, capable committee in advance of the time set to strike, should visit the contractors individually, but where they are organized, meet a committee from their exchange or association, discuss the matter with a desire to conciliate, and effect a settlement. Let the committee act good naturedly and fairly, and be gentlemanly towards each other. Nine times out of ten this plan works well.

If this does not succeed, then, in due time, before entering on the strike, call on the general office to deputize some one to proceed to the scene of trouble and see what adjustment can be effected. For oftimes employers will deal with a representative of the general organization where, for personal or other reasons, they will give little attention to the local men; or it may be that the local men have antagonized the contractors, and it requires some one to act as mediator to bring both parties together.

This year we have spent nearly $32,000 from the general fund in support of strikes, and to relieve members locked out. $26,308 of this has been spent since May 1st of this year. $13,000 alone has been given to Pittsburgh.

To hold our own we have been compelled to assess the members, and the responses to this assessment are coming into the general office in a loyal and liberal manner. The American Federation of Labor has loaned us $3,500. The Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers generously tendered us a loan of $5,000, and the officers of the National Union of Flint Glass Workers are in favor of their association giving us a loan of $5000. From all quarters we have had, and still have, the support of our sister trade unions throughout the whole country.

The two months struggle of our brothers in Pittsburgh for the eight-hour day has commanded the admiration of all organized labor, and it has proven that the carpenters have no lack of fighting powers and endurance in battling for their rights.

Our strikes in a number of places this year have been embarrassed and prolonged by a general dullness in trade and by a strange combination of circumstances. In many cases contractors secured an extension of time for fulfilment of their contracts wherever they have opposed the men and have inserted a clause to that effect in their agreement. Where the contractors were formerly unorganized, they have established exchanges. Where in former years the large builders were first to concede to the demands of the unions, and found fault because the smaller ones did not come to time, this year the rule is reversed. The smaller bosses this season have been first to give in, and the larger contractors have held out. In several cases their tactics have been to lockout the men in advance of the date fixed for the strike, so as to starve them into subjection, while in other instances they have presented counter demands against the union, and propose to hire whom they please and at any price, and under any hour of labor. They have combined with mill owners, lumber dealers, and supply men, to hold supplies and materials from any parties desirous of complying with union terms. They have forgotten for the time being their innate dislike to the architects, and combined with them to hold back work out of the market, and in some cases where they have made agreements, they have not hesitated to quickly break them without any compunction.

Still, withal, we may be proud of the record we have made this season so far, and though defeated in a few instances, it will only serve as a useful lesson to provide against defeats in the future, by making every preparation in advance. We must have higher dues and a larger reserve fund to sustain our members in case of lockouts, or if they are forced to strike when negotiation and all efforts at conciliation and arbitration fail.

THE SUCCESSES ACHIEVED.

EIGHT HOURS.—Bellevue, Pa; Braddock, Pa., (partly established); Chicago, Ill., (agreement renewed); E. St. Louis, Ill., (agreement renewed and lockout broken); Highland Park, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind., (agreement made and lockout broken); Jeannette, Pa., (eight-hour day renewed); Long Island City, N. Y.; Manor Station, Pa.; Pueblo, Colo.; Sheboygan, Wis., (renewed agreement); St. Louis, Mo. (renewed agreement and secured an advance in wages); Seattle, Wash.; Verona, Pa.

NINE HOURS.—Altoona, Pa.; Anderson, Ind.; Amesbury, Mass.; Apollo, Pa.; Belle Vernon, Pa.; Boise City, Idaho; Bridgeton, N. J.; Burlington, Iowa; Charlestown, W. Va.; Columbus, Ind.; Columbus, Ga.; Covington, Ky.; Dallas, Tex., (mill men); Davenport, Iowa; Des Moines, Iowa; Dubuque, Iowa; Elwood, Pa.; Erie, Pa.; Eureka, Cal., (mill men); Evansville, Ind.; Fair Haven, Wash.; Fall River, Mass.; Findlay, O.; Frankfort, Ind.; Franklin; Mass.; Franklin, Pa.; Galveston, Tex., (53 hours); Gloucester, Mass.; Greenfield, Ind.; Greenwich, Conn., (53 hours); Grove City, Pa.; Glen Co[illegible], N. Y.; Hackensack, N. J.; Hamilton, Can.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Hingham, Mass.; Hot Springs, Ark.; Hudson, Mass.; Herkimer, N. Y.; Irvington, N.Y., (53 hours); Jackson, Mich.; Jacksonville, Ill.; Kearney, Neb.; Kittaning, Pa.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Lafayette, Ind.; Long Branch, N. J.; Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Mercer, Pa.; Middlesborough, Ky.; Meriden, Conn.; Moline, Ill.; Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Morristown, N.J.; Nanaimo, B. C.; Newburyport, Mass.; Newport, Ky.; Ogden, Utah; Plainfield, N. J.. (53 hours); Port Chester, N.Y., Portsmouth, N. H.; Punxsutawney, Pa.; Richmond, Ky.; Saltsburg, Pa; San Angelo, Tex.; Sheffield, Ala.; Shreveport, La.; Stamford, Conn.; Staten Island, N.Y.; Summit, N.J.; Sea Cliff, N. Y.; Tarrytown, N. Y.; Terre Haute, Ind; Uniontown, Pa.; Utica, N. Y.; Vincennes, Ind; Warren O; Wellsburg, W. Va.; W. Hoboken, N.J.; Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Zanesville, O.

This makes a total of eight more additions to our list of eight-hour towns, and an increase of 81 more places working nine hours day. Thus we now have 42 eight-hour towns and 313 nine-hour towns.

Advances in wages have been secured this spring in Bayoune, N. J.; Bucyrus, O.; Butler, Pa.; Charleroi, Pa. (also eight hours Saturdays); Duquesne, Pa.; East Liverpool, O.; Elwood, Ind., Glens Falls, N. Y.; Homestead, Pa.; Huntington, Ind.; Jonesborough, Ark.; Lockland, O.; Marietta, O.; New Castle, Pa.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Seymour, Ind.; Sharon, Pa.; Winston, N. C.

Additional successes have been scored as follows: East St. Louis, Ill., and Stockton, Cal. (mill men) have won against the bosses in their lockout. Fort Wayne, Ind., has established the card system, and Salem, O., has gained the nine-hour day on Saturdays. Beaver Falls, Pa.; Defiance, O.; Latrobe, Pa., and Monongahela City, Pa., have partly gained their demands for an advance in wages, so that mostly all union men are getting more pay. Corsicana, Texas, has secured the card system or recognition of its union. Hamilton, Canada, has adopted the system of nine hours a day and a half-holiday Saturdays, making 50 hours labor per week. Cleveland, Cincinnati and Columbus, O., have established trade rules by consent of the contractors.

MOVEMENTS POSTPONED.

Aspen, Col.; Delaware, O.; Fitchburg, Mass.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Helena, Mont., and Oil City, Pa., proposed to move for the nine-hour day, but postponed action until later in the season. Ithaca, N. Y.; Lebanon, Pa., and Winchester, Ky., also postponed their move for an advance in wages, while Salt Lake City, Utah, and St. Joseph, Mo., postponed their proposed eight-hour movements, and Yonkers, N. Y., delayed adoption of its card system.

THE DEFEATS SUFFERED.

Among the strikes lost or defeats suffered the majority, it appears, are in cases of mill men and the instances are as follows:

In their struggles for the eight-hour day the carpenters of Newark, N. J., and the mill men of San Francisco, Cal., were beaten.

In the effort to establish the nine-hour day, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Erie, Pa. (mill men); New Orleans, La. (mill men); Peoria, Ill.; Rockford, Ill.; Roanoke, Va.; Seattle, Wash. (mill); New Rochelle, N. Y. (mill), were defeated, while Chattanooga, Tenn., and Lansing, Mich., gained the nine-hour day, and after holding it for a short while lost it again.

TRADE TROUBLES NOW PENDING.

The strikes not settled are Allegheny, Mansfield, McKeesport, Sharpsburg, Wilkinsburgand Pittsburgh, (all in the Pittsburgh District,) and Milwaukee, Wis. These strikes are for the eight-hour day.

Youngstown, O., in its demand for an advance in wages and for trade rules, has not been fully successful, as only half of the contractors have conceded and most of the opposition comes from the planing mills. Bay City, Mich., mill men are still out and Jackson, Miss., is not fully at work, while the lockout in Vicksburg, Miss, is now in its sixth week; the bosses there are trying to force the men back to ten hours. The nine hours was established some time ago.

FUTURE DEMANDS TO BE MADE.

Nine-hour movements are to be made on August 1st in Belleville, Ill.; Lima, O.; Norwich, Conn., and Muncie, Ind., while Tampa, Fla., will move for nine hours a day July 4.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The strike of mill men's union, No. 732, of this city, lasted nearly a month. Early in the strike the mill owners conceded the nine-hour day, but would not agree to the union rules to hire none but union men. Out of sympathy with the mill men, the house carpenters' unions became involved. They refused to use non-union mill material, and hundreds of them were thus out on strike. The G. E. B. advised the mill men to accept the nine-hour day, and not insist at present on the rule against non-union men. The mill men's union did not comply with the advice of the G. E. B., and in the end the men were defeated in their movement, returned to ten hours, and the leading mill men are blacklisted.

THE MILL MEN of San Francisco, Cal., Union 707, were on strike four weeks for the short day, and finally were defeated.

ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters of Staten Island, N. Y., were on strike in May. Several scabs were hired to work at George Bechtel's Union Brewery unknown to the management. A committee of the Carpenters' District Council of Staten Island requested the aid of the Local Brewery Workmen's Union of Staten Island in having the scabs discharged and union men installed. After a conference between the management and the officers of brewers' union the scabs were ousted and union carpenters employed.

In return for this the Brewers' National Union desires the Carpenters' Local Unions in New York and vicinity to display the same spirit of solidarity. Let them drink no pool beer, nor patronize a place selling same.

UNION 401, Franklin, Pa., has decided to issue a working card to keep members promt in paying their dues.

CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

TIFFIN, O., has formed a Trades and Labor Council.

MISSOULA, Mont.—Trade dull and prospects poor. We are over-stocked with carpenters.

HUGH MCKAY, of the General Executive Board spoke in Providence, R. I., June 11 for Union 94.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Union 617 has decided not to work with non-union men more than one day, unless they join the union.

GRAND CROSSING, ILL.—Union 141 is hunting all the scabs into their holes, and has established the eight-hour day very solidly.

C. W. WORTHINGTON, of Union 160, Kansas City, Mo., gave a lecture at the Court House, Moberly, Mo., May 7 in behalf of Union 576.

JOHN HOGAN is the walking delegate of Union 465, Long Island City, N. Y., and on May 1, Union 465 secured the eight hour day without trouble.

J. D. GAILOR, 175 Jackson street, Lockport, N. Y., is patentee of a "model flour bin." County rights are for sale. He is a member of Union 709.

CHAS. BOMBERGER, President of Carpenters' Union No. 50, Portland, Ore., has been elected a city officer by 3,820 majority over his opponent.

MILLWRIGHTS' Union 537, Milwaukee, Wis., is carrying out the rule of eight hours a day. The union charges $5 initiation fee and is doing splendidly.

BELLEVILLE, Canada.—Union 161 is moving against a firm which desires to establish the ten-hour system. The rule now is nine hours, and must be maintained.

THEO. S. JONES is the walking delegate of Union 410, Pueblo, Col. The carpenters of Pueblo won the eight hour day easily this spring, and are strictly enforcing the card system.

TORONTO, O.—Myers and McFerran's planing mill discharged a union man and hired a scab early in June. All the men quit and were out one week when the firm came to terms.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—The contractors here in some cases are acting infamously. They are violating the very agreement made with Union 48, and there is prospect of another strike before long.

WINCHESTER, KY.—The Trades Unions of this city have inaugurated a series of splendid public labor meetings for all branches of labor, and leading citizens clergymen address the meetings.

SAN JOSE, CAL.—Union 740 of mill men has two mills in this city well organized, and in the other four mills the men seem to fear to organize. The rule is 8 hours a day in some cases and 9 hours a day in others.

Union 224 Jacksonville, Fla., had a public installation of officers recently, and it had good effect in getting non-union men to join. The ceremonies closed with an appetizing collation and encouraging speeches.

THE HUDSON County, N. J., Carpenters' District Council embraces all the carpenters' unions under our jurisdiction in Jersey City, Hoboken and vicinity. This council is arranging to place a business agent in the field.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash.—Business is dull. There is very little building. Not half the carpenters of this place are at work, and those employed get one dollar per day cash and the balance in lumber. Money is very scarce.

FT. WORTH, TEX.—Many carpenters idle and quite a number of scabs in town. Union-men work nine hours a day; non-union men work ten hours a day. Union-men here should show more determination in pushing ahead to establish the card system.

SEATTLE, Wash.—In the fight of the carpenters in this place for eight hours a day, a boycott has been put on the *Press-Times*, the Guarantee Loan and Trust Company, and the Seattle National Bank, because the managers of these concerns refused to concede the eight-hour day.

Owosso, Mich., is going to celebrate Labor Day in grand style. All the trade and labor organizations, the Farmers' Alliance and Patrons of Husbandry, are joining hands in the celebration, and extend a general invitation to all industrial associations in Michigan to come to Owosso that day.

BROTHERHOOD GOSSIP.

BAY CITY, Mich.—Union 129 has several members out on strike to establish the nine-hour day in two mills. The outside hands have secured the nine-hour rule, and the fight is now to make it general.

GENERAL PRESIDENT Kliver, of Chicago, has paid visits recently to St. Louis, Milwaukee, Detroit, Louisville and Lima, O., and has lectured in those places. His visits were of immense service to the movement in those cities. Bro. W. F. Abrams of the General Executive Board, also spoke at the Lima meeting.

HIGHLAND PARK, Ill.—We are now working eight hours a day, and will fine any man who works more than eight hours a day. Union 298 has control of six towns, from Lake Forrest to Evanston; and they are all eight-hour towns, except one job at Fort Sheridan, which is a United States Government job, and is working nine hours a day.

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—The sash and door factories and planing mills of this city are working ten hours a day. Union 354 has established the nine-hour rule. The union has now decided, on and after July 4th, not to handle any lumber or other material coming from these ten-hour mills, until they comply with the nine-hour rule.

BUCYRUS, O.—Charles Rochr of this city has two large factories here and is filling contracts for hard wood finish in various cities, particularly in Chicago, Pittsburg, and New York. He is an avowed enemy to trade unions, and is tyrannical to the men. Union carpenters should not touch his trimmings anywhere.

TACOMA, Wash.—This town is flooded with carpenters. The contractors of the Exposition Building are advertising all through the East for more men. There is an abundance of men here now. These contractors, Opperman and Barrens, compel their carpenters to take twenty per cent of their pay in Exposition Stock, so they really pay only $2.40 per day.

PORTCHESTER, N. Y.—After years of effort at last the mill of Geo. Mertz's Sons, of this locality, has given in to union rules and now works nine hours a day and eight hours on Saturdays. And after over a week's contest in May, the mill of Slater Bros. was also brought to union terms. So we have a complete victory this season for nine-tenths of the carpenters of Greenwich and Portchester.

UNION 382 of New York City, will hold a picnic on August 13th. A handsome flag is offered as first prize, also a set of gavels are to be given to the union selling the most tickets for the picnic. Union 382 is barred from the contest. A valuable gold watch is to be given to the lady holding the lucky number. It will be the only carpenters' picnic in New York this summer. General Secretary McGuire and Vice-President P. W. Birck, will make the presentation speeches.

LABOR A MAN'S OWN PROPERTY.

I will turn now to the rights of labor. I am not going to be communistic, and I have no will to be revolutionary. Adam Smith says:—"The property which every man has in his own labor, as it is the original foundation of all other property, so it is the most sacred and inviolable." The patrimony of a poor man lies in the strength and dexterity of his hands; and to hinder him from employing this strength and dexterity in what manner he thinks proper, without injury to his neighbor, is a plain violation of this most sacred property. Therefore, first of all, I claim for labor the rights of property. It is altogether and entirely personal. The strength and skill that are in a man are as much his own as his life-blood; and that skill and strength which he has as his personal property no man may control. He has this property in him. Lawyers say a man's will is ambulatory, that is, it travels with him all over the world. So the workingman carries this property with him as ready money. He can buy with it and he can sell it. He can exchange it. He may set a price on it. And this ready money which he carries with him he may carry to every market all over the world, and what is more, he will not be impeded by any foreign currency. No coins, no difficult calculations, decimal or otherwise, obstruct his exchange with other nations of the world. And further, in one sense it is inexhaustible, except that we have all limits and dimensions, and our strength and skill are bounded by what we are. But there it is, perennial, going on always through his life till old age diminishes it; then what remains in him is to be honored. "*The Rights of Labor*" *by Cardinal Manning.*

THE CARPENTER,

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

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PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1891.

THE TREASURER of the Local Union is the proper officer to send in the tax and other moneys to the general office. The Treasurer should also send in the report of the F. S. with the tax each month to save bother and trouble.

THE NEXT ISSUE of this journal will contain the Annual Report of the General Secretary for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1891. It will prove very interesting reading, for the growth of the organization is simply phenomenal. We now have over 800 Local Unions in good standing.

THE ONLY Constitution in effect since February 16, 1891, is the Chicago Constitution, as amended by the second general vote of the local unions. All members suspended under the old Constitution must be reinstated under the provisions of the new Constitution.

THE GENERAL Executive Board will hold its regular quarterly meeting at the office of the General Secretary, 124 North 9th street, Philadelphia, Pa., beginning Monday, July 13, 1891. The principal business will be to audit the books of the general office, and pass on all complaints and grievances.

THE GENERAL SECRETARY during the past month made flying trips to the following places and addressed public meetings: May 27, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; May 29, at flag presentation of Union 715 of New York; May 31, in conference with members of District Council of Staten Island, N. Y.; June 3, Norwich, Conn.; June 4, Passaic, N. J.; June 15, Kingston, N. Y.; June 17, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.; June 23, Pittsburgh, Pa. (to try and secure a settlement of the strike); June 27, Reading, Pa.

NO CONVENTION THIS YEAR.

Some of the new unions are sending in the names of delegates they have elected, presuming there is a convention of the U. B. to be held this year. The conventions of our organization are held biennially—once every two years. The latest convention was in Chicago, Ill., last August, and the next convention will be held in St. Louis, Mo., next year in August. Our first convention was held in Chicago in 1881, then successive conventions were held as follows: Philadelphia, 1882; Cincinnati, O., 1884; Buffalo, N.Y., 1886; Detroit, Mich., 1888, and Chicago, Ill., 1890.

THIRTY-TWO NEW UNIONS.

Since our last issue charters have been granted to thirty-two new unions, viz.: Unions 779, Rosedale, Ind.; 780, Stanberry Mo.; 485, Lockland, O. (mill hands); 528, Greenville, Miss.; 781, Portsmouth, Va.; 782, Delphos, O.; 783, Lafayette, Ind; (German); 570, Jersey City, N. J., (five corners); 784, Tawas City, Mich.; 393, Cleveland, O. (German); 785, Wallace, Idaho; 591, Little Falls, N. Y.; 786, Harvey, Ill.; 787, Elwood City, Pa.; 623, Chicago, Ill., (Bohemian); 788, Decatur, Ill; 789, Unionville, Mo.; 791, New York, N. Y., (elevator builders); 792, Washington, C. H. Ohio; 279, Monroe, La.; 282, Cleveland, O., (Polish); 539, Paris, Texas; 743, Aberdeen, Wash.; 386, Slater, Mo.; 396, Columbia Falls, Montana; 555, Mansfield, O.; 593, Atlanta, Ga.; 793, Grand Rapids, Mich.; 794, Monterey, Mexico; 795, Clinton, Ind.; 796, Greenboro, N. C.; 797, Kalispell, Montana.

OVERSTOCKED CITIES.

Below is a list of cities where there is a surplus of carpenters, and trade is dull. The local unions warn carpenters to keep away from these places: Louisville, Ky.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Dallas, Texas; Birmingham, Ala.; San Francisco, Cal.; Findlay, O.; W. Duluth, Minn.; Haverhill, Mass.; Pine Bluff, Ark.; Long Island City, N. Y.; Columbus, O.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Middletown, O.; Austin, Tex.; Kettle Falls, Wash.; Owosso, Mich.; Kansas City, Mo.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Burlington, Iowa; Knoxville, Tenn.; Memphis, Tenn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Anaconda, Mont.; Springfield, Mo.; Norfolk, Va.; S. McAllister, Ind. Ter.; Little Falls, N. Y.; Angelo, Tex.; Tiffin, O.; Rochester, N. Y.; Muncie, Ind.; Harriman, Tenn.; Bucyrus, O.; Frankfort, Ind.; Logansport, Ind; Corsicana, Tex.; Binghamton, N. Y.; Memphis, Tenn.; Olney, Ill.; Sedalia, Mo.; Cleveland, O.; Richmond, Ind.; Ruffsdale, Pa.; Utica, N. Y.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

ALL MONEYS received in June for tax, supplies, protective fund and special assessment will be published in our journal for August.

STAY AWAY from Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Monongahela City, McKeesport, Mansfield, Wilkinsburg and all places in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, also from Vicksburg, Miss., Milwaukee, Wis., Bay City, Mich., and Youngstown, O. There are trade troubles in those places.

DELAY of this month's journal was for the purpose of presenting a complete report of all the strikes and lockouts this season, and a summary of all the moneys received and expended for strikes and lockouts up to June 30, 1891. Had we issued the journal sooner, we could not have done so.

UNIONS not having sent in their special assessments should do so at once. The money is badly needed. The special assessment of 25 cents per member has been levied by the G. E. B. This is payable on all members in good standing June 1, 1891, and must be sent to the office of the G. S. This money must be drawn from the treasury of the local union; and if the union so desires by a two-third vote, and in accordance with Section 180 of the Constitution, it can place the assessment on its members. But if a union is in good financial condition it need not do so.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—May 1891.

Balance, May 1, 1891	$6703 72
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	6191 52
" H. C. Boyd	1 25
Total	$12,896 49

EXPENSES—May, 1891.

For Printing	$434 98
" Office, etc.	753 79
" Tax A. F. of L.	90 00
" Traveling and Organizing	222 42
" Badges	631 20
Balance on hand June 1, 1891	10764 10
Total	$12,896 49

DETAILED EXPENSES—May, 1891.

Printing 1500 Postals	$ 3 25
" 5,000 Application Blanks	7 50
" 1,500 Envelopes	2 50
" 10,000 Noteheads	25 00
" 5,000 Arrears Notices	12 50
" 500 Letter Heads	4 00
" 25 300-Page Ledgers	50 00
" 100 Treas. Receipt Books	25 00
" 100 100-Page Day Books	67 00
" 48,000 Copies June Journal	238 23
Wrapping and Mailing June Journal	20 55
Postage on June Journal	15 52
Expressage on Supplies, etc	54 37
Postage on Supplies, etc.	33 07
1550 Postals	15 00
1500 Stamped Envelopes	32 80
69 Telegrams	38 36
Salary and Clerk Hire	454 66
Office Rent for May	25 00
Visits of G. S. to New York, New Rochelle, Newark, Pittsburg, Altoona, etc	56 90
Visits of Gen. Pres. Kliver, to Detroit and Milwaukee	62 25
Visit of W. F. Abrams to Ann Arbor, Mich	9 10
E. A Stevens, organizing Jeffersonville, Ind.	4 40
C. A. Rockwood, organizing Covington, Ky., Delhi, O., Hamilton, O, etc	31 32
W. Schueler, organizng in Syracuse, N. Y.	20 75
J. K. Whiteside, organizng in Missouri	15 00
C. C. Johnson, organizing Portsmouth, Va	1 50
J. H. White, organizing Dover, N. J. and Westfield, N. J	14 45
J. C. Wynant, organizing Delphos, O	6 75
19 Rubber Stamps	9 75
2,000 Printed Clasp Envelopes	21 60
3,156 Badges	631 20
Stationery and Incidentals	6 65
Protested Check	2 06
Tax to the A. F. of L	90 00
Janitor for cleaning office	4 00
Gas Bill for 3 months	20 40
Total	$2,132 39

WHEN buying cigars see that the blue label of the International Cigarmakers' Union is on every box.

SEE that your bread bears the label of the International Bakers' Union.

SECRETARY McGUIRE'S PERORATION.

At a public meeting of carpenters in Bayonne, N. J., April 13th, 1891, General Secretary P. J. McGuire closed his address with this peroration:

We have need of such organizations as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters for many years to come. It fosters the spirit of independence and manhood; it champions the cause of every defenceless toiler.

We shall need such organizations as long as idleness imposes upon thrift, as long as greed shall grasp the fruits of toil, as long as avarice is a robber, as long as a single child shall labor in the mills, as long as poverty shall be the unbidden guest of toil in just one home beneath our flag.

I will tell you what we want to see. We want the time to come when there shall be absolute justice in the distribution of wealth; when every man and woman who toils shall enjoy the fruits of their labor; when those who do the least shall not receive the most; when the toiler's income shall not be limited to the barren point of a mere existence; when the ennobling influences of music, literature, and art, shall dwell in every home; when there shall be no army of hungry, idle men, vainly seeking work, while little children bend above the lathe and loom; when those who toil are known as the noblest in the world, and idleness shall be held to be an industrial disgrace.

That time is coming. For hundreds of years Labor has been dependent; it has lived in poverty and fear; it has humbly knelt and begged for the right to work; it has been a supplicant, lifting its battered hat to arrogant idleness; it has dwelt in a hut, lived upon crusts, and was clothed in rags. It saw Idleness surrounded by wealth, living in a palace, riding in a chariot, and holding with jeweled hands the scepter of the kings. But that time is gone, and gone forever.

Labor is no longer abject. It does not crouch and cringe at the employer's feet. The toiler has grasped the magic wand of Federation, and feels the thrill of a new strange power; he kneels no more, but stands erect in manly strength, and sees beyond the clouds the dawn of coming day.

A SWEEPING VICTORY IN EAST ST. LOUIS.

On June 19th the members of Union 169, E. St. Louis, Ill., were all locked out. They had firmly established the eight-hour day and an excellent code of trade rules this spring. The Builders Association in conjunction with boss painters, plasterers, hardware dealers and lumber dealers, all combined to break up Union 169 by springing a lockout upon it. It lasted just 4½ days, when the hardware men and lumber dealers broke away from the contractors and were as ready to sell to a union carpenter as to a boss. As soon as our men were locked out they held a public meeting and let the community know they were not on strike, but the bosses were the strikers and our men were ready to take work on their own account. They went out and hustled for jobs and got all the jobs and material they wanted. On June 19th and 20th, 200 carpenters were locked out, on the 22d, only 75 were out, and on the 23d, 10 were idle, and on the 24th all were at work and the bosses were beaten. Now Union 169 has the field to itself.

OBITUARY.

(Obituary notices cost ten cents per line.)

TIFFIN, O., MAY 19, 1891.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the universe to remove from our midst the wife of our Brother, LAWRENCE REINMAN, therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow with humble submission to the wisdom of God, who doeth all things for the best,

Resolved, That we tender the bereaved family our sincere sympathy and pray God to sustain them in the hour of need.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minute book of the order and a copy be furnished the bereaved family, and published in the official journal of the Brotherhood.

COMMITTEE.

UNION 367, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

WHEREAS, It has pleased an All-wise Ruler of the universe to remove from our midst the wife of our Brother, HARROLD SCRIVNER. Therefore, be it

Resolved. That while we feel the loss with our friend and brother, we extend to his family our heartfelt sympathies, and point to them Him who doeth all things for the best

Resolved, That while we deeply mourn with him who was bound by the nearest and dearest ties, we share with him the hope of a reunion in that world where there are no more partings and trouble never comes.

Resolved, That these resolutions be adopted by Union 367, and be transmitted to our beloved brother and his family, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of this body and same to be published in THE CARPENTER.

J. C. MARVIN
C. STUTTESMANN,
M. G. O'NEILL, Rec. Sec. Committee.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, MARCH, 24, 1891.

At a regular stated meeting of Union 681, the following preamble was adopted:

WHEREAS, As it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the universe to remove by death from our midst our friend and Brother, JOHN DISSER, we offer this as our last tribute to his memory.

Resolved, That in the death of Brother JOHN DISSER, the United Brotherhood has lost a faithful worker, and the Union an esteemed member.

Resolved. That we tender to the family and friends of the deceased Brother our heartfelt symyathy in their sorrow.

Resolved That these resolutions now adopted by this Carpenters' Union 681, be transmitted to the family of our brother, and a copy be spread on the minutes of this Local Union, and the same be published in THE CARPENTER.

JAMES MALLEY,
J. J. AULTHAUSER,
FRANK BOCHERDING,
PAUL DORAN, Rec. Sec. Committee.

WARNINGS.

Members are notified to look out for a party named O. F. HUNT, who styles himself an architect and builder, and suddenly left Oakland, Cal., owing large amounts to his workmen for wages, and bills for material.

Walter Smith, an absconding contractor from Salt Lake City, Utah. He is probably now in Columbus, Ohio. The local unions in that section are warned against him. He decamped with many dollars from union men. He is a slender built man, rather short, with brown mustache and medium dark complexion.

Geo. W. Palmer is an absconding contractor from Port Angeles, Wash. He is probably in Spokane Falls. Unions in that section are warned against him. He left Port Angeles owing everybody. About 60 years old; weighs 200 pounds; wears mustache and small chin whiskers; has a highly colored complexion, and speaks in a very loud tone of voice.

All local unions should beware of one William Mooney. He is stoutly built, about 5 feet six inches in height, light complexion, and clean shaved face. He left Long Island City, N. Y. recently, after defrauding a member of wages amounting to $22, and went to Jersey City to work.

W. A. CARPER, from Union 622 Dallas, Tex, is expelled for skipping off and swindling his workmen of their wages, and for stealing union funds. He is about 35 years of age, weighs 200 pounds, dark complexion, hazel eyes, small moustache. He has gone to parts unknown.

SOUTH MCALLISTER, Ind. Ter.—Cooper and Sons are running a planing mill and contracting here and in Oklahoma, and along the Choctaw Railroad. We warn carpenters to stay away from said firm. They are advertising in Texas and all the surrounding territory for men, and pay only $1 75 to $2.25 per day, and have no regular pay day. They are now three months behind in paying the men. The firm runs its own boarding house

REJECTIONS.

W. Lynch, from Union 166, of Rock Island, Ill., for unfitness.

W. Enyart and James Driscoll, from Union 25, Toledo, O., for incompetency.

John Dunnigan, from Union 328, of East Liverpool, O., not worthy to join.

Dennis Coakley, from Union 468 New York City, for unfitness,

Simon L. Oatley, from Union 540, of Wakefield, R. I., for unfitness.

Geo. L. McCartney, from Union 142, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for unfitness.

EXPULSIONS.

The expulsion of Bro. Newcomb, of Union 322, West Bay City, Mich., published last month, was a mistake, which is hereby corrected. Bro. Newcomb is still a working member.

H. S. Behrens, C. H. Kolterman, T. Giles and Hiram Stowe, from Union 554, Davenport, Iowa, for violating the working rules.

Scott Johnson, from Union 562, Vicksburg, Miss., for scabbing.

R. E. Prestland, from Union 548, Ottawa, Can., for abusing the union and working ten hours.

John Grieve, from Union 705, Norwood, O., for misappropriating union funds.

Rudolph Faber, from Union 185, Sharpsburg, Pa., for violation of rules.

J. A. Tucker, from Union 454, West Superior, Wis., for defrauding brother members.

W. H. Bootherton, from Union 198 Dallas, Tex., for defrauding his men out of wages.

Bouise Royet, from Union 642 West Hoboken, N. J., for working ten hours per day.

S. M. Carrico, from Union 622, of Dallas, Tex., for violation of trade rules.

Robert Johnson, from Union 55, Denver, Colo., for violation of working rules.

Ellis Bennett, from Union 141, Grand Crossing, Ill., for violation of rules.

J. B. Jordan, from Union 156, of Creston, Iowa, for violating Sec. 66 of the Constitution.

Samuel Cramer, from Union 605, of Philadelphia, for misappropriating funds of the Union.

Frank Hessling, from Union 5, St. Louis, for violating trade rules.

E. L. Powers, from Union 154, Marlboro, Mass., for employing non-union men.

James Ryan, from Union 273, Yonkers, N. Y., for disturbing the meeting.

John Webster, from Union 373, Dedham, Mass., for employing non-union men.

John Johnson, from Union 526, Astoria, Or., for violating trade rules and contempt of the union.

Henry McDermott, from Union 109, Brooklyn, N. Y., for being initiated under false representations.

J. A. Morris, from Union 320, Tyrone, Pa., for violating his obligation.

A. H. Konker, from Union 511, Charleston, W., Va., for contempt.

James McMurtery, from Union 151, of Long Branch, for working on a struck job.

Charles Rutz and Albert Rutz, from Union 228, of Milwaukee, for scabbing.

B. N. Sarver, from Union 671, of Freeport, Pa., for working ten hours and with non-union men.

Victor Spohn, from Union 104, Dayton, O., for violation of trade rules, and abusive language.

Paul Voel, from Union 286, Great Falls, Mont., for engaging in the sale of liquor.

G. M. Cornelius, from Union 498, Roanoke, Va., for violating trade rules and exposing private business of the union.

Bruno Ullrick and W. Buddenkeeper, from Union 513, New York City, for violating trade rules.

L. B. Pierson, from Union 670, Greenville, S. C., for defrauding a brother member.

A. N. Hoffman, from Union 697, of Aurora, Ill., for contempt and threats.

F. J. Pifer and J. B. Peterson, from 253 of Jeannette, Pa., for violating their obligation and working 9 hours.

Maurice Alibeck, Orren Summers, M. A. Jacobs, Emanuel Little, F. M. Shively, Michael Wanner, and G. C. M. Hummel, from Union 171 Youngstown, for violating trade rules.

J. H. Elder, from Union 276, Tarentum, Pa., for slandering a brother member.

S. R. Crews, from Union 357, Annistown, Ala., for working non-union men.

Geo. Roster, C. Johnson, and W. Cevesley, from Union 739, New Orleans, La., for scabbing.

Frank Ruder, from Union 667, Cincinnati, O., for illegal sub-contracting.

J. W. Cramp, from Union 48, Terre Haute, Ind., for scabbing.

Chas. Girtz, Aug. Ambelang, and Jacob Schoen, from Union 290, Milwaukee, Wis., for violating trade rules.

J. W. Philips, from Union 519, St. Louis, for working over hours.

S. A. Anderson, from Union 547, Olean, N. Y., for violating trade rules.

Joseph Wooley, from Union 673, Barnegat Park, for working on strike job and misrepresentation.

J. M. Little, from Union 10, Detroit Mich., for misappropriating union funds.

Samuel Reed, David Riggan, and Charles E. Smith, from Union 180, Braddock, Pa., for violating trade rules.

Chas. Fisher and George Fisher, from Union 476, Allegheny City, for violation of working rules.

John G. Henderson, Union 145, Punxsutawney, Pa., for violation of trade rules.

T. O. Riley and Julius Withcart, from Union 745, Savanna, Ill., for employing non-union men.

THE UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA — UNION MADE — REGISTERED

This is a Facsimile of the LABEL of the

UNITED HATTERS

OF NORTH AMERICA.

The Label has received the indorsement of the General Executive Board of the K. of L. and of the American Federation of Labor.

☞The Label is placed on every union-made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

N. B.—The GENUINE Label is printed on Buff or Manilla-colored paper and is perforated on the edges exactly the same as a postage stamp. It is never printed on white paper.

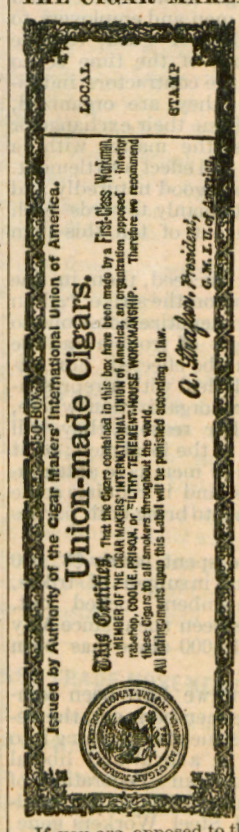
This is the Only Correct Union Label for Fur-Felt Hats.

BUY NO FUR-FELT HAT WITHOUT IT!

WM. LEONARD, President,
Hat Makers' International Association;
JAMES H. PENROSE, Secretary,
523 Snyder Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.;
THOS. F. O'ROURKE, President,
Hat Finishers' International Ass'n;
JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary,
417 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE UNION LABEL.

THE CIGAR MAKERS' BLUE LABEL.



At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1886, the accompanying label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men.

If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union-made cigars.

If you favor SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

See that the Blue Label is on the Box.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,

1234 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

[illegible]—W. H. Kliver, Box 156.
[illegible] Cook Co., Ill.
[illegible]—P. J. McGuire, Box 884.
[illegible]—James Troy, 2026 Christian [illegible] Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

[illegible] President—P. M. Wellin, 26 Potter [illegible]
[illegible] President—P. W. Birck, 798 Nos[illegible] N. Y.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

[illegible] Correspondence for the G. E. B. must be [illegible] Official Secretary.
[illegible] 302 Paris St., E. Boston, Mass.
[illegible] 969 E. 169th St., New York.
[illegible] 150 Pearl St., Jeffersonville, Ind.
[illegible] 749 Brighton St., Detroit, Mich.
[illegible] 216 N. St., Lincoln, Neb.

REPORT OF RESERVE FUND FOR STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

RECEIPTS.

[illegible] Reserve Fund, May 1st, 1891	$1,831 41
[illegible] received to May 31st, 1891	12,879 35
[illegible] Fund	5,000 00
[illegible] Dept. of Labor	3,500 00
[illegible] Davenport, Iowa	111 85
[illegible] Scranton, N. J. Union 172	145 00
[illegible] per White	5 00
[illegible] received May 31st—June [illegible]	1,286 23
[illegible]	5,903 87
	$31,382 81

MONEY EXPENDED.

[illegible] on the total amounts paid to [illegible] on the books out from May 7th, [illegible]	$1,231 00
[illegible] Iowa returned $111 85, [illegible]	26 00
[illegible] N. J.	100 00
[illegible]	150 00
[illegible] N. Y.	150 00
[illegible]	200 00
[illegible]	216 60
[illegible]	400 00
[illegible]	30 00
[illegible]	200 00
[illegible] returned $150 00	150 00
[illegible]	1,200 00
[illegible] express charges	83 45
	$26,208 45

SUMMARY.

[illegible]	$31,382 81
[illegible]	26,208 45
[illegible] on hand this the [illegible]	$5,174 36

DISTRICT ORGANIZERS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

[illegible] 14 Brunton Pl., Halifax, N. S.
[illegible] 24 Cleveland Ave., Toronto, Canada.
[illegible] Toronto, Canada.
[illegible] 90 King St., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

[illegible] 117 Ash St., Lewiston, Me.
[illegible] Granite St., Cor. 5th, Dover, N. H.
[illegible] Box 647, Bellows Falls, Vt.
[illegible] 74 Maple St., Burlington, Vt.
[illegible] 26 Mt. Pleasant St., E. Somerville, Mass.
[illegible] Cambridge, Mass.

MIDDLE STATES.

[illegible] Kingston, N. Y.
[illegible] 53 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
[illegible] Millville, N. J.
[illegible] 713 E. 27th St., Paterson, N. J.
[illegible] 70 Clifton ave., Newark, N. J.
[illegible] Short Hills, N. J.
[illegible] Box 55, Shamokin, Pa.
[illegible] 1513 Clarion St., Phila., Pa.
[illegible] Pittsburgh, Pa.
[illegible] 91 Duquesne, Pa.
[illegible] Pottsville, Pa.
[illegible] 1 Fourth St., Harrisburg, Pa.
[illegible] Pa.
[illegible] 314 Lafayette St., Scranton, Pa.

SOUTHERN STATES.

[illegible] Carrier No. 27, Richmond, Va.
[illegible] Clarksburg, W. Va.
[illegible] 5 Bogard St., Charleston, S. C.
[illegible] Columbus Road, Macon, Ga.
[illegible] George St., Mobile, Ala.
[illegible] Vicksburg, Miss.
[illegible] Jackson, Miss.
[illegible] Box 607, Jacksonville, Fla.
[illegible] 1008 El Paso St., San Antonio, Tex.
[illegible] 3 Folsom St., Knoxville, Tenn.
[illegible] 22 Center St., Little Rock, Ark.
[illegible] 226 Market St., Hot Springs, Ark.
[illegible] 226 W. Main St., Louisville, Ky.
[illegible] 2010 Second Ave., Birmingham, Ala.
[illegible] Nashville, Tenn.

WESTERN STATES.

[illegible] Cleveland, Ohio.
[illegible] 115 14th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
[illegible] 28 S. Cherry St., Canton, Ohio.
[illegible] Toledo, Ohio.
[illegible] Bedford, Ind.
[illegible] 1210 Walnut St., Evansville, Ind.
[illegible] Fort Wayne, Ind.
[illegible] Jackson, Mich.
[illegible] Baker St., Detroit, Mich.
[illegible] Box 62, Ann Arbor, Mich.
[illegible] 216 N. 8th St., E. Saginaw, Mich.
[illegible] 255 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
[illegible] 724 L St., St. Louis, Ill.
[illegible] 1927 High St., Des Moines, Iowa.
[illegible] 2507 Dodier St., St. Louis, Mo.
[illegible] Car Builders, 3916 Bay St., St. Louis, Mo.
[illegible] Kansas City, Mo.
[illegible] 1228 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.
[illegible] Box 305, Nevada, Mo.
[illegible] Pittsburg, Kan.

FAR WEST AND PACIFIC COAST.

L. T. Brown, Box 675, Seattle, Wash.
Jas. McConnell, Whatcom, Wash.
J. F. Grimes, Box 548, Portland, Oreg.
James F. Burk, Box 839, San Jose, Cal.

MONEYS RECEIVED.

DURING THE MONTH ENDING MAY 31, 1891.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. without delay.

All money received in JUNE will be published in next month's AUGUST paper. This report includes all moneys received by the G. S. from the Local Unions for tax and supplies for the month of MAY only.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$8 75	165	$45 70	329	$3 60	493	$13 80
2	37 50	166	6 90	330	10 494	1 90	
3	11 00	167	13 50	331	105	1 00	
4		168	9 15	332	2 70	496	10 00
5	27 70	169	24 75	333	197	23 45	
6	2 30	170	3 60	334	4 60	498	
7	9 10	171	32 95	335	199		
8	5 80	174	90	337	501	1 90	
10	13 40	174	1 50	334	3 30	502	12 90
11	56 20	175	24 05	339	3 10	503	
12	13 30	176	84 70	340	60 50	504	3 80
13		177	27 60	341	6 80	505	1 90
14	1 90	178		342	1 80	506	15 00
15	8 00	179	12 00	343	5 80	507	4 25
16	5 60	180	10 90	344	8 30	508	4 40
17	5 20	181	90 45	345	5 60	509	32 20
18	1 30	182		346	2 60	510	6 00
19	4 10	183	3 80	347	511	7 05	
20	16 60	184	1 80	348	6 30	512	4 20
21	16 00	185	9 30	349	6 70	513	20 70
22	69 80	186		350	6 80	514	2 75
23	23 10	187	25	351	55 60	515	20 80
24	3 90	188		352	8 90	516	1 40
25	92 10	189	2 70	353	10 517		
26	17 0	190	90	354	9 80	518	28 00
27	10 50	191	9 70	355	5 60	519	5 70
28	55 90	192	9 05	356	5 10	520	3 50
29	75 00	193	2 60	357	3 40	521	7 35
30	37 20	194	3 20	358	2 50	522	1 20
31	3 00	195	4 95	359	8 00	523	2 85
32	3 20	196	2 50	360	12 80	524	1 75
33	112 90	197	30 05	361	4 10	525	
34	3 40	198	25 40	362	3 60	526	7 30
35		199	11 70	363	1 30	527	6 10
36	32 00	200		364	6 85	528	
37		201	4 20	365	8 90	529	4 00
38	6 40	202	4 30	366	3 30	530	4 70
39		203	8 50	367	14 10	531	1 60
40	10 80	204	3 60	368		532	6 60
41	13 00	205	9 00	369		533	1 25
42	9 90	206	10 40	370	4 90	534	2 70
43	16 40	207	12 80	371	4 80	535	
44	5 60	208	5 00	372	1 30	536	31 40
45	3 60	209	23 50	373	1 50	537	6 30
46	2 30	210	3 70	374	7 00	538	1 60
47	5 60	211	70 60	375		539	
48	35 20	212	9 80	376	1 70	540	3 50
49	6 40	213	7 95	377	21 75	541	
50	15 50	214		378	1 80	542	8 90
51	20 20	215	12 50	379	9 20	543	1 90
52	13 20	216	21 30	380	11 70	544	1 80
53		217		381	11 80	545	2 65
54		218		382	33 00	546	9 32
55	19 00	219	10 20	383	2 10	547	3 65
56	3 70	220	7 10	384	4 40	548	4 00
57	2 40	221	4 80	385		549	2 80
58	2 30	222	16 60	386		550	1 60
59	5 70	223	5 60	387		551	
60	16 00	224	2 40	388	2 40	552	
61	32 00	225	30	389	7 00	553	1 75
62		226	1 70	390	1 10	554	18 40
63	16 50	227	17 30	391	7 50	555	
64	22 00	228	26 80	392	2 50	556	
65	7 60	229	7 80	393		557	
66	2 10	230	28 10	394	25 00	558	2 60
67	7 10	231	2 40	395	2 50	559	
68	9 70	232	1 30	396	2 10	560	3 50
69	2 00	233	4 20	397	2 00	561	
70	4 70	234	19 60	398	3 10	562	7 90
71	9 35	235		399	1 70	563	5 80
72	10 65	236		400	2 36	564	10 30
73	12 45	237		401	4 60	565	
74	9 40	238	7 30	402	11 30	566	
75		239	15 60	403	24 00	567	9 60
76		240	11 25	404	12 25	568	70
77	3 80	241	4 10	405	1 50	569	
78	5 60	242	21 70	406		570	
79	2 70	243	4 00	407	27 30	571	2 20
80	3 45	244		408	5 65	572	12 30
81	1 40	245	15 45	409	4 50	573	4 00
82	16 00	246	28 00	410	58 67	574	5 00
83		247	19 20	411	12 40	575	7 10
84	10 60	248	7 00	412	3 00	576	3 95
85	3 35	249		60	413	4 80	577	80
86	3 00	250	1 10	414		80	578	15 00
87	6 70	251	4 20	415		579	
88		252	2 40	416	8 80	580	6 00
89		253	10 20	417	4 50	581	
90	46 75	254	6 95	418	2 10	582	2 50
91	4 80	255	2 60	419	6 25	583	1 20
92		256	50	420	3 10	584	6 60
93	7 70	257	32 50	421		585	4 20
94	1 60	258	10 35	422	3 20	586	3 50
95	6 30	259	2 60	423		587	1 60
96	7 80	260	2 10	424	3 50	588	
97	8 40	261	3 85	425	1 80	589	
98	2 40	262	4 40	426		590	
99	2 20	263		427	3 98	591	2 50
100	2 10	264	1 00	428	3 00	592	14 10
101	1 30	265	6 40	429	9 50	593	
102	13 40	266	1 60	430	7 20	594	1 60
103	9 20	267	6 30	431		595	10 50
104	8 00	268	6 10	432	7 70	596	2 40
105	6 37	269	10 70	433	9 70	597	3 20
106	1 10	270	8 90	434	11 00	598	12 80
107	18 10	271	2 00	435	1 60	599	6 75
108	25 20	272	2 20	436	2 40	600	1 20
109	47 70	273	10 10	437	1 50	601	11 70
110	3 50	274	4 40	438	2 40	602	10 60
111	1 40	275	5 70	439		603	7 50
112	23 60	276	7 75	440	7 85	604	2 50
113	4 20	277	13 50	441	4 40	605	3 50
114	14 40	278	2 70	442	3 40	606	4 50
115	4 80	279		443	1 50	607	1 40
116	23 10	280	45 90	444	2 10	608	4 35
117		281		445		609	8 90
118	6 40	282		446	49 40	610	
119	32 60	283		447	1 60	611	2 10
120		284	3 00	448		612	2 20
121	13 50	285	7 90	449	14 00	613	3 00
122	20 30	285	32 85	450	2 50	614	6 20
123	3 95	287	15 35	451	16 80	615	5 20
124	4 10	288	13 40	452	3 00	616	50
125	12 00	289	3 60	453	10 60	617	12 50
126	1 30	290	37 00	454	10 00	618	1 85
127	4 45	291		455	3 15	619	
128	1 40	292	1 90	456	7 75	620	40 40
129	6 70	293	2 90	457	7 10	621	11 60
130	9 90	294		458	12 55	622	10 10
131	12 70	295		459	13 90	623	
132	21 90	296	2 80	460		624	28 90
133	2 30	247		461	2 40	625	
134	2 50	298	5 45	462	15 15	626	90
135	4 90	299	30 50	463		627	5 15
136	4 00	300		464	5 40	628	
137	7 60	301	2 00	465	11 00	629	4 70
138	12 50	302	3 00	466	6 00	630	3 60
139		303	9 00	467		631	20 40
140	2 50	304	10 50	468	21 50	632	3 90
141	7 60	305	4 00	469	8 70	633	5 30
142	55 70	306		470	6 77	634	
143	10 20	307		471	22 00	635	6 60
144	7 00	308	1 10	472		636	3 55
145		309		473	9 00	637	19 40
146	7 90	310	9 12	474		638	8 50
147		311		475		639	2 20
148		312	1 10	476	12 00	640	13 00
149	3 30	313	10 20	477	10 80	641	6 80
150	5 60	314	11 60	478	5 90	642	2 90
151	18 20	315	6 30	479	1 60	643	2 45
152		316	13 10	480	13 60	644	
153	27 20	317		481		645	73
154	14 50	318	24 50	482		646	95
155	10 30	319	1 70	483	24 60	647	4 80
156		320	4 30	484	6 90	648	
157	11 00	321	2 20	485	13 00	649	11 05
158	6 90	322	2 00	486	7 30	650	3 50
159	1 90	323	1 70	487	10 10	651	1 30
160	6 20	324	2 00	488	7 40	652	
161	4 30	325	9 00	489	4 50	653	75
162	17 05	326	23 20	490	4 80	654	2 50
163	7 00	327	26 70	491		655	8 00
164	21 20	328	4 10	492	6 80	656	2 60
165	1 30	329	3 60	493	13 80	657	32 65
166	4 70	330	10 00	494	1 90	658	4 70
167	13 50	331		495	1 00	659	
168	9 15	332	2 70	496	10 00	660	2 50
169	24 75	333		497	23 45	661	3 20
170	3 60	334	4 60	498		662	
171	32 95	335		499		663	1 50
172	17 20	336	7 10	500	2 05	664	6 30
173		337	90	501	1 90	665	1 85
174	1 50	334	3 30	502	12 90	666	10 00
175	24 05	339	3 10	503		667	12 70
176	84 70	340	60 50	504	3 80	668	
177	27 60	341	6 80	505	1 90	669	8 50
178		342	1 80	506	15 00	670	4 00
179	12 00	343	5 80	507	4 25	671	1 10
180	10 90	344	8 30	508	4 40	672	2 70
181	90 45	345	5 60	509	32 20	673	
182		346	2 60	510	6 00	674	5 50
183	3 80	347		511	7 05	675	2 75
184	1 80	348	6 30	512	4 20	676	4 90
185	9 30	349	6 70	513	20 70	677	4 40
186		350	6 80	514	2 75	678	14 50
187	25	351	55 60	515	20 80	679	
188		352	8 90	516	1 40	680	2 10
189	2 70	353	10 517			681	29 75
190		354	9 80	518	28 00	682	2 50
191	9 70	355	5 60	519	5 70	683	1 75
192	9 05	356	5 10	520	3 50	684	13 40
193	2 60	357	3 40	521	7 35	685	
194	3 20	358	2 50	522	1 20	686	20 75
195	4 95	359	8 00	523	2 85	687	1 50
196	2 50	360	12 80	524	1 75	688	1 95
197	30 05	361	4 10	525		689	
198	25 40	362	3 60	526	7 30		
199	11 70	363	1 30	527	6 10		
200		364	6 85	528			
201	4 20	365	8 90	529	4 00		
202	4 30	366	3 30	530	4 70		
203	8 50	367	14 10	531	1 60		
204	3 60	368		532	6 60		
205	9 00	369		533	1 25		
206	10 40	370	4 90	534	2 70		
207	12 80	371	4 80	535			
208	5 00	372	1 30	536	31 40		
209	23 50	373	1 50	537	6 30		
210	3 70	374	7 00	538	1 60		
211	70 60	375		539			
212	9 80	376	1 70	540	3 50		
213	7 95	377	21 75	541			
214		378	1 80	542	8 90		
215	12 50	379	9 20	543	1 90		
216	21 30	380	11 70	544	1 80		
217		381	11 80	545	2 65		
218		382	33 00	546	9 32		
219	10 20	383	2 10	547	3 65		
220	7 10	384	4 40	548	4 00		
221	4 80	385		549	2 80		
222	16 60	386		550	1 60		
223	5 60	387		551			
224	2 40	388	2 40	552			
225	50	389	7 00	553	1 75		
226	1 70	390	1 10	554	18 40		
227	17 30	391	7 50	555			
228	26 80	392	2 50	556			
229	7 80	393		557			
230	28 10	394	25 00	558	2 60		
231	2 40	395	2 50	559			
232	1 30	396	2 10	560	3 50		
233	4 20	397	2 00	561			
234	19 60	398	3 10	562	7 90		
235		399	1 70	563	5 80		
236		400	2 36	564	10 30		
237		401	4 60	565			
238	7 30	402	11 30	566			
239	15 60	403	24 00	567	9 60		
240	11 25	404	12 25	568	70		
241	4 10	405	1 50	569			
242	21 70	406		570			
243	4 00	407	27 30	571	2 20		
244		408	5 65	572	12 30		
245	15 45	409	4 50	573	4 00		
246	28 00	410	58 67	574	5 00		
247	19 20	411	12 40	575	7 10		
248	7 00	412	3 00	576	3 95		
249		413	4 80	577	80		
250	1 10	414		578	15 00		
251	4 20	415		579			
252	2 40	416	8 80	580	6 00		
253	10 20	417	4 50	581			
254	6 95	418	2 10	582	2 50		
255	2 60	419	6 25	583	1 20		
256	50	420	3 10	584	6 60		
257	32 50	421		585	4 20		
258	10 35	422	3 20	586	3 50		
259	2 60	423		587	1 60		
260	2 10	424	3 50	588			
261	3 85	425	1 80	589			
262	4 40	426		590			
263		427	3 98	591	2 50		
264	1 00	428	3 00	592	14 10		
265	6 40	429	9 50	593			
266	1 60	430	7 20	594	1 60		
267	6 30	431		595	10 50		
268	6 10	432	7 70	596	2 40		
269	10 70	433	9 70	597	3 20		
270	8 90	434	11 00	598	12 80		
271	2 00	435	1 60	599	6 75		
272	2 20	436	2 40	600	1 20		
273	10 10	437	1 50	601	11 70		
274	4 40	438	2 40	602	10 60		
275	5 70	439		603	7 50		
276	7 75	440	7 85	604	2 50		
277	13 50	441	4 40	605	3 50		
278	2 70	442	3 40	606	4 50		
279		443	1 50	607	1 40		
280	45 90	444	2 10	608	4 35		
281		445		609	8 90		
282		446	49 40	610			
283		447	1 60	611	2 10		
284		448		612	2 20		
285	7 90	449	14 00	613	3 00		
285	32 85	450	2 50	614	6 20		
287	15 35	451	16 80	615	5 20		
288	13 40	452	3 00	616	50		
289	3 60	453	10 60	617	12 50		
290	37 00	454	10 00	618	1 85		
291		455	3 15	619			
292	1 90	456	7 75	620	40 40		
293	2 90	457	7 10	621	11 60		
294		458	12 55	622	10 10		
295		459	13 90	623			
296	2 80	460		624	28 90		
297		461	2 40	625			
298	5 45	462	15 15	626	90		
299	30 50	463		627	5 15		
300		464	5 40	628			
301	2 00	465	11 00	629	4 70		
302	3 00	466	6 00	630	3 60		
303	9 00	467		631	20 40		
304	10 50	468	21 50	632	3 90		
305	4 00	469	8 70	633	5 30		
306		470	6 77	634			
307		471	22 00	635	6 60		
308	1 10	472		636	3 55		
309		473	9 00	637	19 40		
310	9 12	474		638	8 50		
311		475		639	2 20		
312	1 10	476	12 00	640	13 00		
313	10 20	477	10 80	641	6 80		
314	11 60	478	5 90	642	2 90		
315	6 30	479	1 60	643	2 45		
316	13 10	480	13 60	644			
317		481		645	73		
318		482		646	95		
319	1 70	483	24 60	647	4 80		
320	4 30	484	6 90	648			
321	2 20	485	13 00	649	11 05		
322	2 00	486	7 30	650	3 50		
323	1 70	487	10 10	651	1 30		
324	2 00	488	7 40	652			
325	9 00	489	4 50	653	75		
326	23 20	490	4 80	654	2 50		
327	26 70	491		655	8 00		
328	4 10	492	6 80	656	2 60		

RESERVE FUND.

Report of moneys received for Reserve Fund from MAY 1st, 1891 to MAY 31st 1891 (inclusive). All moneys received since MAY 31st will be reported in the AUGUST CARPENTER.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$447 10	174	$5 60	360	$1 70	561	$5 00
2	107 40	175	57 75	361	8 05	562	20 05
3	10 50	176	28 30	362	16 65	563	21 55
4	156 70	177	32 95	363	5 15	564	14 15
5	31 80	179	63 26	364	2 80	565	9 02
9	2 90	180	30 00	365	11 30	568	13 40
11	161 45	181	68 95	366	4 50	567	36 70
12	46 35	182	3 30	367	38 47	568	3 35
13	4 80	183	7 10	368	18 75	569	11 65
14	8 80	184	7 00	370	12 35	571	1 10
16	4 85	185	29 75	371	14 35	572	37 40
17	15 20	186	7 45	372	12 60	574	1 50
18	14 80	187	10 60	374	12 10	575	30 25
20	8 30	188	33 90	376	8 00	576	1 10
21	25 00	189	10 05	377	16 85	577	3 45
22	207 15	190	2 70	381	25 00	578	18 30
23	70 65	191	37 05	382	125 90	579	7 75
24	5 55	192	30 05	383	3 60	580	3 00
25	96 02	194	10 95	384	21 35	582	7 80
26	17 95	195	13 10	385	29 35	584	15 80
27	34 35	196	6 25	388	7 25	585	17 10
28	185 00	198	106 50	389	21 15	586	9 85
32	19 25	199	38 25	391	3 75	587	2 35
33	210 10	201	11 30	392	7 00	590	15 10
35	16 00	202	1 90	394	52 05	591	15 10
36	121 15	203	27 00	395	25 15	592	4 05
38	19 20	204	10 90	396	1 55	594	2 80
39	26 30	205	50 60	398	1 55	595	3 45
40	42 65	206	6 85	399	6 20	597	3 20
41	68 80	207	56 65	400	2 25	598	1 60
43	6 35	208	2 65	401	2 20	600	55
44	1 25	209	34 65	402	15 55	601	31 35
45	5 50	210	3 40	403	25 15	602	2 45
46	4 50	211	222 00	405	1 75	604	35 00
47	16 65	212	24 65	407	23 35	606	12 40
48	19 50	213	3 95	408	6 35	607	8 55
49	19 95	214	29 90	409	17 50	608	1 15
50	71 35	215	26 95	410	129 00

FLORIDA

224. JACKSONVILLE—M. E. Dunlap, Box 607.
PENSACOLA—
74. D. B. Rutherford, 227 E. Intendencia, Box 4.
127. (Col.) A. B. Pettiway.
696. TAMPA—W. R. Phillips, Box 35.

GEORGIA

502. ATLANTA—C. P. Shackelford, 101 Grant st.
136. AUGUSTA (Col.) T. P. Lewis, 418 Broad.
594. BRUNSWICK—W. F. Wilson, 426 Reynolds st
369. CARROLLTON—J. M. Smith.
MACON—
144. J. A. Webb, 454 Hawthorn st.
727. (Col.) L. B. Bennett, 157 Green st.

IDAHO

331. BOISE CITY—Bruce Barger.
785. WALLACE—

ILLINOIS

79. AUTON—Geo B. Fecht Box 153.
697. AURORA—F. G. Tenney 175 S. Lincoln ave.
434. BELLEVILLE—Henry Shopp, 804 East First st.
726. BLOOMINGTON—Daniel Sweeney.
70. BRIGHTON PARK—C. Fournier, 2111 38th st.
621. CAIRO—Geo H. Yunker.
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, R. L. Hassell, 258 Wells st
1. A. C. Wehrhahn, 34 Orchard st
21. (French) A. Poliquin 336 W. Polk st.
28. W. S. Weeks, 465 Thirty-first st.
54. (Bohem.) Vaclav Kral, 461 Henry st.
73. (Ger.) Joe Thome, 389 Twenty-fourth st.
181. (Scand.) P. A Scott 441 Milwaukee ave.
242. (Ger.) W. Daniels, 5924 Laflin st.
416. Jas. Bell 4310 Van Horn st.
419. Fred Buggert, 828 So Halsted st.
623. (Bohem.)
295. COLLINSVILLE—Monroe Simmons.
788. DECATUR—
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—Albert Bailey, Box 92.
ENGLEWOOD—
62. J. J. Crumley, 6322 Carpenter st.
758. G. H. Convers, 6311 Honory st.
790. EVANSTON—
360. GALESBURG—E. H Foster, 421 Central st
141. GRAND CROSSING—R. W. Vendy, Box 256.
786. HARVEY—
298. HIGHLAND PARK—J. H Zimmer.
162. HYDE PARK—S. S. Baker, Park Side P. O., Ill., Box 48.
649. JACKSONVILLE—J. Wolke, 647 S. Kosciusko.
442. JOLIET.—Wm. Stitt, 306 State st.
434. KENSINGTON (Fr.)—E. Lapolice, Box 18 Gano, Cook Co.
269. LAKE VIEW—L. G. Fritz, 162 Napoleon st
645. LA SALLE—J. Lawrence, Box 423.
91. METROPOLIS CITY—G V. Worley.
762. MOLINE—E. Anderson, 644 11½ st.
80. MORELAND—John A Johnson, Box 70.
753. OLNEY—M. M. Levering.
PEORIA—
245. Arthur Moore, 917 State st.
313. (Ger.)—J. Semlow, 616 Howitt st.
189. QUINCY—Fred. C. Tacke, 904 State st.
636. RAVENSWOOD—John O'Rourke, Box 295.
ROCKFORD—
524. (Sw ed) Albert Swenson, 410 4th.
604. D. W. Knott, 508 Ninth st.
165. ROCK ISLAND—G. C Barnes, 602 Eighth st.
745. SAVANNA—W. T. Cottral.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, Cheltenham, Cook Co.
16. SPRINGFIELD—John Dick, 615 Eastman ave.
23. TOWN OF LAKE—J. Haywood, 4943 School st., Chicago.
120. VENICE—Geo Miller.

INDIANA

352. ANDERSON—I. F. Hammond.
883. AURORA—J. J. Henderson, Cochran.
674. BEDFORD—M. D. L. Spalding
439. BLUFFTON—B. F. Straw.
717. COLUMBUS—I. B. McLeod.
594. CRAWFORDSVILLE—S. Long, 204 Whitlock av.
661. DECATUR—O. L. Moon.
517. ELKHART—N. H. Kreider, Box 898.
652. ELWOOD—Samuel Uetz.
EVANSVILLE—
80. S. Gillet, 312 Grant.
470. Fred. Kuhlenschmidt 1909 Main.
759. Mach. hands) Louis Kessler 920 E. Franklin st.
777. (Mill) W. D Andrews, 427 E. Illinois st.
153. FORT WAYNE—H. L. Mollet, 60 Walnut st.
728. FRANKFORT—Geo. Kitschbaum, 607 N. Jackson st.
525. GARRETT—Marshal Draime.
546. GREENFIELD—Robert Offutt.
857. HAUGHVILLE—Robt H. Jackman.
95. HARTFORD CITY—Cary Morrow.
310. HUNTINGTON—C. J. Flickinger.
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council. H C. Rockwood 184 E Vermont st.
57. (Stairs) Geo [illegible]rnsing, 83 Lockerbie st.
60. (Ger.) Christ [illegible] Kruse, Illinois House.
240. H E Travis, 206 Spring st.
552. C. Wampole, Harding and Howard sts., W. Indianapolis.
446. E N. Dyer, 451 N. Mississippi st.
699. (Mill) H. C. Rockwood, 184 E Vermont st
706. J. H. Whisner, 210 English ave.
770. JEFFERSONVILLE—J. A. Brown, 94 E. Maple.
LAFAYETTE—
215. W. Bottenburg, 35 Hartford.
783. (Ger.)
744. LOGANSPORT—Adam Beck, 606 Mich ave.
613. MADISON—Charles Holwager. W. Madison.
335. MARION—J. M Wine 513 Adams st.
592. MUNCIE—I. N Rich, Box 773.
19. NEW ALBANY—P. H. McKamey, 82 W. 9th
756. RICHMOND—A. W. Hall, N. Sixth st.
779. ROSEDALE—J. O. Denmen.
423. SEYMOUR—F. W. Bubner.
629. SOUTH BEND—Jno. McComb, 1022 Thomas.
48. TERRE HAUTE—Fred J. Maurer, 917 S. 16th.
658. VINCENNES—Allen Greenhood, 604 N. 8th st.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

630. South McAllester, Ira Creech.

IOWA

551. BURLINGTON—J. Haekman, 905 Central ave.
156. CRESTON—T. F. Gilchrist.
584. DAVENPORT—F W. Boettcher, 1931 Walnut.
68. DES MOINES—Z. O. Sargent, 788 W. Eleventh
678. DUBUQUE—M M. Collet, 1266 Jackson st.
81. FT. MADISON—C. E. Peoples 614 Clark st.
700. KEOKUK—Geo. Hixon.
764. MARSHALLTOWN—J. McCune.
721. SIOUX CITY—J. W. Wolfe, 1509 Fifth st.

KANSAS.

670. ARMOURDALE—V. S. Lamb.
264. ATCHISON—H. Stork, 438 S. Seventh st.
76. CHANUTE—Gus Darison.
106. CONCORDIA—Wm. T. Short.
672. EMPORIA—Felix Robinson.
560. KANSAS CITY—Chas. Veil, 426 Ann st.
459. LEAVENWORTH—G. C. M. Hartmann, Box 25.
646. PITTSBURG—W. O. Keffer.
158. TOPEKA—George H. Price, 122 Quincy st
720. WINFIELD—B. D. Moore, W. Ninth ave.

KENTUCKY

COVINGTON—
712. Jos. Hellman, S.E. cor. Holman & Berry sts.
776. (Mill Hands.)
618. GRAND RIVERS—M. L. Bazzell.
259. HENDERSON—W. O. Connell.
LOUISVILLE—Secretary of District Council, Jos. Heheman, 2315 Portland ave.
7. J. Casey, 1716 Eighth st.
703. Peter Newfield, 2626 Alford st.
[illegible]. Thos. Reagan, 325 East Market.
214. (Ger.) Edward Haas, 624 E. Jefferson st.
358. T. J. Vincent, 2115 St. Xavier st.
729. (Car Builders) Henry Block. Enterprise Hotel, Market near Floyd.
742. MAYFIELD—H. L. Orr.
684. MIDDLESBOROUGH—Courtney Long, Box 65.
698. NEWPORT—Chas. Link, 12 Third st.
504. OWENSBORO—J. N. Miller, 1306 E. 7th st.
[illegible]. PADUCAH—Wm. H. Alsman, 422 S. 9th st.
582. RICHMOND—C. F. Campbell.
701. WINCHESTER—J. W. Crone, Box 171.

LOUISIANA

279. MONROE—
NEW ORLEANS—
76. J. G. Bloomer, 432½ S. Liberty.
249. M. Hyland, 419 First st.
624. Chas. Bartels, 1131 Camp.
704. W. H. Bauernheim, Jr., 225 Marengo, cor. Devards st.
732. (Mill) Wm. B. Wilson, 380 Lafayette st.
739. Manuel Joaquin, 142 Washington ave.
45. SHREVEPORT—Peter Garson, Box 339.

MAINE

345. BATH—E. A. Howard, 52 Bowery st.
407. LEWISTON—A. M. Flagg, 78 Court st.
344. PORTLAND—L. W. Whitcomb, 4 Oxford st.
772. WESTBROOK—V. L. Porter, Cumberland Mills.

MARYLAND

29. BALTIMORE—A. Faulhaber, 929 N. Ann st. Station F.
503. CUMBERLAND—Fred. Rowe, 33 Polk st.

MASSACHUSETTS

333. ALLSTON—G. Hall, 22 Shepard st., Brighton.
584. AMESBURY—Judson Haight, Salisbury.
648. BEVERLY—T. W. Woodbury.
BOSTON—Secretary of District Council, J. W. McLellan, 67 Appleton st.
33. S. J. Chadwick, 44 Ziegler st., Roxbury.
561. Jas. E. Aherin, 89 Fort ave., Boston Highlands.
567. (Mill) W. McWilliams, 271 Causeway st.
130. BROCKTON—H. L. Gibbs, 34 Verno st.
321. BROOKLINE—J. F. Glancie, Chestnut st.
CAMBRIDGE—
138. D. Maloney, 3 Wyeth sq.
204. W. H. Powers, 9 Revere st.
324. CHARLESTOWN—J. F. Kelley, 3 Bunker Hill Court.
135. CHELSEA—P. J. Smyth, 164 Ash st.
373. DEDHAM—J. A. Houghton, Box 254.
309. DORCHESTER—L. E. Tarbell, Hunt st. Atlantic, Mass.
EAST BOSTON—
218. Hugh McKay, 302 Paris st.
106. (Ship Joiners) Ezia Husted, 133 Trenton st.
403. FALL RIVER—F. J. Rolfe, 25 River View st.
571. FRANKLIN—W. Crowningshield.
380. GLOUCESTER—Wm. C. Moody, 5 Perkins st.
82. HAVERHILL—D. Laroy Wilson, 9 Sixth ave.
424. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, North st.
508. HOLYOKE—(French) J. Larriviere, 43 Cabot.
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.
196. HYDE PARK—B. Daly, 55 Loring st.
111. LAWRENCE—Richard Milligan, 108 Lawrence.
445. LEOMINSTER—Geo. W. Cogswell, Box 904.
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.
152. MALDEN—A. Morrison, 256 Charles st.
221. MARBLEHEAD—S. Roscoe, Box 435.
154. MARLBORO—Wilford Erb, Box 167.
192. NATICK—J. W. Clem, Box 1097.
409. NEW BEDFORD—James Quirk, 8 Tremont st.
597. NEWBURYPORT—J. Colby, 28 Frankland st.
275. NEWTON—Jos. Butler, Box 71.
193. NORTH ADAMS—J. D. Follett, 1 North st.
308. NORTH EASTON—Elmer E. Watts.
435. NORWOOD—F. A. Newton.
417. QUINCY—*Alfred Shaw, 35 Coddington st.*
159. REVERE—S. E. Montgomery, Beachmont
67. ROXBURY—David Campbell, 48 Norfolk st., Mattapan.
140. SALEM—Edgar Cann, 10 Nursery st.
24. SOMERVILLE—A. F. McIntyre, 23 Quincy st.
220. S. FRAMINGHAM—E. C. Hutchins, Box 940.
96. SPRINGFIELD—D. P. Hall, Box 766.
491. STOUGHTON—F. O. Fowler, Box 568.
216. WALTHAM—Asa Porter, Charles Street ave.
426. WEST NEWTON—B. F. Ryan, Auburndale ave.
420. WEYMOUTH—E. J. Pratt, No. Weymouth Depot.
455. WHITMAN—E. A. Vaughan.
485. WINTHROP—F. S. Campbell, Hurmon st.
421. WOBURN—Amos Langill, 78 Salem st.
96. WORCESTER—C. D. Fisk, 720 Main st.

MEXICO

293. CIUDAD, P. DIAZ—Wm. Smith, Box 109 Eagle Pass, Tex.

MICHIGAN

85. ANN ARBOR—A. B. Wines, 17 Wilmot st.
77. BATTLE CREEK—M. M. Haynes, 125 Clay st.
129. BAY CITY—Jas. Hunt, 115 Stanton st.
418. CHARLOTTE—G. G. Hickman, Box 110.
DETROIT—Secretary of District Council, Geo. A. F. Allen, 590 Sixteenth st.
10. F. A. Mellick, 434 St. Aubin ave.
32. W. H. Seldon, 502 Twenty-third st.
59. T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
219. Ger. Herman Pahnke, 103 Preston st.
EAST SAGINAW—
163. J. T. Bayley, 2401 So. Jefferson st.
248. (Mill) Wm. C. Kenny, 408 Ward st.
466. (Ger.) Peter Frisch, 1502 So. Warren ave.
355. ESCANABA—C. Lamphear, Box 338.
GRAND RAPIDS—
65. E. L. Probert, 449 Hall st.
583. (Holl.) Casper Verheek, 185 Seventh st.
771. W. C. Foster, 182 Third ave.
195. IRON MOUNTAIN—T. W. Harrington.
26. JACKSON—P. J. Curtis, 211 Park ave.
184. LAKE LINDEN—Geo. W. Guibord, Box 678.
213. LANSING—C. A. Frost, Box 315.
372. MARINE CITY—Chas. S. Rose, Box 69.
MARQUETTE—
392. —A. Rose, 430 W. Washington.
773. (French.)
100. MUSKEGON—G. H. Sprague, 14 Beidler st.
123. OWOSSO—Loid Webb.
317. PORT HURON—W. W. Johnson, 1130 Young.
651. SAINT IGNACE—F. A. Daniels, Box 440.
663. SAINT JOHNS—J. W. Bradner.
334. SAGINAW CITY—Jos. Barker, 922 Hancock st., W. S.
784. TAWAS CITY—
322. WEST BAY CITY—Wesley Seder.
538. WYANDOTTE—Francis Sutliff.

MINNESOTA

DULUTH—
361. W. A. McCarthy, 112 E. 1st ave.
336. (Scand.) O. Simmonson, 618 Fifth ave., E. Duluth.
MINNEAPOLIS—
34. W. P. Griswold, 117 West Twenty-ninth st.
411. (Scand.) Erick Nelson, 2215 22d st.
452. C. E. Newquist, 420 Twenty-fourth avenue North, Station C.
702. O. R. Bolingren, 723 Fillmore st., N. E.
ST. PAUL—
87. Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.
182. (Mill) Andrew Johnson, 243 E. Thirteenth st.
626. ST. PAUL PARK—Thomas M. Hetherington.
362. WINONA—Henry Scheel, 685 W. 4th st., S.
595. WEST DULUTH—Emil Zanft, Box 115.

MISSISSIPPI

317. BILOXI—Wm. Kent.
GREENVILLE—
312. J. B. Guptile.
528.
JACKSON—
656. J. C. McLemore, 348 W. Capitol st.
680. (Col.) John Dennis, 725 West Pearl st.
MERIDIAN—
719. J. P. Shauk, 3318 Harris st.
778. (Col.) J. R. William.
VICKSBURG—
196. H. F. Fehl, Lock Box 344.
502. (Col.) Charles Taylor, 512 Jackson st.

MISSOURI

519. BENTON STATION—W. H. Reynolds, 5621 Manchester Road.
255. HANNIBAL—Walter Norton, 116 Summit st.
KANSAS CITY—
160. G. W. Dunham, 281½ N. Second, Kansas.
619. R. C. Glover, 3158 Cherry st.
721. W. M. McCarty, 2603 Owings st.
577. MARSHALL—W. S. Rowe.
576. MOBERLY—W. E. Hogue, 725 W. Rollins st.
441. NEVADA—S. A. Grisham, 730 W. Allison st.
98. SEDALIA—J. C. Warren, 572 E. Fifteenth st.
377. SPRINGFIELD—E. R. Barnhart, 1123 N. Campbell st.
522. ST. CHARLES—(Car Builders) Edw. Hackman
780. STANBERRY—
430. ST. JOSEPH—H. C. Carson, 20th & James st.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, C. W. Chamberlin, 1101 N. Jefferson ave.
4. W. N. Whipple, 1413 Chestnut st.
5. (Ger.) Anton Kindler, 2415 McNair ave.
12. (Ger. Henry Rosenbaum, 1502 Benton st.
71. (Cars) I. M. Questerinous, 210 John ave.
113. J. A. Shine, 4251*a* Vista ave.
240. (Ger.) H. Lessmann, 1715 N. Twenty-third st.
257. W. E. Miller, 3641 Evans ave.
270. J. Duncan, 2829 Semple ave.
395. (Mill) Paul Garnier, 2019 Walnut st.
423. H. Buhlmeier, 3721 Cass ave.
518. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, 2112 De Kalb st.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) Henry Miller, 1202 Madison st.
699. A. R. Keagy, 918 N. Nineteenth st.
734. (Ger. Mill) H. Plate, 2212 Chippewa st.
789. UNIONVILLE—
544. WEBSTER GROVE—W. B. Hite.

MONTANA

88. ANACONDA—W. A. Grow, Box 651.
142. BUTTE CITY—J. R. Coulter, 115 W. Center st., Centerville.
286. GREAT FALLS—G. H. Chace, Box 46.
280. HELENA—J. H. Schwalen, 507 Eighth ave.
586. MISSOULA—E. H. Phillips.

NEBRASKA

168. E. LINCOLN—G. H. Bulfinch, 2204 W st.
556. GRAND ISLAND—Wm. Jochnck, E. John st.
231. KEARNEY—J. A. Morton, Box 973.
148. LINCOLN—C. E. Woodard, Box 1231.
330. NEBRASKA CITY—W. C. Willmen, 302 S. 17th.
OMAHA—Secretary District Council, C. Reinhart, 9 S N. Twenty-seventh st.
58. C. O. Wallander, 2702 Cuming st.
271. (Ger.) R. Ruppert, 2016 Martha st.
685. N. P. Hansen, 1121 Saunders st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

283. CONCORD—S. S. Kimball, 13 Montgomery st.
118. MANCHESTER—Wilbur G. Colcord, 434 E. High.
585. PORTSMOUTH—E. C. Frye, 14 Vaughn st.

NEW JERSEY

750. ASBURY PARK—Theo. Brown, Box 597.
428. ATLANTIC CITY—Josiah Conover, 112 N. Rhode Island ave.
673. BARNEGAT PARK—David Anderson, Bayville.
BAYONNE—
486. Gus Sippel, 31 W. Twenty-fourth st.
71. John Vreeland, 554 Ave. A.
121. BRIDGETON—C. E. Woodnutt, 141 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 337 Mechanic st.
467. E. ORANGE—M. E. Ryerson, 45 Oliver st.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 8 Smith st.
647. ENGLEWOOD—A. E. Short, Closter.
391. HOBOKEN—F. Steigleiter, 64 Washington st.
265. HACKENSACK—Charles Wood, James st.
JERSEY CITY—
Hudson County D. C., Secretary, Joshua Travis, 105 Pacific ave., Jersey City.
482. L. F. Ryan, 181 Ninth st.
488. A. E. Stewart, 64 Lafayette.
564. Jacob Hetzell, 9 Griffith st.
570. (Five Corners.) David G. McComb, 20 Highland Ave.
710. (Greenville) W. H. Muller, 55 Stevens ave.
151. LONG BRANCH—I. N. Cubberly, Box 184.
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305. MILLVILLE—Luke Vanaman, Box 400.
533. MONTCLAIR—
648. MORRISTOWN—Van Deats, Box 163.
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council. F. Seitler, 60 Morton st.
119. Geo. Winnett, 288 Morris ave.
172. (Ger.) John Stoll, 292 S. Sixth st.
477. ORANGE—Jos. Jordan, 78 Glebe st.
325. PATERSON—Oscar Zabriskie, 34 Erie st.
490. PASSAIC—Frank Wentink, Box 122.
399. PHILLIPSBURG—A. Klein, 35 N. Seventh st., Easton, Pa.
155. PLAINFIELD—P. A. VanFleet, 43 E. Third st.
602. RED BANK—Wm. Curchin, Fair Haven.
573. RUTHERFORD—A. Russell, Box 213.
665. SOMERVILLE—W. W. Pittenger.
458. SUMMIT—J. J. McCormack, Box 71, Chatham.
31. TRENTON—O. B. Gaston, 225 Pearl st.
642. WEST HOBOKEN—Jas. McCabe.

NEW YORK

ALBANY—
274. G. H. Anderson, 248 Second st.
659. (Ger.) A. Faubel, 435 Hawk st.
6. AMSTERDAM—F. Kavanaugh, 58 Academy st.
453. AUBURN—C. C. Darrow, 20 Francis st.
13. BATAVIA—G. E. Hanson, 13 Edmond st.
BINGHAMTON—
131. W. S. Comstock, Box 993.
210. Levi Ballou, 211 Conklin ave.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council. Wm. Cheriton, 177 Fifth ave.
109. Adolph Silber, 236 Fourteenth st.
147. Jno. J. Powderly, 190 Albany ave.
175. R. B. Logan, 70 Edery.
223. Robert H. Young, 589 Lorimer st.
247. G. Paynton, 1349 Fulton st.
258. Henry Heyen, 43 Stanhope st.
291. Ger.) Bruno Weidel, Box 42, Evergreen P.O.
349. (Sash, etc., P. Lawler, 761 Bedford ave.
384. W. Wells, 146 Linden st.
387. Chas. H. Richardson, Box 45, Flatbush, N. Y.
451. Chas. Friedel, 652 Warren st.
471. Fred. Brandt, 107 Ninth st.
557. (Millwrights) F. G. Hale, 242½ Seventh st., Jersey City, N. J.
639. Wm. A. Carley, Box 93, Ft. Hamilton, L. I.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, A. E. White, 28 Pearl st.
9. E. R. Snyder, 32 Lemon st.
355. (Ger.) John Vogel, 74 Johnson st.
374. E. O. Yokom, 19 Furgusson ave.
440. J. Holman, 1002 Bouck ave.
541. CATTARAUGUS—O. C. Bates.
99. COHOES—A. Van Arnam, 22 George st.
315. ELMIRA—Harry Lewis, 509 W. Third st.
662. FAR ROCKAWAY—L. E. Brooks.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—S. W. Wilcox.
500. GLEN COVE, L. I.—Thos. A. Coles, Box 181.
229. GLENS FALLS—Edw. P. Perkins, 23 Harrison.
447. HAVERSTRAW—E. A. Waldron, Box 375.
272. HERKIMER—Chas. Cristman, Box 641.
173. HOOSICK FALLS—Edwin Chapman.
149. IRVINGTON—Henry Baker, Box 46.
603. ITHACA—J. W. Skinner, 31 Meadow st.
627. JOHNSTOWN—G. H. Bowmaker, 8 Globe st.
251. KINGSTON—J. Deyo Chipp, Box 100.
244. LANSINGBURGH—Ira Smith, 553 Fourth st.
591. LITTLE FALLS—
709. LOCKPORT—F. Fisher, 112 John st.
465. LONG ISLAND CITY—Wm. Hutchen, 252 Hancock st.
643. MAMARONECK—Charles Oakley, Box 198.
150. MIDDLETOWN—W. R. Rogers, 5 Houston av.
493. MT. VERNON—W. B. Reid, 135 Bridge st.
105. NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.—F. E. Salfelder, 47 York ave.
301. NEWBURGH—John W. Gibson, 83 Dubois st.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—Sam Rhodes, Pelham, P.O.
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council, T. C. Walsh, 537 E. 81st st.
51. Chas. A. Judge, 626 E. 146th st.
63. Thomas C. Kelly, 420 E. 123d st.
64. J. C. Lounsbury, 813 Columbus ave.
200. (Jewish) Chas. Leavitt, 217 Madison.
340. A. Watt, Jr., 177 W. 101st st.
382. John Lussen, 1584 First ave.
457. (Scan.) L. Anderson, 206 E. 84th st.
464. (Ger.) August Wetteborn, 2535 3d ave.
468. T. E. Deegan, 117 E. 89th st.
473. David Petrie, 347 W. 11th st.
478. Chas. Bickel, 611 Bergen ave.
497. (Ger.) Anton Biermann, 429 E. 88th st.
503. F. E. Thompson, 304 W. 126th st.
513. (Ger.) Carl Uhl, 36 Beach st.
715. Christopher Coffey, 30 Lawrence st.
791. (Elevator Builders).
474. NYACK—Robt. F. Wool, Box 493.
302. OGDENSBURG—John Wert, Union House, 191 State.
547. OLEAN—W. J. Haight, 98 Ninth st.
600. ONEIDA—D. H. Jones, 94 E. Walnut st.
101. ONEONTA—Frank McFee, 6 Gardner place.
443. OSWEGO—Chas. Ward, 207 East Bridge st.
404. PORTCHESTER—Allen McDonald, Rye, N. Y.
606. PORT RICHMOND—Geo. W. Houseman, W. Brighton.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—N. R. Dalzell, 127 Garden st.
675. ROCKAWAY BEACH—Thos. F. Lowe, Oceanus.
ROCHESTER—
72. Jacob Kolb, 8 Sherman.
179. (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Place.
75. (Sash, etc.) G. W. Dawson, 184 Atkinson st.
263. SALAMANCA—D. J. Abbey.
146. SCHENECTADY—Chas. Heft, 347 Jay st.
768. SEA CLIFF.
413. SHEEPSHEAD BAY—John Racka, Box 71.
567. STAPLETON—H. Francis, 3 Jersey st., New Brighton.
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary of District Council, Frank G. Swartz, Box 146 Stapleton, Richmond Co.
SYRACUSE—
15. (Ger.) Julius Waldt, 139 Delong ave.
124. J. C. French, 119 Delhi.
363. (French) Edw. St. Pierre, 503 Robinson st.
354. TARRYTOWN—D. Page, North Tarrytown.
78. TROY—David King, Box, 145.
UTICA—
125. F. M. Paddon, 225 Jay st.
338. (Ger.) J. Endemann, 4 Parker st.
307. WATERFORD—J. C. McGill, Box 589.
580. WATERTOWN—D. B. Willex 19 W. Mullen
283. WAVERLY—Chas. A. Mead, Box 204
252. WEST TROY—Charles Angus, 121 Third st.
273. YONKERS—Jas. Boomer, 267 New Main st.

NORTH CAROLINA

384. ASHEVILLE—G. A. Parker, 137 N. Main st.
289. CHARLOTTE—A. C. N. Boehtler, 311 S. C. st.
668. WINSTON—G. B. Daniels, Box 31.

OHIO

AKRON—
84. J. S. Meckley, 116 Mill st.
723. (Ger.) Wm. Hunt, 514 W. Exchange st.
757. ASHTABULA—A. L. Howard.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, Box 20.
44. BOWLING GREEN—G. W. Harvey, Box 268.
170. BRIDGEPORT—Elmer Justice.
501. BUCYRUS—F. Sheoly, Jr., Box 179.
143. CANTON—A. E. Kinsley, 201 E. Ninth st.
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council, T. F. McGrath, Dreman ave., Station A.
2. M. A. Clements, 134 Clark st.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 359 Freeman ave.
327. (Mill) O. F. Schroder, 101 Elder st.
628. T. F. McGrath, Dreman ave (Station A.)
664. (East End.)—George Rusk, Forest ave. and Woodburn st., E. Walnut Hills.
667. Robert Patterson, 4 Elm st., Walnut Hills.
676. E. Garnor, 17 Winkler st.
681. Chas. Henke, 12 Noble Court.
683. J. Schwarz, 1398 W. Sixth st.
692. C. Rumpler, Fairmount ave., Fairmount.
CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council. R. R. Kart, 165 Oregon st.
11. John Fraser, 64 William st.
39. (Bohem) Jos. Belik, 281 Petric st., Box 313.
234. Ger.) Wm. Schroeder, 42 Ranny ave.
241. D. F. Erwin, 1233 Lorain st.
282. (Polish)
393. (Ger.)
449. (German) Herman Scherr, 77 Selden av.
461. John Burns, 847 Stark st.
579. Van B. Foutz, 117 Gaylord st.
632. (Boh.) Wm. Mares, 1372 Central ave.
633. (Mill) Leopold Weingardt, 165 Seymour ave.
COLUMBUS—Secretary of District Council, G. A. Johnston, 557 Grove st.
61. Elmer Conwell, 1114 Fair ave.
326. A. Wolfel, 315 E. Walnut st.
350. (North side) L. M. Carter, 1175 Mt. Pleasant ave.
687. W. H. Lloyd, 162 W. Locust st.
DAYTON—
104. Geo. Brenner, 303 Howard st.
346. (Ger.) Conrad Ungermann, 505 Monroe st.
187. DEFIANCE—Walter Lambert, Box 75.
677. DELAWARE—M. K. Baker, 101 Oak Hill ave.
775. DELHI—F. Brunk, Home City.
782. DELPHOS—
328. EAST LIVERPOOL—W. S. Green, Box 634.
188. FINDLAY—A. D. Neumeyer, 237 Laquineo st.
202. FOSTORIA—Nicholas Altweis, 426 S. Poplar
250. FREMONT—W. H. Thompson, 208 S. Wood st.
637. HAMILTON—Wm. Hammerle, 212 Ross st.
767. JACKSON—J. W. Pierce.
267. LIMA—J. C. Wymant, 300 E. Elm st.
703. LOCKLAND—Chas. E. Hertel, Box 86.
485. (Mill) Mr. Mostellar, Sheranville.
776. MARIETTA—John W. Zimmer, 816 Second st.
13. MARTIN'S FERRY—G. A. McCarty.
725. MIDDLETOWN—T. Richardson, Reynolds st.
736. NELSONVILLE—R. J. Cotton.
183. NEW PORTAGE—S. B. Eberhart, Clinton.
705. NORWOOD—J. H. Nolte.
640. PORTSMOUTH—Louis Schatz.
708. SALEM—Wm. Bonsall, 371 W. Main st.
107. SANDUSKY—Chas. Selling, 816 Hancock st.
284. SPRINGFIELD—E. L. Kendell, 30 Clifton ave.
785. STEUBENVILLE—Chas. Caldwell, W. Market.
243. TIFFIN—W. H. Bechler, 202 W. Perry st.
TOLEDO—
25. C. F. Phaender, 924 Hicks st.
168. Gen. Gregor Eggl, 610 John st.
595. TORONTO—Chas. E. Harris.
644. VAN WERT—Richard Miller.
412. WARREN—Geo. E. Boyes.
792. WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE—
171. YOUNGSTOWN—P. G. Lipsey, 9 Kent st.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, 5 Hahn st.

OREGON

520. ASTORIA—John Nylund, Box 443.
527. EAST PORTLAND—Jas. F. Moger, Box 146.
50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.
596. SALEM—L. B. Conrad, Box 249.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLEGHENY CITY—
211. C. L. Mohney, Wilson ave.
237. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 2 Bluff st.
476. (Stairs, &c.) R. M. Evans, 19 Kinbuck st.
487. ALTOONA—T. Renner, 1407 Twelfth ave.
295. APOLLO—J. C. Mears.
246. BEAVER FALLS—H. W. Matheny, New Brighton, Pa.
492. BELLEVUE—A. L. Jones, Box 406.
655. BELLE VERNON—Isaac Coldren, Box 207.
545. BERWYN—E. Lewis Porter.
342. BLAIRSVILLE—J. M. Reed.
185. BRADDOCK—J. V. Branthoover.
550. BRADFORD—T. J. Clother, 46 Webster st.
733. BROOKWAYVILLE—Fred. C. Miller.
297. BROWNSVILLE—F. M. Martin.
150. BRYN MAWR—John P. Hatch.
222. BUTLER—J. B. Rice.
738. CARBONDALE—T. E. Crain, 28 Church st.
294. CHARLEROI—Alfred Gray.
207. CHESTER—Charles Sharpless, 1405 W. 2d st.
408. CORAOPOLIS—Joseph Miller.
535. DU BOIS—Fred. Tracy.
530. DUQUESNE—M. E. Davis, Box 101.
787. ELWOOD CITY.
ERIE—
116. H. J. Conrath, 139 E. Sixth ave.
641. (Mill) J. Madlehner, Wallace st. bet. 6th & 7th
747. FAIRCHANCE—Alex. Montoth.
422. FRANKFORD—John Davies, 1339 Sellers st.
401. FRANKLIN—S. Carlon, Box 367.
671. FREEPORT—J. S. Lafferty.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 53 W. Duval st.
462. GREENSBURG—B. R. Fulmer, 707 N. Main st.
398. GREENVILLE—B. F. Brown, Box 408.
587. GROVE CITY—J. W. Campbell.
287. HARRISBURG—J. H. Keath, 164 Fourth.
288. HOMESTEAD—J. A. Wolff, Box 473.
253. JEANNETTE—James Meany.
205. JOHNSTOWN—John Way, 159 Somerset st.
110. KITTANNING—Alvin McGregor, Box 222.
208. LANCASTER—Samuel Jeffries, 248 E. Walnut.
691. LATROBE—T. R. Waugh, Box 334.
601. LEBANON—Chas. Foster, 1028 Church st.
319. LEECHBURG—J. B. Temple.
436. LOCK HAVEN—E. M. Dorman, 709 Bellefonte.
177. MCKEESPORT—Wm. McCord, 706 Cousin st.
438. MANAYUNK—Ephraim Frantz, 449 Green la.
569. MANOR STATION—J. B. Blackburn.
431. MANSFIELD—Robert Haubrich, Mansfield Valley P. O., Box 188.
552. MEADVILLE—A. W. Morrison.
278. MERCER—S. A. Breckenridge.
653. MONONGAHELA CITY—J. W. Dewalt, Box 235.
741. MOUNT CARMEL—Jere M. John.
589. MOUNT PLEASANT—H. W. Zundell.
206. NEW CASTLE—D. H. Smith.
481. NEW HAVEN—Jas. Ross, Connellsville.
388. NORRISTOWN—W. J. Hesser, Bridgeport, Pa.
414. OIL CITY—Harry McVeagle, Jr.
PHILADELPHIA—Secretary of District Council, D. S. Doyle, 864 N. Forty-fifth st.
8. E. H. Davis, 1230 Struthers st.
227. (Kensington) Chas. L. Spangler, 2164 Sergeant
238. (Ger.) G. Goldner, 921 St. John st.
(W. Phila.) J. H. Bircks, 4916 Baltimore ave.
306. (Southwark) W. C. Stevenson, 1623 Latona st.
359. (Mill Geo. W. Miller, 2336 N. Fifteenth st.
605. Thos. Gilmore, 1745 Beechwood st.
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council W. P. Patton, 61 Mahan ave.
142. John E. Jones, Prospect st., 32d Ward.
164. (Ger.) A. Batz 131 Twelfth st., S. S.
165. (E. End) F. B. Denman, 47 Inwood st., E. E.
230. A. G. C. Rhodes, 163 Fifteenth st., S. S.
385. (W. End) Jas. S. Connell, 194 Steuben st.
402. (Ger.) J. P. Dreikosen, 153 Sixteenth st., S. S.
737. C. B. Meyers, 151 Southern ave.
506. (Machine) F. Arnold, 61 Howard st., Alleg.
615. PITTSTON—J. R. Leighton, 16 Tompkins st.
145. PUNXSUTAWNEY—A. T. Erhard
336. READING—T. Kissinger, 929 Buttonwood st.
368. ROCHESTER—A. N. Guternuth, Box 352.
448. REYNOLDSVILLE—M. J. Winslow Box 147.
679. RUFFSDALE—J. E. Simpson, Box 20.
730. SALTSBURG—J. P. Leech, Box 13.
339. SCOTTDALE—J. M. Carson, Box 384.
SCRANTON—
563. J. D. Gardner, 614 Adams ave.
718. Walter Collins, 1661 Sanderson ave.
751. F. E. Corwin, 145 William st
184. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) J. Brunschwiler, 624 Alder st.
37. SHAMOKIN—Harry McClow, 1104 N. Franklin
268. SHARON—A. R. Peters, 12 Elm st
185. SHARPSBURG—W. C. Plusch
514. SHARPSVILLE—C. S. Alderman, Box 276.
246. TARENTUM—G. T. Owens.
551. TURTLE CREEK—James Strang, Box 216.
320. TYRONE—W. E. McKinney.
459. UNIONTOWN—H. G. Case, Box 513.
370. VERONA—J. A. Householder
599. WARREN—A. W. Smith.
489. WASHINGTON—J. Y. McClain, Box

THE CARPENTER.

VOLUME XI.—NO. 8. PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST, 1891. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

WHY THE CARPENTERS' STRIKE IN PITTSBURGH WAS NOT SUCCESSFUL.

First :—The strike was never legally or constitutionally sanctioned by the G. E. B. Hence full financial aid of U. B. could not be granted.

Second :—The Carpenters of Pittsburgh went out on strike May 4th on the authority of their own D. C. despite our official advice to wait until later in the season.

Third :—For the first week of strike the men in Pittsburgh entirely ignored this office and sent us no official information of any kind as to the status of the strike. The special agent, W. H. Irwin, said he was advised to not send any information.

Fourth :—The men went into conference with the contractors prior to the strike, and the D. C. of Pittsburgh afterwards broke off the conference very abruptly without cause.

Fifth :—The carpenters of Pittsburgh went on strike at a very unfavorable time, when work was scarce and such buildings as were under way were delayed by the prior strike of the Stone Masons and the subsequent strike of the Bricklayers.

Sixth :—It was unreasonable and a bad policy to involve the mill men and machine hands in the eight-hour strike until the carpenters' trouble had first been settled. By calling out the mill men and machine hands the carpenters cut off their own base of supplies for furnishing material to eight-hour contractors. It also led the mill bosses to unite with the Builders Exchange, and solidified the employers, while on this very subject there was continual dissension among the men.

Seventh :—The trade rules and order to strike of the D. C. of Pittsburgh never received a two-third vote of the members of the unions.

The carpenters of Pittsburgh certainly made a heroic struggle against fearful odds. The help the United Brotherhood gave them was given out of a desire to show them we did not wish to abandon them in their struggle, even though they had been unmindful of our laws, and had given no heed to our advice and decisions, It was out of a feeling of sympathy and fraternity for them that we rendered them any aid at all.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

SEND in the list of your new officers at once, so we can have it on file.

THE EXPENSE of the G. E. B. is $394.25 for their July quarterly meeting.

BONDS of local Treasurers should be filed with the President of the L. U., and not with the G. S.

HAS YOUR Union sent in its Special Assessment? If not, then do so without delay. It is badly needed.

THE REPORTS of local auditors should be filed with the R. S. of the local union. They should not be sent to the General Office.

THE PASSWORD for the ensuing quarter, also all necessary blanks for the local officers, have been sent on June 11, to the F. S. of each and every local union. If not received by any local, then notify the G. S.

THE ASSESSMENT of twenty-five cents per member is due from a large number of locals. This assessment was levied June 11, 1891, on all members in good standing June 1, 1891. Unions not paying this assessment by September 1, 1891, will be suspended.

EXPULSIONS of members, except in grave cases, will not be published any more in this journal. This is per order of the G. E. B. There are so many expulsions of late, the list has become so long very few members ever read it, and so it ceases to be of any value. Only cases of a flagrant nature will be published.

ITEMS OF TRADE INTEREST.

WAYNESBORO, VA.—Though a new union we are growing wonderfully. Each member waits on any stranger who comes to town and invites him to join and come to our meetings. The member securing the most initiations is to get a prize

MONDAY, August 17, 10 A. M., the twelfth Annual Congress of the New Jersey Federation of Trade and Labor Unions will be held in Trades Assemb.y Hall, 167 Main Street, Paterson, N. J. All carpenters unions in New Jersey are urged to send delegates. For full particulars write J. P. McDonnell, Editor of LABOR STANDARD, Paterson, N. J.

PORT GARDNER, Wash , is overstocked with carpenters, and the advertised boom there is a sheer humbug. There is an abundance of idle carpenters all over that section, and many have not made one-third time this season. Wages are only $2.50 per day and not $3.50 as advertised by speculators. Board is $6 per week and men have to sleep in a barn.

HOUSTON, TEX —Union 114 is growing very rapidly and is making a splendid stand for the nine-hour day. Union carpenters are now in the majority in this town and control nearly all the best work. We paraded with the firemen May 13th and had a model house in line. Many of the contractors have conceded the nine hours. Bro. E. H. Hurd is walking delegate of Union 114.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—The Ehrmann Manufacturing Company of this city, manufactures men's pants overalls, jackets and shirts. Said firm discharged its women employees for forming a union known as the Working Women's Guild. The women were getting 40 to 45 cents per dozen for their work. The proper course for union men now is to not touch or buy any goods made by the Ehrmann Manufacturing Company.

THE ACADEMY of Architecture and Building, St. Louis, Mo., is the high-sounding title of a one-room concern, run by Henry Maack, of St. Louis, and largely advertised throughout the country as a bona fide concern. Two carpenters, Nelson Dodge and Grant Barngrover, each paid $40 tuition fee and found the "Academy" to be far from what it was represented. They entered suit in court and recovered damages. They now warn young mechanics against this institution.

THE BAKERS International Union appeals to our carpenters' unions in San Francisco and vicinity, to aid bakers' union No. 24, of San Francisco, in its fight against boss baker Wm. Westerfeld. He is trying for a third time to crush out the bakers' union, but an effective boycott on his goods has pinched him so hard he has brought suit against the bakers' union for $10,000 damages. Mr. Westerfeld employs scab labor 15 to 18 hours a day, and has locked out all union bakers. We hope our carpenters' unions in San Francisco and vicinity will help the bakers in their struggle.

TRADE EXTREMELY DULL.

In several years, carpenter work was never so generally dull as it is this Summer. All over the country, with few exceptions, the universal cry is: "Trade is dull," and a large number of our men are idle. Speculative building and tenement work is pretty well overdone in the larger cities. But the prospect for Fall work is fairly good. Now, more than ever, the necessity of shortening the hours of labor is apparent. when so many carpenters are out of work. If the men of the trade will only unite and stand firm we can establish the eight-hour day as a rule all over the land. That will give work to thousands who otherwise will be idle and hungry under the ten hour rule and dull times.

Trade is especially dull in these places : Philadelphia, Pa.; Indianapolis Ind.; Sioux City Iowa ; Seattle, Wash.; Elkins, W. Va.; Buena Vista, Va.; Evansville Ind ; Aspen, Col.; Marshall, Mo.; Pueblo, Col.; Atchison, Kan.; Dallas, Tex., and all through Texas; Superior Wis.; Fort Smith, Ark.; Winston N. C.; Fort Worth, Tex.; Creston, Iowa ; Chester Pa ; Rutherford N. J.; Middlesborough, Ky.; Staten Island, N. Y.; Los Angeles Cal.; Waxahachie, Tex.; Hot Springs Ark ; Missoula, Mont.; Keamey, Neb.; Memphis Tenn.; Lockport, N.Y.; Rock Island, Ill.; Port Townsend, Wash.; Port Angeles, Wash.; Jackson, Tenn.; Springfield, Mo.; Victoria, B C.; Rochester N. Y.; Binghamton N. Y., and Decatur, Ind.; stay away from these places.

CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

WALTER THOMAS MILLS, of Chicago, Chairman of the General Committee on Labor Congresses during the World's Fair has issued a very interesting preliminary address and asks for suggestions and communications from all quarters on the subject of holding a General Labor Congress in Chicago in 1893. In connection with the exhibition at the World's Fair of the the products and ingenuity of the toilers it is proposed to also to give consideration and hearing at the same time to labor problems and economic thought discussed by the ablest labor men, professors and special economic students of all countries of the world. The project is under the patronage of the World's Fair authorities and promises large results.

WHEN the Rebellion of 1861 raised its head, many Northern men thought it would be put down in thirty days. But after the first Battle of Bull Run, and the Federal forces were worsted, President Lincoln saw the war was no child's play and then he called for three years men. So with our United Brotherhood, it must learn the lesson, out of the defeats this season in Pittsb'g, Newark and a few other places, to stand against the organized contractors is no mere child's play, but requires large financial resources and high dues. The men who enlist in our movement must realize that this is to be no mere skirmish or thirty days struggle. It is a struggle for manhood and justice, for honest pay and decent social conditions, and we should enlist in it for the rest of our lives, if needs be; or until the toilers of earth receive their just reward.

BROTHERHOOD GOSSIP.

UNION 738, Carbondale, Pa., and Union 748 Aberdeen, Wash., made a splendid showing in street parades on July Fourth.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.—We had a great turnout of the trade unions on our Local Labor Day, July 21st. Over 4,000 men in line.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., and Wilmington, Del., and San Jose, Cal., carpenters will have parades on Labor Day. The carpenters in hundreds of other cities will also celebrate the day.

ANDERSON, Ind.—An imposing labor parade took place here June 20th, in which Carpenters Union 362 took part. Judge Ellison spoke in able terms of the good of labor unions.

ST. CATHARINES, Can.—This is strictly a union city for carpenters. Floaters and non-union men are expected to have a five-dollar note when they get here, for we invariably expect them to contribute to our funds.

JACKSON, Miss.—The Enochs are a scab firm and ship and supply lumber and mill stuff to various sections. This firm has been the enemy of the Carpenters' Unions here during the late lock-out Union carpenters through the country should not handle or use any of Enochs' material or lumber.

THE STEUBENVILLE DEMONSTRATION.

The labor demonstration at Steubenville, O., July 6, was one of the grandest and most memorable events we have ever witnessed. The decoration and ceremonies at Tom Armstrong's grave were impressive and picturesque, and Governor Campbell, of Ohio, who was present, frankly admitted the event made a deep impression on him, as it did on all who were present. The whole city was in holiday-dress, gay with bunting and decorations, and life-size pictures of prominent trade and labor men of the whole country. The carpenters made a grand showing in the parade The unions of Wheeling and Wellsburg, W Va , of Steubenville, Bellaire, Martin's Ferry, Salem, E. Liverpool, Bridgeport, and Toronto, all of Ohio and Washington, Pa , turned out in immense numbers. General President Kliver and General Secretary McGuire were present and delivered speeches in the grove.

EIGHT NEW UNIONS.

The past month we issued charters to eight new unions, viz.: 798 Mt. Vernon, Ind.; 307 Corning, N. Y.; 335 La Crosse, Wis.; 426 Little Rock, Ark.; 448 Waukegan, Ill.; 503 Emettsburg, Iowa ; 581 Cornwall-on the-Hudson, N. Y ; 679 Stillwater, Oklahoma, Ind. Ter.

TRADE MOVEMENTS.

UNION 176, Newport, R. I., will go for $3 per day April 1, 1892.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, has gained the nine hour day Saturdays without a strike.

UNION 360, Galesburg, Ill., proposes to establish the nine hour day May 1, 1892.

NELSONVILLE, O.—Union 736 has secured an advance of 25 cents per day, without trouble.

UNION 433, Belleville, Ill., will demand the nine-hour day and 25 cents per hour August 3d next.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn —There is talk here of some trade trouble, but our union is in good shape to defend and protect its members.

HOUSTON, Tex., Parkersburg, W. Va., Hampton, Va., Red Bank, N. J., Tawas City, Mich., and Tampa, Fla., secured the nine hour day recently.

THE CHICAGO carpenters are jubilant! They have succeeded in establishing the eight-hour day on the work of constructing the buildings for the World's Fair.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Some few contractors are endeavoring to return to the ten hour day and break down the nine hour rule. But Union 287 is holding firm to the nine hours.

JEANNETTE, Pa.—On July 20th, the contractors proposed to lockout the members of Union 253, and break down the eight hour day and no longer recognize the union. Bro. Stevens of the G. E. B., visited Jeannette and secured recognition of the union and adoption of the nine hour day until later on.

HAMILTON, O.—Union 637, went on strike on May 1, against non-union men and for an advance of 25 per cent. in wages, and nine hours Saturdays. After a hard fight it won its demands from all except four contractors. The fight still continues against these four. $100,000 worth of their work has been put into the hands of union contractors.

MERTZ'S SONS mill, Portchester, N. Y., has locked out its men to break down the nine-hour day which was conceded this May. The members of Union 404, are standing up firmly against this move of Mr. Mertz Sons to return to the ten hours. Our members everywhere are requested to remember that this firm get out a turned moulding and it is not the product of union labor and should not be used by union men.

VICKSBURG, Miss.—The lock-out of the members of Unions 496 and 562 is now in its tenth week, and all efforts at arbitration have been repelled by the contractors. They insist the men must return to the ten-hour day and give up the nine-hour day White and colored carpenters are standing united as union men for the nine hour day. Men have been imported from other towns and have gone away when they knew of the situation. Blood is at a fever heat on both sides, and pistols have been used. Now all is serene and the dead lock still continues.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The mill men in this city were not defeated entirely. They were out 48 days, made a good fight and were successful in securing the nine-hour day, but did not carry the point to work with none but union men.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

FIRST DAY'S SESSION.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 13, 1891.

The G. E. B. met at 8 A. M., at the office of G. S. Chairman H. McKay presided. Minutes of previous session in April read and approved, as published in May journal.

Books of General Secretary and financial accounts for April, May and June were taken in hand to be examined and audited. All day July 13th was spent in the examination and audit of the accounts of the General Office.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION—JULY 14TH.

Auditing of accounts continued all day. Communication received from Chas. E. Owens, of New York, resigning as a member of G. E. B., on account of being unable to get away from his employment to attend the meetings of the G E. B. Resignation accepted. General President Kliver, in a communication nominated T. E. Deegan, of New York, to fill the vacancy. Nomination of Mr. Deegan was confirmed and G. S. instructed to notify Mr. Deegan to attend meeting of G. E B.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION—JULY 15TH.

Credentials of T. E. Deegan, of New York, as a member of G. E. B. read and accepted and Bro. Deegan was then installed as a member of G. E. B.

Appeal Union 564, Jersey City, N. J., against disapproval of the M. Occobock claim. Decision of G. S. and G. T. concurred in.

Appeal Union 125, Utica, N Y., against disapproval of Mrs Ellen Haven's claim. On further evidence decision of G. S. and G. T. was reversed and claim ordered paid.

Appeal Union 221, Marblehead, Mass., against disapproval of the W. B. McCurdy claim. On further evidence decision of G. S. and G. T. was reversed and claim ordered paid.

Appeal Union 33, Boston, Mass., on disapproval of Geo. K. Holt's claim. On further evidence decision of G. S. and G. T. was reversed and claim ordered paid.

Appeal Union 61, Columbus, O., on disapproval of E. J. Horne's claim. Decision of G. S. and G. T. concurred in.

A series of questions from Unions 122, 239, 306, 438 and 605, of Philadelphia, were submitted through the D. C. of that city. The G. E. B. decide that under Section 35 of the Constitution, "the G. E. B. shall decide all points of law, all grievances and appeals submitted to them in legal form." And further under Section 77 appeals and grievances must be submitted "within two months after date of the action or grievance complained of."

Questions 1, 2, 3 and 4, as propounded by the above Unions, relate to matters which were adjusted by the General President and General Officers February 16th, 1891. They also relate to acts of the Chicago Convention held last August. The questions are in the form of an appeal, and are sent under date of June 14, 1891, long after the two months limit for appeals has expired. Hence the G. E. B. under the Constitution has no authority or jurisdiction to pass upon these questions. Questions 5, 6 and 7 are matters of detail, and are referred to the G. S. for suitable reply.

Communication from Union 176, Newport, R. I., asking sanction of G. E. B. with financial aid to strike next Spring for an advance in wages. Referred back to the Union for further particulars.

Communication from Union 225, Knoxville, Tenn., asking sanction and financial aid to resist a contemplated lockout by the bosses. G. E. B. decided that should a lockout take place financial assistance as far as possible will be rendered.

Communication from D. C. of Indianapolis, Ind. asking that General President Kliver, visit Indianapolis. Request granted and President Kliver ordered to visit Indianapolis, on his trip through the West this Fall.

Communication from Union 465, Long Island City, N. Y., asking for strike pay for one of its members out of work on account of the eight-hour strike there this spring. G. E. B. decided not to comply with request as they can not consistently grant strike pay after a strike is declared off.

Communication of D. C., of Indianapolis, Ind., asking strike pay for some members for whom no claim had been sent the G. S. The G. E. B. decide that according to the accounts of G. S. the D. C. of Indianapolis received all the financial aid that their reports called for, and as the lock-out is settled and the accounts closed, all deficiencies should now be made good by the D. C. of Indianapolis.

Statements by Geo. A. F. Allen, of Union 10, Detroit, Mich., made in the daily papers reflecting on members and officers of the U. B. were read and considered. General President Kliver was instructed to prefer charges in Union 10 against Mr. Allen.

Appeal Geo. A. F. Allen against the action of the D. C. of Detroit, Mich., in the Harley case was considered. It had been laid over from the April meeting of the G. E. B. for statement of the D. C. The G. E. B. decide that as Mr. W. Harley is a member of the Amalgamated Carpenters, the U. B. has no jurisdiction in the case, and the appeal is not sustained. If Mr. Allen has any charges to prefer against any member of the U. B. he should prefer them in accordance with Sections 170 and 171 of the Constitution.

Appeal W. Baynard against decision of G. S. and G. T. in sustaining action of Union 471, and of the Kings County D. C. of Brooklyn, N. Y was considered. Mr. Baynard was first illegally acquitted of charges against him, and charges were preferred a second time because the first trial was not conducted in accordance with our laws Mr. Baynard was then found guilty legally and the G. E. B sustain the decision of G. S and G T. and dismiss the appeal.

FOURTH DAY'S SESSION—JULY 16TH.

Communication from Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa., asking a dispensation to not suspend members 4 months in arrears, but to let them run until 6 months in arrears. G. E. B. decide they have not the power to amend the Constitution, and advise Union No. 8, to take advantage of the general amnesty already granted said union as being more beneficial and of easier terms for suspended members.

Appeal Union 50, Portland, Oregon, on point of law. G. E. B. decide there cannot be two sets of laws in operation at the same time. The only law now governing the U. B. is the Chicago Constitution as amended and now in force. A member in arrears can only be charged for the dues, fines and assessments against him on the books at the time of his suspension—no matter when suspended—and in addition to that he must pay such initiation fee and comply with such provisions as are contained in the new Constitution.

Communication from Union 288, Homestead, Pa. in answer to the first point G. E. B. decided that the Pittsburgh strike was only conditionally sanctioned after the strike was started. As to secon point G. E. B. decide that it does not consid

(*Continued on Page 3*)

THE CARPENTER,

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PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST, 1891.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

(For the Term from July 1, 1890, to July 1, 1891.)

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 23, 1891.

To the Officers and Members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

FELLOW WORKMEN:—This report will mark the close of the first decade in the history of the United Brotherhood. Ten years ago, on August 12, 1881, our organization was founded by a handful of delegates in a National Convention at Chicago. There were 12 Local Unions and 2,042 members represented at that Convention. To-day we have 797 Local Unions and 81,394 enrolled members—58,000 of whom are in active benefit.

WHAT WE HAVE DONE.

When the United Brotherhood of Carpenters sounded the appeal in 1881 to the journeymen carpenters of America to organize, the ten hour day was universal. Now we have 42 cities working 8 hours a day, and 331 cities working 9 hours a day, with hundreds of cities working shorter hours on Saturdays thereby giving employment to 9,200 more men who otherwise would be idle.

Wages have advanced so as to range from $2.00 to $3.50 per day, where the rate ten years ago was from $1.50 to $2.50. Thousands of non union men, as well as union men, now go home every pay day with more wages in their pockets than they would have, were it not for the work of our organization. In 482 cities, wages have been increased to the extent, that by careful computation, we find a little over Five Million Dollars more wages have been paid out annually the past three years to the journeymen carpenters under our jurisdiction.

And for all this gain, what has been the cost? We find that in strikes for shorter hours of labor and in trade movements for advances of wages, in the past three years, we have expended $109,897. And in the vast majority of cases, by the moral power of organization, we have gained concessions and demands without a strike or the loss of any time or money.

In addition to all this, we find the evils of piece-work, lump-work, botch-work, close under-bidding and reckless competition have been lessened to some extent, among carpenters wherever they have been organized the past ten years.

And yet, while the United Brotherhood is primarily a Trade Union for protective purposes we have not forgotten to take care of the sick and disabled members of our Order, and we have also provided for the Widows and Orphans of our deceased members. In the past ten years we have paid out $156,250 from the General Fund for Funeral and Disability benefits—$44,732 of this was spent the past year. In conjunction with this the local unions paid out in the past ten years the sum of $310,170 for sick benefits.

These facts speak strongly in favor of the United Brotherhood and its work, and are an all-convincing argument as to the value and benefit of Trade Union organizations.

THE EXTENT OF THE ORGANIZATION.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters through its 798 Local Unions now covers every State and Territory and the leading provinces of Canada, and is taking hold in Mexico, where we now have two thrifty local unions. We have unions in 689 cities. 43 of the unions are German, 8 French, 5 Scandinavian, 4 Bohemian, 1 Polish, 1 Jewish, and 1 Holland.

Twenty-five of the locals are composed of planing mill men, four of these are exclusively of machine hands, or of sash, blind and door makers; four are exclusively stair builders' unions; 4 of car builders; 2 of millwrights; 1 of ship joiners, and 1 of elevator builders.

Of these 798 unions, 2 are located in Mexico, 21 in Canada, 42 are on the Pacific Coast, 144 in the Southern States (12 of these are composed entirely of colored men) 78 are located in New England, 234 in the Middle States and 267 in the Western States.

Pennsylvania heads the list with 99 unions, New York comes next with 95 unions and Ohio third with 68 unions.

The list of new unions has been printed regularly each month in our journal, and for the past year it shows the largest number of new unions has been organized in the Western States and the Middle States, with a very fair percentage of increase in the Southern States.

Our greatest loss in lapsed and suspended unions has been principally in the smaller towns of the Western and Southern States mostly in new towns where building "booms" have been under way and collapsed. The members of these lapsed unions in the majority of cases have gone into other towns and organized new unions or joined those already established. Many of these lapsed unions might to-day be in existence had their monthly dues been large enough to pay expenses.

OUR ANNUAL GROWTH.

For the purpose of comparison, I now beg leave to submit the following table showing our annual growth from 1881 up to date:

Years.	No. of Unions in Good Standing	Charters Issued.	Charters Surrendered.	Net Gain of Unions.	Members in Good Standing	Gain of Members.
1881	12	. .	. .	. .	2,042	
1882	23	13	2	11	3,780	1,738
1883	26	11	8	3	3,293	*487
1884	47	21	.	21	4 364	1,071
1885	80	50	17	33	5.789	1,425
1886	177	104	7	97	21.423	17,059
1887	306	129		129	25 466	4 073
1888	439	178	45	133	28 416	2,950
1889	527	164	75	88	31.494	3,078
1890	697	227	57	170	53,769	22,275
1891	798	215	114	101	57,937	4.168

*Loss.

The total membership above reported is only of those in good standing and in benefit, and for which the Local Unions pay per capita tax to the General Office.

This table of figures printed above shows a net gain the past year of 101 new unions and 4,168 good new members—a gain of 15 per cent. in the number of new unions and about 7 per cent. in membership.

While there is quite an increase the past year in the number of new unions and in the total membership, yet the increase in membership is not as large in proportion as that of the year previous. One good reason for this is, that in the past year, there was not the same general widespread agitation and consequent public awakening on the eight hour question, that prevailed the year previous, through the work and plans of the American Federation of Labor. Then we added over 22,000 new members to our organization, while the past year our gain has been only normal.

In 1886, when there was a lively agitation on the eight hour question we gained 17,000 new members that year, but the next year in 1887 our increase in membership was only a trifle over 4,000. The past year it has been the same.

Our membership has increased only 4,168 over last year. Still it must be known that our new initiations numbered over 9,540 members the past year, but 5,372 suspended members have not been reinstated owing to our present severe laws which make it very costly for suspended members to be reinstated. This has also been a drawback in the increase of our membership.

A FEW WORDS OF ADVICE.

To-day we can maintain the proud position of having the largest membership and greatest number of unions, of any one trade in the entire world. And I repeat now with more emphasis than ever in view of past experience, what I have again and again urged for years in my annual reports that all we now need as an organization is a system of higher dues and larger financial resources to make the United Brotherhood equal to any occasion, and as invulnerable financially as it is massive in numbers.

No other trade organization on earth has ever had such a wonderful growth and remarkable history as ours. Young and aggressive, enthusiastic and zealous, we have spread the gospel of labor organization in almost every town and hamlet in the land. We have been in the forefront of battle as the Pioneers of the modern Eight Hour movement. We have withstood the onslaughts of the most powerful organization of employers—the National Association of Employing Builders representing, as they do, over Five Hundred Millions of invested Capital. And yet to-day our lines remain unbroken, and our organization has grown stronger and stronger, in spite of all odds against us. Out of the few defeats we have suffered, we can profit if we but heed the lessons taught us, and "In time of Peace, prepare for War." Let us raise our monthly dues all along the line to sixty cents or more per month, and have a good Reserve Fund to sustain us in our trade struggles.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

The strikes of the future in our trade are likely to be more prolonged, and there is possibility of many lock-outs and bitter contests close at hand. These struggles will test the manhood and devotion of our members. We will have to pass through a crucial ordeal, which will strain every nerve and fibre of our organization. The employers are preparing for it and so must we. With dull times on their side and an array of selfish interests they present a formidable front. On our side, we must be more than ever united, harmonious in our counsels, cautious in our actions, and ever vigilant and determined in the protection of our fraternal interests backed by the "sinews of war," in the shape of an abundance of funds to do manly battle whenever provoked to conflict. At all times our policy should be first to secure conferences with the employers, and, by negotiation or conciliation, endeavor to secure a settlement only resorting to a strike as a last alternative. But when we do strike let us strike to win, and give little notice of our intention to strike. And strike only when carpenter work is plentiful and let our strikes be short and decisive.

Last year the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners had in all only 144 strikes and lock-outs involving 47,240 men. That was considered a gigantic movement! This year we have had a much larger and more extensive movement on our hands, and have been fairly successful.

This season, since February 1st, we have had in all 169 strikes and trades disputes involving 51,300 carpenters, counting union and non-union men. For these strikes we spent in all $34,400.20 the past year. Twenty-two of these strikes were for eight hours a day, 107 for nine hours a day, 24 for wages, 6 for the card system, 5 were lock-outs, and 3 were for 8 hours a day Saturdays. These strikes and lock-outs involved 258 of our locals, and the results so far show that we have been victorious in 148 of these trade disputes, 11 were compromised, and 10 of them were lost.

RESULTS GAINED.

The records on file in my office show the following number of cities involved in trade disputes in 1889, 1890 and 1891 and the results:

	1889	1890	1891
Strikes for higher wages	10	14	24
" eight hours a day	1	42	22
" nine hours a day	63	81	107
" shorter hours Saturday	6	7	6
Against reduction in wages, etc	2	—	13
Total	82	144	169

THE RESULTS.

Number of strikes won	78	132	148
" " lost	2	8	10
" " compromised	2	4	11
Total	82	144	169

MONEYS RECEIVED AND EXPENDED FOR STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

BELOW is given a complete recapitulation of the moneys received from Reserve Fund and Assessments, and the moneys expended for strikes and lockouts from September 1st, 1890, to July 1st, 1891:

RECEIPTS.

Balance of Reserve Fund, Sept. 1st, 1890	$699 55
Reserve Fund received to June 30th, 1891	23 007 79
Loan from General Fund	7,000 00
" Amer. Fed. of Labor	3,500 00
Returned by Davenport, Iowa	111 85
" " Newark, N. J., Union 172	145 00
" " " " per White	5 00
Special Assessments received to June 30th	5,985 37
Total receipts	$40,454 56

MONEYS EXPENDED.

The following are the total amounts paid to Unions on strike or locked out from Sept. 1st, 1890, to June 30th, 1891:

To Davenport, Iowa (returned $111 85)	$130 00
" Monongahela City, Pa	96 00
" Long Branch, N. J	100 00
" Altoona, Pa	150 00
" New Rochelle, N. Y	150 00
" Jackson, Miss	200 00
" Zanesville, O	216 00
" Hamilton, O	400 00
" New Orleans, La	500 00
" Terre Haute, Ind	500 00
" Vicksburg, Miss. (lockout)	594 00
" Peoria, Ill	750 00
" Seattle, Wash	780 00
" Youngstown, O	989 00
" Erie, Pa	1,126 00
" Milwaukee, Wis	2,200 00
" Chicago	3,000 00
" Newark, N. J. (returned $150 00)	4,500 00
" Indianapolis	4 9 0 00
" Pittsburgh, Pa	13,000 00
" Telegraph and express charges	99 20
Total expended for strikes, etc.	$34,400 20

SUMMARY.

Total Receipts	$40,454 56
" Expenses	34,400 20
June 30th, balance on hand	$6,054 36

This $6,054.36 was applied, along with other moneys since received, to pay off our indebtedness to the General Fund.

NOTE.—Since June 30th up to date of this report enough moneys have been received from Assessments and Reserve Fund to pay back the $7,000 drawn from the General Fund and also to pay back the loan of $3 500 obtained from the American Federation of Labor, as well as to give $1,700 additional as donations to several cities on strike or lockout.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The total receipts of the General Office for the year ending June 30, 1891, are $78,029.25 the total expenses, $69,796.74, leaving a balance on hand of $8,232.51. Out of this $8,232.51, the sum of $7,000 was loaned the Reserve Fund to aid the men on strike this spring. That money is now replaced in the General Fund from the moneys which came in for the special assessment. In the expenses for the fiscal year, the sum of $44,732.65 is also included for death benefits.

The following is a complete statement of the total receipts and expenditures from July 1st, 1890, to July 1st, 1891, as shown by my books and by the monthly reports published in our official journal—THE CARPENTER—for that period. These accounts have been regularly audited, as required by the constitution and the vouchers examined, by the General Executive Board.

RECEIPTS.

From Charters and Capita Tax	$56,930 50
" Supplies, Badges, etc.	14,204 55
" Advertisers	519 50
" Supplies to D. C. and Clearances	166 33
" Rent of Part of Office Building	120 00
" Sub-Tenants for Gas used	23 75
" J. S. W. Saunders	78 40
Balance on hand July 1, 1890	5,986 22
Total receipts	$78,029 25

EXPENDITURES.

For printing 12 issues of Journal and Supplies	$7,432 52
" Wrapping and mailing 12 issues of Journal	525 47
" Postage on letters, supplies, etc	1 086 42
" Expressage	616 07
" Office rent (12 months)	300 00
" Telegrams	138 02
" Salaries and clerk hire	5,264 25
" Services of G. E. B	1,327 58
" Services of General Treasurer	50 00
" American Federation of Labor	1,403 75
" Traveling and organizing	1,003 11
" For badges and charms	3,685 60
" Miscellaneous and incidentals	252 45
" Lithographing charters	142 56
" Coal, wood and light	63 00
" German and other translations	29 00
" Stationery and office supplies	224 13
" Rent of P. O. Box	12 00
" Expenses of Chicago Convention	1,273 91
" General President and Vice Presidents	234 25
Total expenditures	$25,061 09
" Benefits paid	44 732 65
Cash on hand July 1, 1891	8,232 51
Sum total	$78,029 25

SUMMARY.

Total Receipts	$78,029 25
Total Expenditures	69,796 74
Cash on hand July 1, 1891	$8,232 51

An analysis of the above financial report makes it evident that the revenue from sale of printed supplies and members' badges not only covered the entire cost of the same but in addition netted a surplus sufficient to pay for the cost of issuing our monthly journal—THE CARPENTER—and paid all our bills for postage, expressage and telegrams.

FUNERAL AND DISABILITY BENEFITS.

Under the new Constitution as adopted at the late Chicago Convention fewer claims for benefits are disapproved and much more satisfaction is found with the new laws in regard to benefits. Since July 1, 1890, only 48 claims have been disapproved, while 374 claims amounting to $44,372,65 have been paid.

Of the 374 claims approved 187 were for members funeral benefits, 176 wife funeral benefits, and 11 disability benefits.

Our general death rate based on benefits paid on male deaths, amounts to about 3½ to the thousand members; including claims paid on female deaths, and disapproved claims, the death rate amounts to about 7½ to the thousand. Estimating on our average membership for the past year the cost of our benefit system has been 80 cents per member per year, or 6⅔ cents per month.

AMOUNT OF GENERAL BENEFITS PAID.

Years.	No. of Benefits Paid.	Amount Paid.	Balance on Hand.
1883	6	$1,500 00	
1884	9	2,250 00	$ 28 34
1885	36	5,700 00	2 8 02
1886	54	9,200 00	2,080 12
1887	139	16,275 16	3,333 55
1888	172	18,750 00	7,980 51
1889	224	25,575 00	6,535 65
1890	254	32,267 49	5,986 22
1891	374	44,732 65	8,232 51
Total.	1,268	$156,250 30	

All receipts for benefits and a list of all claims paid have been published regularly in our monthly Journal.

DISCIPLINE AND LOYALTY.

The rapid and marvelous growth of our organization the past few years has brought into it a vast army of new members, and to assimilate this membership and get it into proper discipline and harmonious working order, is a herculean task requiring delicacy of tact, and unbounded patience, unremitting zeal and steadfast work.

To find as little friction, clashing, and internal antagonisms as we do in our organization, is in the highest degree commendable, and speaks well for the organized carpenters under our jurisdiction. At times here and there, it is true, squabbles occur and dissensions crop up, but these soon simmer down before the mighty will of the organization. The great mass of the members throughout the entire country have manifested a spirit of abiding loyalty and enthusiastic devotion to the United Brotherhood worthy of all admiration. This was well displayed the past year, when the question of the adoption of the new constitution hung trembling in the balance. Then the organization asserted itself and decided in favor of our present G. E. B,, and general officers.

That dispute, however, materially hampered the growth of the organization and delayed the plans which might have been prepared to send out lecturers and organizers, and pave the way for the trade movements this spring. The blame for it can rest on those whose desire for a continuance of "authority" provoked the dispute.

PRACTICAL FRATERNITY.

Our liberality as an organization is evidenced by the readiness of our members to heed the call of all deserving. On the appeal of Carpenters Union 102, Wilkesbarre, Pa. for financial aid to relieve their members after the terrible cyclone in that city the sum of $592.30 in voluntary donations was sent by our Local Unions to help Union 102. Other appeals have also been heeded the past year in a substantial manner.

We have also maintained the most intimate and friendly relations with all National and International Unions, and through Central Labor Unions or local delegate bodies, our local unions have shown a practical interest in the welfare of all branches of United Labor. And through our connection with the American Federation of Labor we have given ample proof of our faith in the Solidarity and Unity of all Organized Labor, and in return we have had the good will and fraternal help of all sister trade organizations in the Federation. They have organized and built up many of our local unions, and assisted them substantially with money in local strikes. The Federation by its agitation of the eight hour question and by its powerful influence in public through the distribution of labor documents has been one of our most valued adjuncts in the building up of our organization. Ever since the United Brotherhood was founded in 1881, it has been in the front line of the Federation along with its sister trade unions. The work the Federation has done for us is worth more than all the money it has cost us.

CELEBRATE LABOR DAY.

On the first Monday in September, the labor organizations of the entire country, will celebrate that day as Labor Day. Your General Secretary was the originator of that holiday distinctively for Labor, and from the year 1882, when the day was first celebrated in New York City, the observance of Labor Day each year has become more popular, until it is now a legal holiday in a large number of States. I would urge on our members everywhere to see that Labor Day is strictly observed as a holiday. Let the demonstrations on that day be so large and numerous that they will speak in trumpet tones to the enemies of labor, and infuse new life into every fibre of the labor movement.

PUBLIC AGITATION.

During the past year we have not been able to do much in the way of sending out Lecturers. But this forthcoming Fall, we will put a number of good speakers out on the road, and while we cannot cover every local union, we will reach every place possible and from the centres reached by our speakers, the influence of the public agitation in the daily press will radiate throughout the surrounding territory.

This coming year our local unions should hold public meetings, with local speakers, and invite the non-union men and public, and the daily press, and thoroughly arouse the people in each community on all the many subjects connected with labor's interests. Let there be a grand awakening! Hold social meetings, festivals, and use all lawful means of propaganda to push your local unions and to stir up activity and life among the members and those outside of your ranks. Agitation is Life to a labor organization. Want of Agitation is Stagnation and Death to your local unions!

In conclusion, I desire to express my grateful thanks to the officers and members of all the local unions, for their many kind expressions of fraternal kindness to me, and for their effective and valued co-operation in the official duties intrusted to me as General Secretary.

Yours fraternally,

P. J. McGuire

General Secretary.

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS.

The July report of the Amalgamated Carpenters shows they have 519 branches and 34,017 members; 37 branches are in the United States and 10 in Canada. Strikes of carpenters in England are now going on at London, Norwich, St. Helens, Grimsby and Waterford, while in Hull, Sunderland and a few other places an advance in wages has been secured. The General Council of the Amalgamated will soon meet in Manchester, England, at the headquarters of the society. This council consists of 16 members one from each of 16 districts and in the election of a delegate from America to represent the 15th district, W. H. McCord, of New York, has the majority of votes up to date. This General Council has all the powers of, and is similar to, a General Convention and meets only once every four years. It frames the laws and rules of the society.

EXPULSIONS.

H. S. PEACOCK from Union 284, of Springfield, Ohio, for misappropriating funds of the Union.

E ADAMS, from Union 363, Syracuse, N. Y., for misappropriation of the funds of the union.

JAMES CANNON, from Union 394, Memphis, Tenn., for misappropriating funds of the union.

C B. BURGESS from Union 114, Houston, Tex., for drunkenness, etc.

W. N. HARVEY, from Union 230 Pittsburg, Pa., for joining the builders' exchange.

THOMAS B. FORD, from Union No. 2, Cincinnati, O. for fraudulently using the name of a fellow member to obtain money.

HARRY DIETRICHS, suspended from Union 712, Covington, Ky., for three months for holding $13.25 for tickets of an entertainment.

JAMES MORLEY, Ex-Trustee, Union 567, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y, for embezzling union funds and is now serving five months in jail for the offence.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,

124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General-President—W. H. Kliver, Box 156, Grand Crossing, Cook Co., Ill.
General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.
General-Treasurer—James Troy, 2026 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—P. M. Wellin, 26 Potter St., San Francisco, Cal.
Second Vice-President—P. W. Birck, 798 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)

Hugh McKay, 302 Paris St., E. Boston, Mass.
T. E. Deegan, 117 E. 89th St., New York.
E. A. Stevens, 150 Pearl St., Jeffersonville, Ind.
W. F. Abrams, 451 Monroe Ave., Detroit, Mich.
S. J. Kent, 2046 S St., Lincoln, Neb.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.)

Union 288, is compelled to belong to the Pittsburgh, D. C. inasmuch as Union 288, is at present connected with the D. C. of Pittsburgh, to withdraw it should do so in a proper and honorable manner, and pay all moneys due to the D. C. In case Union 288 should withdraw, it would certainly have the power under Sections 44 and 45 of the Constitution, to frame its own By-Laws.

Appeal from L. U. 404, Portchester, N. Y. as to change in size of journal. Referred to the G. S. to answer.

Communication from the St. Louis D. C. asking for donation to help them to put walking delegates in the field. The G. E. B. decided that they cannot grant the request as there is no provision made in the Constitution whereby the G. E. B. can donate funds to pay walking delegates.

Communication from Union 245, Peoria, Ill. asking for more financial assistance on account of its late strike. The G. E. B. instruct the G. S. to write Peoria and ask for the details.

Notice of appeal of Union 51, New York, from decision of G. E. B. to the next convention in the Howard Garrison case, was received and filed.

Appeal, J. Guggolz, Jr., against Union 51, New York, for reinstatement, he having been expelled. G. E. B. decide the action of Union 51 can not be reversed, as under Sec. 168 the said Guggolz can not be reinstated only by a two-thirds vote of Union 51.

Communication, Union 33, Boston, Mass., asking amnesty for suspended members to admit them for $2. Referred back to come through the D. C. of Boston.

The case of Bohemian Union 54, Chicago, suspended for tax, etc., to General Office, was considered. The G. E. B. decide Union 54 can be reinstated upon payment of all arrears up to date of suspension. But the G. E. B. can not agree to entertain any death claims occurring in the interval when the Union was out of benefit and suspended, for under the Constitution all benefits are forfeited by a suspended union, the same as a suspended member. A suspended union can not be entitled to any benefits other than those prescribed for a new union.

The following appropriations were then made to unions involved in trade troubles:

$100 to Richmond, Va.
$100 to Findlay, O.
$200 to Ogden, Utah.

G. E. B. resolved that publication of expulsions in the official journal be discontinued, only in extreme cases, as too much of the space in the journal is now taken up by expulsions and they cease to be of any value.

FIFTH DAY'S SESSION.

Audit of Reserve Fund and Assessment continued and completed.

Communication from D. C. of Pittsburgh asking extension of time for locals of said district to pay special assessment. Time granted until October 1st, 1891.

Appeal, Union 237, Allegheny, Pa., asking credit on capita tax for moneys it paid out during strike. G. E. B. decide request cannot be granted.

Appeal, Union 653, Monongahela City, Pa., asking exemption from assessment on account of being on strike. G. E. B. decide they cannot exempt a union from payment, but an extension of time for payment is given until October 1, 1891.

Appeal of Bro DeRemer, of Union 188, Findlay, Ohio against Union 326, Columbus, Ohio, was considered. Union 326 was working under trade rules adopted by the D. C. of Columbus. One of these rules provided a charge of $10 to traveling and transient members for working card. This rule had never been legally approved, as provided for by the Constitution, therefore the appeal of Bro DeRemer is sustained, and the action of Union 326 and of the Columbus D. C. is reversed in charging $10 for a working card to transient members. All Local Unions under jurisdiction of the U. B are hereby ordered to admit any member holding a clearance card and in good standing. The Local Unions are at liberty to charge a fee for a working card to traveling members, said fee not to exceed the sum of $2 for the first working card, and such sum thereafter as may be charged any other resident member.

Decision on above appeal also covers the appeals of Bros. S. J. Neely, Patrick Russell and Benj. Witmer. These appeals are similar to the one here decided.

Appeal of the D. C. of New York city, to be permitted to charge members of the U. B. nonresidents of New York, $5 per quarter for a working card. G. E. B. decide that not more than $1 per quarter should be charged in such a case.

Appeal, W. W. McKay against decision of G. S. and G. T. in sustaining Union 367, San Antonio, Tex., in fining Bro. McKay. Appeal sustained and decision of G. S. and G. T. reversed. Union 367 is urged to remit the fine against Bro. McKay, inasmuch as the fine was remitted in the case of the two other members found guilty of the same offense, and that Bro. McKay be restored to membership.

Appeal, Union 687, Columbus, O., locked out and bosses desire to return to the 9 hour day. Bro. W. F. Abrams authorized to proceed there and investigate.

Appeal, Union 165, Pittsburgh, Pa., for extension of time to pay capita tax. G. E. B. referred the union to Sec. 57, which allows three months time before a union can get into arrears for tax.

The G. S. is authorized to publish a full account of the relations of the G. E. B. and General Officers to the Pittsburgh carpenters' strike.

Appeal, Union 28, Chicago, for payment of claim on death of P. H. Burns, a non-beneficial Member, G. E. B. decide such claims cannot be entertained until February 16, 1892, and reaffirm their decision of April 17th on that score.

Gen. President Kliver is authorized to visit Terre Haute, Ind., and Pittsburgh, Pa., to get those places into good working order.

Bills of G. E. B. for attendance at this quarterly meeting were ordered paid, amounting to $400.25.

Report of Gen. Pres. Kliver as to Milwaukee strike received and strike declared off under Sec. 138 of Constitution.

Appeal, Bro. H. Arendt against Union 172, Newark, N. J., for expelling him and 110 others without trial, for returning to work before strike was officially closed. Appeal sustained. Members can not be expelled unless tried in legal form.

Application of D. C. of Louisville, Ky., for sanction to strike. Conditional sanction given.

Appeal, Union 33, Boston, Mass., in the Geo. K. Holt disability claim which had been disapproved. Appeal sustained. Further evidence produced and claim was ordered paid.

The G. S. was instructed to notify Union 239, Philadelphia, Pa., that Brother A. B. Kerr, ex-Chairman of late G. E. B., holds the bonds of the G. S. and G. T. in violation of his obligation, and though written to officially he has failed to turn the bonds over to his successor in office as required by Sec 40 of the Constitution, also note Sec. 36, Union 239, of which Bro. Kerr is a member, is instructed to take the necessary steps to secure these bonds and proceed against Bro. Kerr.

Application, Union 433, Belleville, Ill., for sanction to strike, granted without financial aid.

Appeal, Union 605, Philadelphia, Pa., for time to pay their indebtedness. Under Sec. 57 said union has three months to pay tax, and time until September 1st is given to pay Reserve Fund.

Union 306, Philadelphia, Pa., granted until September 1, 1891, to pay special assessment.

Union 59, Detroit, Mich., asked further time to pay assessment levied last year. Request not granted.

Union 394, Memphis, Tenn., asked allowance on overpaid tax for the past year. G. E. B. decide the allowance cannot be granted.

Audit of books of G. S. for April, May and June, shows they are kept in good order, and the accounts are as follows:

Balance April 1st, 1891	$9,351 06
Receipts for April, May, and June	18,905 72
Total	$28,256 78
Expenses for April, May and June	20,024 27
Balance July 1st, 1891	$8,232 51

The audit of the Reserve Fund and Assessment shows:

Total Reserve Fund from April 1st, 1891, to June 30th, 1891	$15,996 99
Total Special Assessment from June 6th, 1891, to June 30th, 1891	5,603 87
Loan from General Fund	7,000 00
Loan from A. F. of L.	3,500 00
Returned strike moneys	161 85
Total	$32,362 71
Moneys expended for strikes	26,308 45
Balance July 1st 1891	$6,054 26

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS.

ASSETS.

General Fund Balance July 1, 1891	$8,232 51
Reserve Fund Balance July 1, 1891	6,054 26
Total Assets	$14,286 77

LIABILITIES.

Loan from American Federation of Labor	$3,500 00
Loan from General Fund	7,000 00
Total Liabilities	$10,500 00
Total Assets	$14,286 77
Total Liabilities	10,500 00
Cash on hand	$3,786 77
Deficit (to be paid by Special Assessments)	4,545 74
General Fund Balance July 1, 1891	$8,232 51

Orders drawn for $7,000 in favor of General Treasurer to be replaced in bank to credit of General Fund, and for $3,500 to be returned on loan from American Federation of Labor.

Protest of D. C., Dallas, Tex., against the special assessment read, and answer of G. S. endorsed.

Adjourned to meet Monday, October 12 1891, at 8 A. M.

HUGH MCKAY, *Chairman*,
S. J. KENT, *Recording Secretary*.

Attest:
P. J. MCGUIRE,
General Secretary.

MONEYS RECEIVED.

DURING THE MONTH ENDING JUNE 31, 1891.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. without delay.
All money received in JULY will be published in next month's (SEPTEMBER), paper. This report includes all moneys received by the G. S. from the Local Unions for tax and supplies for the month of JUNE only.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—	$210 40	165—	$46 90	329—	$3 80	493—	$10 80
2—	44 20	166—	8 30	330—	3 20	494—	2 00
3—	16 10	167—	7 15	331—	8 75	495—	80
4—	101 40	168—	3 80	332—	. . .	496—	9 90
5—	15 90	169—	26 10	333—	6 10	497—	28 95
6—	1 50	170—	3 90	334—	4 60	498—	. . .
7—	9 50	171—	19 50	335—	. . .	499—	. . .
8—	37 40	172—	16 10	336—	6 90	500—	2 10
9—	9 40	173—	90	337—	10 30	501—	1 90
10—	14 90	174—	3 60	338—	1 00	502—	9 90
11—	51 40	175	18 50	339—	3 35	503—	.
12—	. . .	176—	13 00	340—	58 60	504—	3 80
13—	2 60	177—	.	341—	6 50	505—	12 85
14—	2 10	178—	.	342—	3 60	506—	17 55
15—	14 15	179—	14 00	343—	5 94	507—	. . .
16—	2 40	180—	11 20	344—	8 60	508—	.
17—	6 50	181—	. .	345—	. . .	509—	31 60
18—	4 40	182—	.	346—	3 00	510—	3 00
19—	4 40	183—	7 10	347—	. . .	511—	9 00
20—	17 80	184—	1 90	348—	14 10	512—	9 30
21—	16 30	185—	.	349—	10 40	513—	21 80
22—	70 30	186—	5 10	350—	. . .	514—	.
23—	23 70	187—	2 00	351—	22 40	515—	23 60
24—	3 90	188—	17 80	352—	9 60	516—	1 40
25—	21 80	189—	3 00	353—	2 00	517—	.
26—	9 10	190—	1 80	354—	9 90	518—	19 50
27—	11 40	191—	9 70	355—	11 90	519—	. . .
28—	83 60	192—	9 00	356—	5 20	520—	3 60
29—	83 80	193—	1 40	357—	3 10	521—	6 90
30—	.	194—	3 50	358—	4 00	522—	7 40
31—	3 10	195—	11 25	359—	7 50	523—	3 40
32—	5 10	196—	1 50	360—	5 90	524—	10 35
33—	. . .	197—	13 60	361—	3 00	525—	.
34—	2 70	198—	22 20	362—	3 30	526—	16 50
35—	4 60	199—	12 70	363—	. . .	527—	3 00
36—	40 50	200—	.	364—	14 50	528—	1 40
37—	9 00	201—	13 10	365—	9 30	529—	1 80
38—	5 80	202—	4 30	366—	3 90	530—	5 30
39—	8 80	203—	10 42	367—	15 80	531—	1 70
40—	11 00	204—	3 60	368—	7 50	532—	.
41—	. . .	205—	8 30	369—	.	533—	1 30
42—	12 60	206—	10 30	370—	5 20	534—	3 10
43—	16 75	207—	24 90	371—	4 80	535—	4 50
44—	.	208—	5 10	372—	2 60	536—	.
45—	4 00	209—	18 35	373—	2 70	537—	5 90
46—	2 90	210—	2 00	374—	6 60	538—	1 70
47—	5 60	211—	. . .	375—	.	539—	10 00
48—	32 80	212—	6 20	376—	3 00	540—	3 50
49—	14 90	213—	4 10	377—	20 60	541—	.
50—	17 50	214—	9 30	378—	.	542—	15 90
51—	24 00	215—	8 00	379—	6 75	543—	.
52—	6 10	216—	.	380—	.	544—	3 00
53—	. . .	217—	9 20	381—	11 30	545—	1 40
54—	. . .	218—	16 70	382—	36 40	546—	6 10
55—	13 30	219—	9 00	383—	2 10	547—	2 70
56—	3 80	220—	6 60	384—	10 40	548—	4 70
57—	. . .	221—	5 00	385—	10 20	549—	3 10
58—	8 60	222—	.	386—	10 00	550—	2 40
59—	5 40	223—	5 80	387—	10 05	551—	7 50
60—	13 90	224—	4 80	388—	1 50	552—	1 90
61—	34 10	225—	25 40	389—	7 20	553—	1 55
62—	20 60	226—	1 50	390—	90	554—	10 80
63—	17 40	227—	9 65	391—	7 50	555—	10 00
64—	17 00	228—	27 10	392—	10 00	556—	.
65—	5 20	229—	7 40	393—	10 00	557—	6 60
66—	2 10	230—	27 90	394—	51 95	558—	5 80
67—	9 60	231—	. . .	395—	7 80	559—	3 96
68—	10 80	232—	1 30	396—	10 00	560—	2 70
69—	. . .	233—	1 20	397—	6 20	561—	5 00
70—	4 00	234—	14 60	398—	2 60	562—	6 20
71—	4 30	235—	6 40	399—	1 40	563—	5 70
72—	29 60	236—	2 80	400—	2 80	564—	8 80
73—	11 30	237—	. . .	401—	.	565—	2 20
74—	9 00	238—	50	402—	11 70	566—	.
75—	6 00	239—	16 20	403—	15 00	567—	17 40
76—	12 50	240—	3 45	404—	14 15	568—	70
77—	1 90	241—	. . .	405—	. . .	569—	.
78—	6 40	242—	. . .	406—	10 85	570—	16 25
79—	3 30	243—	5 50	407—	17 80	571—	2 20
80—	2 30	244—	.	408—	4 00	572—	12 30
81—	. . .	245—	7 70	409—	4 50	573—	. . .
82—	24 00	246—	15 20	410—	22 00	574—	7 90
83—	25 10	247—	18 70	411—	10 10	575—	9 45
84—	3 00	248—	2 30	412—	3 10	576—	. . .
85—	.	249—	7 80	413—	6 00	577—	.
86—	2 90	250—	.	414—	5 30	578—	3 00
87—	6 50	251—	4 60	415—	.	579—	1 20
88—	20 20	252—	1 80	416—	9 10	580—	3 90
89—	7 60	253—	10 30	417—	1 00	581—	. . .
90—	29 20	254—	2 40	418—	1 90	582—	2 60
91—	. . .	255—	. . .	419—	. . .	583—	5 15
92—	7 60	256—	9 95	420—	3 30	584—	75
93—	13 60	257—	33 70	421—	.	585—	7 90
94—	2 10	258—	5 80	422—	2 70	586—	3 50
95—	5 10	259—	4 00	423—	4 95	587—	2 80
96—	7 80	260—	12 30	424—	3 80	588—	2 90
97—	2 90	261—	1 70	425—	2 10	589—	4 80
98—	4 15	262—	1 40	426—	.	590—	. . .
99—	2 20	263—	6 80	427—	3 30	591—	12 00
100—	6 00	264—	1 00	428—	5 00	592—	8 30
101—	1 20	265—	5 40	429—	5 20	593—	10 00
102—	16 50	266—	2 10	430—	9 20	594—	. .
103—	8 50	267—	14 20	431—	5 90	595—	.
104—	9 90	268—	8 90	432—	8 00	596—	1 60
105—	5 50	269—	11 30	433—	7 60	597—	.
106—	. . .	270—	11 80	434—	9 10	598—	. . .
107—	8 40	271—	1 00	435—	. . .	599—	4 50
108—	27 00	272—	5 70	436—	2 40	600—	1 10
109—	60 40	273—	9 40	437—	1 20	601—	10 70
110—	4 30	274—	6 10	438—	2 40	602—	.
111—	3 00	275—	5 50	439—	. . .	603—	6 80
112—	19 00	276—	6 50	440—	3 95	604—	.
113—	.	277—	15 00	441—	. . .	605—	1 70
114—	20 95	278—	2 80	442—	.	606—	7 10
115—	5 50	279—	11 00	443—	3 25	607—	1 30
116—	26 95	280—	15 00	444—	. . .	608—	2 90
117—	.	281—	3 40	445—	. . .	609—	7 10
118—	8 90	282—	10 00	446—	27 70	610—	5 40
119—	37 30	283—	10 30	447—	1 30	611—	3 75
120—	2 80	284—	5 70	448—	. .	612—	1 60
121—	12 15	285—	9 20	449—	14 70	613—	. . .
122—	13 30	286—	12 10	450—	2 20	614—	.
123—	2 50	287—	8 70	451—	16 70	615—	4 60
124—	4 00	288—	11 50	452—	3 20	616—	9 00
125—	23 50	289—	3 40	453—	18 65	617—	12 20
126—	1 10	290—	36 60	454—	.	618—	1 60
127—	3 70	291—	10 40	455—	2 80	619—	.
128—	1 40	292—	1 90	456—	. . .	620—	18 60
129—	16 65	293—	6 20	457—	8 90	621—	7 50
130—	10 50	294—	. . .	458—	11 90	622—	9 00
131—	6 10	295—	. . .	459—	13 80	623—	10 00
132—	12 20	296—	2 80	460—	4 00	624—	28 40
133—	2 20	297—	.	461—	2 40	625—	10 10
134—	3 60	298—	10 45	462—	15 50	626—	. .
135—	4 00	299—	30 50	463—	12 70	627—	3 40
136—	4 0	300—	6 90	464—	1 00	628—	.
137—	3 30	301—	17 00	465—	14 70	629—	4 80
138—	11 50	302—	3 75	466—	6 30	630—	50
139—	4 00	303—	9 90	467—	. . .	631—	10 90
140—	9 20	304—	10 20	468—	20 50	632—	3 70
141—	8 10	305—	2 50	469—	7 70	633—	. . .
142—	65 75	306—	17 70	470—	5 50	634—	5 40
143—	6 00	307	. .	471—	21 70	635—	.
144—	7 20	308—	5 90	472—	6 10	636—	3 20
145—	9 70	309—	7 30	473—	8 90	637—	.
146—	9 15	310—	13 00	474—	16 10	638—	18 50
147—	11 00	311—	14 90	475—	2 00	639—	5 00
148—	5 20	312—	.	476—	. . .	640—	1 70
149—	2 90	313—	6 00	477—	17 60	641—	.
150—	6 20	314—	3 10	478—	6 80	642—	5 25
151—	16 60	315—	. . .	479—	1 60	643—	4 00
152—	3 60	316—	13 40	480—	12 40	644—	. . .
153—	16 50	317—	1 00	481—	.	645—	. . .
154—	13 00	318—	.	482—	13 50	646—	5 00
155—	10 20	319—	2 10	483—	20 1	647—	9 20
156—	.	320—	3 00	484—	6 50	648—	.
157—	10 40	321—	.	485—	.	649—	6 60
158—	7 20	322—	2 50	486—	5 70	650—	. . .
159—	2 20	323—	1 70	487—	9 80	651—	2 40
160—	3 90	324—	1 00	488—	6 80	652—	13 57
161—	.	325—	8 80	489—	24 40	653—	. . .
162—	20 50	326—	23 20	490—	4 50	654—	6 00
163—	8 70	327—	22 70	491—	. . .	655—	9 40
164—	23 00	328—	4 10	492—	. . .	656—	. . .
657—	20 00	693—		729—	9 40	765—	2 35
658—	7 55	694—	3 30	730—	. . .	766—	1 20
659—	2 30	695—	3 00	731—	3 35	767—	.
660—	2 50	696—	14 55	732—	28 60	768—	4 90
661—	. . .	697—	2 50	733—		769—	13 00
662—	6 00	698—	21 50	734—	2 30	770—	4 30
663—	. . .	699—	8 20	735—	3 00	771—	9 25
664—	7 65	700—	5 00	736—	3 15	772—	1 00
665—	9 85	701—	3 70	737—	2 60	773—	. .
666—	.	702—	3 20	738—	3 40	774—	. . .
667—	13 00	703—	8 90	739—	. . .	775—	1 90
668—	8 00	704—	15 60	740—	4 80	776—	4 00
669—	80	705—	4 75	741—	2 00	777—	. . . . .
670—	2 90	706—	. . .	742—	. . .	778—	. . . . .
671—	1 00	707—	5 50	743—	10 00	779—	. . . . .
672—	1 30	708—	6 30	744—	5 10	780—	1 25
673—	60	709—	4 20	745—	3 70	781—	. . .
674—	3 10	710—	4 80	746—	1 70	782—	1 25
675—	1 90	711—	. . .	747—	. . .	783—	3 25
676—	5 20	712—	18 00	748—	6 15	784—	. . . .
677—	4 25	713—		749—	15 10	785—	11 60
678—	18 90	714—	.	750—	13 00	786—	5 00
679—		715—	7 00	751—	2 90	787—	10 00
680—	2 00	716—	14 80	752—	3 00	788—	13 50
681—	14 80	717—	. . .	753—	60	789—	10 00
682—	3 40	718—	8 15	754—	. .	790—	. . . . .
683—	17 40	719—	2 00	755—	2 50	791—	10 00
684—	12 80	720—	1 00	756—	2 80	792—	10 00
685—	6 40	721—	13 90	757—	11 35	793—	10 00
686—	.	722—	1 80	758—	4 60	794—	16 50
687—	. . .	723—	2 75	759—	6 10	795—	10 00
688—	1 40	724—	. . .	760—	9 45	796—	10 00
689—	5 00	725—	.	761—	1 30	797—	10 00
690—	. . .	726—	2 60	762—	. . .	798—	. . . .
691—	3 50	727—	3 30	763—	1 90		
692—	5 70	728—	3 90	764—	1 90		

Total, ... $6,288 03

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—June, 1891.

Balance, June 1, 1891	$10,764 10
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	6,288 03
" Rent and gas bill	17 75
" Clearances	4 45
" Supplies to D. C., etc.	4 50
" Union 393 (Lapsed)	2 25
" J. T. Elliott (Books)	15 00
Total	$17,096 08

EXPENSES—June, 1891.

For Printing	$579 23
" Office, etc.	734 80
" Tax A. F. of L.	90 00
" Traveling and Organizing	143 54
" 2,680 Pins and 36 Charms	566 00
" Benefits Nos. 1216 to 1268, inclusive	6,750 00
Balance on hand July 1, 1891	8,232 51
Total	$17,096 08

DETAILED EXPENSES—June, 1891.

Printing 1,000 Noteheads	$15 00
" 2,000 Envelopes	2 50
" 5,000 Membership Cards	12 50
" 5,000 Application Blanks	7 50
" 2,000 Clearance Cards	5 00
" 5,000 Labels	6 25
" 1,500 Postals	3 00
" 100 Secretary's Order Books	25 00
" 1,000 Type Written Circulars	6 00
" 4,000 Trustees' Blanks	13 50
" 800 Password Circulars	3 75
" 900 Letter Circulars	7 75
" 1,000 Ode Cards	2 50
" 5,000 Remittance Blanks	11 50
" 5,000 Auditors Blanks	12 50
" 5,000 Appeals	7 50
" 100 100-Page Ledgers	78 00
" 48,000 Copies July Journal	238 23
½ Ream Wrapping Paper	4 88
Wrapping and Mailing July Journal	20 55
Postage on July Journal	15 52
R. Egeburg, Printing and Translating 1,000 Norwegian Constitutions	50 00
Sackett & Wilhelms Co., 22,500 Litho. Note and Letter Heads	66 37
Expressage on Supplies, etc.	45 24
Postage on Supplies, etc.	32 21
" on Password, etc	16 00
2,000 Stamped Envelopes	44 00
1,500 Postal Cards	15 00
20 Telegrams	11 16
Salary and Clerk Hire	454 66
Office Rent for June	25 00
C. A. Rockwood, organizing	29 85
J. H. Tranor, organizing Little Falls, N. Y.	3
J. C. Wynant, organizing Delphos	2 20
O. C. Boynton, organizing Tawas City, Mich	4 00
Paul Hudson, organizing Union 666	4 54
W. F. Ostemayer, organizing in Cleveland, Ohio	8 00
R. Beatty, organizing Union 791	8 25
Chas. Higgason, organizing Clinton, Ind	10 00
W. H. Kliver, visit to Louisville	36 00
Visits of G. S. to Passaic, N. J., Stapleton, Pittsburgh, etc	37 00
Large Case of Pigeon Holes and office fittings	35 00
2,680 Pins and 36 Watch Charms	566 00
20 Rubber Seals for New Unions	10 25
Janitor for cleaning office	5 00
Stationery and Twine	2 00
Ice and Incidentals	3 21
Tax to the A. F. of L.	90 00

BENEFITS PAID.

No. 1216	Mrs. G. Rumstick, wife of O. Rumstick, Union 636, Ravenswood, Ill	25 00
" 1217	Mrs. A Bush, wife of C. Bush, Union 563, Whatcom, Wash	50 00
" 1218	Mrs. E. Behnke, wife of H. Behnke, Union 351, Seattle, Wash	50 00
" 1219	Mrs. E. D. Costen, wife of G. Costen, Union 351, Seattle, Wash	50 00
" 1220	P. Dinsmore, Union 118, Manchester, N. H.	200 00
" 1221	Mrs. M. Howell, wife of W. H. Howell, Union 669, Chattanooga, Tenn	25 00
" 1222	Mrs. H. Pichette, wife of N. Pichette, Union 363, Syracuse, N. Y	50 00
" 1223	D. Smith, Union 43, Hartford, Conn.	200 00
" 1224	Mrs. D. Hanson wife of P. Hanson, Union 51, New York City.	50 00
" 1225	F. Schweim Union 50, Portland, Ore	300 00
" 1226	T. Roast, Union 33, Boston, Mass	300 00
" 1227	W. T. Miller, Union 4, St. Louis, Mo	100 00
" 1228	I. Cyphers, Union 119, Newark, N. J	200 00
" 1229	P. Norton, Union 391, Hoboken, N. J	200 00
" 1230	W. H. Anshutz, Union 17, Bellaire, O	200 00
" 1231	Mrs. M. E. Horricks, wife of E. Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa	50 00
" 1.32	Mrs. P. C. Smith, wife of J. Smith, Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa	50 00
" 1233	T. Flynn, Union 22, San Francisco, Cal	200 00
" 1234	E. Edwards, Union 22, San Francisco, Cal	200 00
" 1235	J. H. Miller, Union 25, Toledo, O.	200 00
" 1236	H. Wells, 25 Toledo, O	200 00
" 1237	C. Tanner, Union 33, Boston, Mass	100 00
" 1238	G. Russell, Union 52, Charleston, S. C	200 00
" 1239	Mrs. E Barclay, Union 109, Brooklyn, N. Y	50 00
" 1240	Mrs. S. Gentel, wife of S. Gentel, Unson 122, Philadelphia, Pa	50 00
" 1241	K. McDonald, Union 138, Cambridge, Mass	200 00
" 1242	Mrs. C. S. Hembrie, wife of H. Hembrie, Union 144, Macon, Ga.	50 00
" 1243	Mrs. A Blackstock, wife of D. Blackstock, Union 211, Alleghany City, Pa	50 00
" 1244	Mrs H Linkhauer, wife of J. C. Linkhauer, Union 530 Duquesne, Pa.	50 00
" 1245	T Smith, Union 392 New York, N. Y	200 00
" 1246	J. E. Miller, Union 146 Schenectady, N. Y.	100 00
" 1247	Mrs M. J. Cannon, wife of W. E. Cannon, Union 1, Cleveland, O	50 00
" 1248	W. E Cannon, disability, Union 11 Cleveland, O	400 00
" 1249	G W. Reece, disability. Union 14. Martin's Ferry, O	200 00
" 1250	P. Hall, Union 33, Boston, Mass	200 00
" 1251	R. J. Aker, disability. Union 64, New York, N. Y	200 00
" 1252	Mrs. M. Kane, wife of M. Kane, Union 72, Rochester, N. Y	50 00
" 1253	Mrs. C. W. Botsford, wife of C. H. Botsford, Union 115 Bridgeport, Conn	50 00
" 1254	John J. Begley, Union 119 Newark, N. J.	100 00
" 1255	John Ireland, Union 142 Pittsburgh, Pa	100 00
" 1256	Mrs. M. Rankin, wife of G. A. Rankin, Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa	50 00
" 1257	Mrs. E. McIntyre, wife of J. McIntyre, Union 175, Brooklyn, N. Y	50 00
" 1258	L. T. McRae, Union 198 Dallas, Tex.	100 00
" 1259	W. Finch, Union 239, Philadelphia, Pa	200 00
" 1260	J. L. Thomas, Union 277, Fort Worth, Tex	100 00
" 1261	D. Robertson, disability, Union 340, New York City	200 00
" 1262	Chas. Kelly, disability, Union 382 New York. N Y	200 00
" 1263	Mrs. J. C. Prindle wife of G. H. Prindle Union 382 New York, N. Y	50 00
" 1264	Augus B. McLean, Union 417 Quincy, Mass	200 00
" 1265	Mrs. I. Fischer, wife of O. Fisher, Union 430 St Joseph, Mo.	50 00
" 1266	Mrs. L. Williams, wife of T. Williams Union 468 New York, N. Y	50 00
" 1267	S. J. Jones, Union 505, Toronto, O	100 00
" 1268	F. Mosely, Union 670, Greenville,

ADDITIONAL ESSAYS ON THE BEST PLAN TO INDUCE MEMBERS TO ATTEND UNION MEETINGS.

FROM CHRISTIAN COULSON.

In order to make Carpenters' Unions interesting, instructive and attractive, I would suggest that each Union adopt a plan, something like a debating society, to be taken up after the regular order of business.

The subjects for discussion to be for the general welfare of the workingmen in all branches of industry, and also on political affairs, such as the eight hour question; labor and capital; the public free school system; reform of the present system of taxation; the money and banking system; whether railroads and telegraphs should be owned and operated by corporations or by State or National Government; the Government issue of money based upon the value of property; tariff, whether protective or for revenue only; free trade, whether beneficial or detrimental to the wage earner; Government ownership of land, and a tax in the form of land rent for its support; reduction of public officers' salaries; and also a general demand that Senators, Representatives, Judges and Clerks of Courts, and all other functionaries, whether County, State or National, as elected servants of the people, shall be at their post of duty eight hours every working day, and in case of absence, forfeiture of their office and deduction of pay; restriction of emigration and certain qualifications as to emigrants; settlement of public land, and restriction as to amount of land held by individuals and corporations; co-operative shops and factories; building associations; mutual aid and benefit associations in sickness, accident and death; prohibition of the liquor traffic; temperance, morality, economy and industry are the cardinal virtues by which we will ultimately conquer; the best methods of organizing Labor Unions; the present system is too costly for a large class of laborers.

Discussions will naturally lead men to read and think of different subjects. It will also help the timid and embarrassed to express their thoughts in a large assemblage. It is just what is wanted among workingmen generally, for we expect some day to elect from our own midst Senators and Representatives to Congress and the State Legislatures.

I cannot see any good reason why we should not elect all our officers from township constable to President from the working class Nothing is more unnatural than to select lawyers, bankers and political schemers, who never were known to do an honest day's work.

CHRISTIAN COULSON, L. U. 255.
HANNIBAL, Mo

FROM E. J. POPP.

My first suggestion is to set a reasonable time for the meeting, and then live up to it, so that the routine business could be completed in good time that none of the members will be put to any inconvenience in getting home.

The next will be to discourage hat collections as much as possible, as in my short experience I have found that to be one of the greatest objections.

And another is for every member who is in the habit of attending promptly to call the attention of other Brothers who are working about them the day of meeting so they will attend more regularly, as we know that a great many are very negligent in that respect, and then they won't be so apt to get in arrears.

And in conclusion I will suggest that one meeting night each month be set apart for a debate etc., which has a tendency to interest a great many.

SEATTLE, WASH. E. J. POPP.

FROM W. L. WELCH.

Poorly attended meetings are undoubtedly uninteresting ones. Make them interesting and they will be well attended. When we reach "Good of the Order" we come to the entertainment of the meeting Suppose that we sing together some familiar song that every one knows, it will dispel the reserve of the business part of the meeting and make us feel cheerful. Then if some Brother will relate some experience with a cheerful or instructive sentiment, it will start the ball rolling.

Perhaps some Brother will sing one of his favorite songs, and another Brother will recite some short piece he knows, or perhaps some Brother plays on some instrument, and if he will oblige it will be appreciated I am sure Sometimes a Brother sees an article which, if read at the meeting, would prove interesting. If he is too modest, turn it over to the preceptor and he will read it. Then let us have another sociable song, it will increase the general good feeling and get us used to our own voice.

Brothers, here is an idea I would like to see put in practice, to see if it would not be beneficial. The exchange of trade knowledge, ideas, and technical points generally. The trade of carpentry is an intricate and extensive one. No one knows it all. As each one discovers some new idea let us make it known to each other, and let the knowledge become general.

The idea of a prize for this essay suggests to me the idea of a prize for attendance. Say three prizes, first, second, third, and let the prizes be of use in our trade. Improved or first-class staple tools, or some useful book. I feel sure that most any of our locals could afford it.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. W. L. WELCH.

FROM W. M. TRISLER.

Private agitation can be very effective if the right means are employed. There lies the difficulty. To explain this labor problem verbally, to convert a man in the right direction, requires such an education as but few of the wage-workers can boast of. Few have leisure enough to study the problem, and most of them have no opportunity at all. To remedy this, tracts and pamphlets would be of invaluable service. My experience has taught me that by giving away or lending out suitable books, books that treat on the labor question alone, more converts can be made than by any other means, such books are always more satisfactory and convey a clearer understanding of the question than many of us are able to convey. Every workingman who would do his duty in the labor movement should therefore not be satisfied to read books on the labor question himself, but should induce others to buy and read them. This is indeed the only way in which the whole working class can be reached. Workingmen cannot all be induced to listen to lectures or to read workingmen's papers, or to buy books on labor question. It is highly essential that every worker should be given a means and an opportunity to inform himself on the main points of the labor problem. If this be carried out there could be no doubt as to the result. This in my judgment would be one great step towards success.

W M. TRISLER.

DES MOINES, IOWA.

FROM J. C. WYNANT.

First, Make your assembly room the most attractive, and pleasant as possible, spare no pains or expense in this.

Second, Have for a topic for a general discussion, to come in under head of business of Good of Order, where the (8) or (9) hour system is not in progress, the subject of the (8) or (9) hour system. Then where the wages are not the best an advance in wages is a good topic, one in which all are interested. Again the subject of how and when an apprentice reaches his majority.

Third, Have some of your best men for the purpose write essays, etc , pertaining to the trade in general.

Fourth, Good music is an attractive feature to many.

Fifth, And one which is a great ally to good attendance is that of sociability, a shake of the hand from the least to the greatest, every one made welcome and at home. Where does a man seek for associates, the answer always comes where he can best adapt himself to the circumstances.

Sixth, Impose a fine upon every officer who does not attend, unless by some unavoidable circumstances. Able and efficient officers add much in the make up of attendance, let the officers be dilatory in their duties, and you can readily notice the dropping off of the members, I will guarantee a good attendance in every case if what I have here mentioned is well followed.

Yours,
LIMA, OHIO. J. C. WYNANT.

FROM WM. SIBBALD.

The best way to induce members to attend the meetings is to try to interest them in the proceedings of the Union and the welfare of the trade. For the smaller Unions, which include the great majority of our members, I would have an open meeting once a month, and, if possible, twice. At such meetings I would invite leading labor or professional men to deliver an address on subjects of interest to the craft.

I would also utilize the vocal and instrumental talent of members and their friends at these meetings. To vary the proceedings I would get up debates on the technical or common methods of work in the different branches of the trade. Where talent is scarce, some of the members could give a reading on a labor topic from the CARPENTER, or some other trade journal.

For the management of these meetings I would have a committee of three to retire in rotation. For the large Unions in our cities I would invite some of the popular lecturers to deliver addresses on subjects of interest to the working classes.

Then under the head of good of the Union, the President ought to call for a report from the different gangs, by name always, aiming to get some of the shy members to speak. Also ask the members if they know of any strangers working in the locality; if so, appoint a committee of two to wait on them and invite them to the meetings.

Then I believe each Union ought to have a grievance committee There I would refer all disputes between members, likely to disturb the harmony of the Union. Among other methods I would suggest the buying of tools and other articles through the medium of the Union

E. BOSTON, MASS. WM. SIBBALD

RESERVE FUND.

Report of moneys received for Reserve Fund from JUNE 1st, 1891, to JUNE 30th, 1891, (inclusive).

All moneys received since JUNE 3'st will be reported in the SEPTEMBER CARPENTER.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
6—	$ 9 85	220—	3 30	414—	2 65	592—	4 15
9—	53 20	222—	30 05	415—	1 35	601—	2 00
19—	2 20	232—	65	416—	4 45	610—	90
20—	8 65	233—	60	424—	14 30	616—	14 95
21—	32 70	234—	51 30	429—	2 60	624—	27 40
25—	5 88	242—	28 85	434—	3 60	630—	1 80
26—	7 25	245—	3 85	438—	8 65	632—	1 75
31—	10 55	249—	3 90	447—	6 90	633—	13 90
34—	12 65	251—	5 15	452—	5 15	638—	9 30
35—	1 65	256—	8 30	455—	1 40	643—	3 70
36—	16 00	258—	2 90	462—	7 50	651—	6 50
37—	10 75	260—	1 40	464—	22 10	663—	4 10
44—	1 25	262—	70	466—	6 15	664—	2 45
46—	1 15	268—	4 45	468—	19 80	678—	36 05
48—	16 40	275—	2 75	469—	4 35	682—	1 80
56—	1 90	276—	25 40	475—	1 00	684—	6 40
59—	11 75	284—	3 10	479—	7 15	685—	12 40
65—	4 90	287—	5 10	481—	16 45	692—	11 60
69—	7 00	291—	1 70	484—	3 55	694—	1 65
70—	3 85	294—	9 00	495—	40	695—	1 50
72—	14 10	301—	3 80	500—	1 10	697—	1 25
73—	9 60	306—	38 35	515—	13 57	699—	2 40
76—	6 25	316—	48 70	521—	3 45	700—	5 85
91—	2 10	317—	3 70	523—	1 70	702—	11 15
102—	6 00	331—	3 20	527—	1 50	704—	50 85
104—	4 30	332—	1 35	530—	3 10	705—	2 25
131—	3 05	341—	3 25	531—	1 30	714—	5 90
132—	13 55	345—	5 00	535—	2 25	728—	1 95
133—	3 75	346—	1 25	537—	1 45	729—	13 80
151—	7 95	349—	4 40	545—	1 40	732—	28 60
157—	8 55	354—	35 30	548—	1 35	734—	5 40
159—	1 70	359—	4 20	553—	1 70	740—	7 10
164—	13 28	364—	6 75	577—	3 30	751—	1 45
168—	3 35	379—	11 25	558—	2 40	753—	90
169—	10 40	380—	7 30	561—	5 00	758—	2 45
170—	1 95	383—	2 10	569—	4 90	759—	3 05
179—	7 00	387—	5 90	571—	1 10	760—	2 85
180—	6 05	391—	3 75	578—	6 70	761—	70
193—	1 25	398—	1 30	580—	1 95	763—	95
206—	6 95	404—	14 60	583—	8 45	775—	95
219—	14 65	406—	1 75				
Total							$1,286 23

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, Auguft, 1891.

New York, 1. Juli, 1891.

Zur Lage der Baugewerke in New York.

Mit Ausnahme der Int. Möbel-Arbeiter-Union No. 7 und 38, sowie der Mystic-Tye-Ass. K. of L. Carpenter in Sash und Door-Fabriken, haben alle Baugewerke der Stadt New York den achtstündigen Arbeitstag eingeführt. Die Hausschmiede, eine K. of L. Organisation, und die Arch. Iron Workers, eine Am. Fed. Union, sind im Kampfe für die Erringung desselben. Schon der hartnäckige Kampf, den diese Gewerkschaften mit ihren Ausbeutern zu bestehen haben, ist ein Beweis, daß die Letzteren der Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit entschieden feindlich gegenüber stehen und nur der Solidarität der übrigen Gewerkschaften wird es zu danken sein, wenn der Sieg errungen wird. Jede Gewerkschaft ist sich bewußt, sollte das Gegentheil der Fall sein, daß der Achtstunden-Tag auf sehr losem Boden aufgebaut ist und deshalb thun auch Alle ihr Möglichstes. L. U. 513 hat bei dieser Gelegenheit bewiesen, die Situation voll und ganz zu begreifen, indem sich die Mitglieder während der Dauer des Strikes pro Woche mit 25 Cents taxen.

Eine Attacke gegen den Achtstundentag hat ferner die Framer-Union (Zimmerleute) zu bestehen, welche die Ersten waren, die die verkürzte Arbeitszeit einführten. Die Herren Bosse thatsächlich die Drohnen in des Wortes vollster Bedeutung in diesem Gewerbe verweigerten einfach am 1. Mai die Unterzeichnung des Contraktes für ein weiteres Jahr und auch hier tobt ein hartnäckiger Kampf. Diese Gewerkschaft (beiläufig nahezu 2000 Mitglieder zählend), welche ganz unabhängig dasteht, eine gut gefüllte Kriegskasse hatte, sah sich doch endlich genöthigt, an die Solidarität der übrigen Gewerkschaften zu appelliren, und da die Motive, welche die Gewerkschaften dazu verpflichten, für die Carpenter noch zwingender sind, so hat L. U. 513 sich ebenfalls für die Zimmerleute mit 25 Cents pro Woche eine Taxe auferlegt so lange der Strike dauern wird. Sollten die übrigen Baugewerke diesem Beispiele folgen, so muß der Sieg errungen werden.

Einen unerwarteten Bundesgenossen haben die Ausbeuter-Bosse in Gestalt der Holzsperre erhalten und in der Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung hat Ausbeuterthum und Capital nie so geschlossen und energisch Front gegen organisirte Arbeit gemacht, wie bei dieser Gelegenheit Die Holzsperre, welche vor nahezu vier Wochen ihren Anfang nahm, dadurch, daß ein kapitalistischer Blutsauger sich weigerte, den Arbeitern in seiner Yard den vereinbarten Unionlohn weiter zu zahlen und dafür ein Boycott über diese Yard verhängt wurde, welches Vorgehen sämmtliche Holzhändler mit einer allgemeinen Sperre beantworteten. Eine Handlungsweise, die, wir dürfen uns die Wahrheit nicht verhehlen, von so weittragenden Folgen sein kann, daß die Gewerkschaften sammt und sonders aus den Fugen gehen, wenn der Verlust der Kapitalisten nicht ein bedeutend empfindlicherer wäre, denn der der Arbeiter. Was würde z. B. aus den Taxen werden, welche L. U. 513 sich auferlegt hat, wenn kein Carpenter mangels „Stoff" mehr Beschäftigung findet? Und thatsächlich ist eine große Zahl schon arbeitslos; aber hier wird ein feindliches Element unser Bundesgenosse, die Habgier der Blutsauger ist es, welche eine solche Eventualität nicht aufkommen läßt.

Tief beschämend in dem gegenwärtigen Stand der Arbeiterbewegung stehen die Eingangs angeführten Organisationen da; sämmtlich Schreiner von Beruf und fast ausschließlich in „Inside-Carpenter-Shops" beschäftigt, haben sich dieselben trotz dem Drängen der Carpenter und deren ehrlichen Beweis, den Achtstundentag mit aller Kraft aufrecht zu halten, nicht ermannen können, ebenfalls dafür einzutreten und ruhig neun Stunden weiter arbeiten.

Unter der Parole: „Wer nicht mit uns ist, ist wieder uns!" hat L. U. 513 diesen Organisationen den Krieg erklärt, welchen der Distrikt-Council indossirt hat, demzufolge Mitglieder bezeichneter Organisationen, welche betroffen werden, Carpenterarbeit zu verrichten, gezwungen werden sollen, der Carpenter-Organisation beizutreten, und wenn unsere Walking-Delegaten nur halbwegs ihre Schuldigkeit thun, kann der Erfolg nicht ausbleiben. Hoffentlich werden die Local-Unions bei der nächsten Delegaten-Wahl einen deutsch-sprechenden erwählen, um die Interessen der deutsch-sprechenden Carpenter besser zu vertreten. Fassen wir über die ganze Situation ein verständiges Urtheil so müssen wir uns sagen, daß die Gewerkschaftsbewegung auf rein ökonomischer Basis nachhaltige Erfolge nicht mehr erzielen kann, soweit momentane Erfolge wirklich erzielt werden dieselben immerwährend angekämpft und dadurch die Erfolge illusorisch gemacht. Die Aufgabe der Gewerkschaften sollte jetzt sein, unbedingt die politische Aktion zu ergreifen und eine unabhängige Arbeiterpolitik zu führen. Wenn sämmtliche Gewerkschaften dazu herangezogen würden und ihre eigene Vertreter in die gesetzgebenden Körperschaften entsendeten — die Macht haben sie dazu — dann würde ein gesetzlich festgesetzter achtstündiger Arbeitstag nicht mehr bekämpft, im Gegentheil, die Uebertreter dieses Gesetzes würden bestraft werden.

Darum rufe ich wiederholt allen Brüdern zu: „Mann der Arbeit aufgewacht und erkenne Deine Macht!" Jeder sollte in seiner Union dahin streben, daß diese Frage besser ventilirt wird.

Es muß unbedingt „annersch wer'n."

Robert Blumenberg of L. U. 513.

EIGHT-HOUR CITIES.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where Carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.
Austin, Ill.
Bellevue, Pa.
Berkeley, Cal.
Bessemer. Colo.
Braddock, Pa.
Brighton Park, Ill.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Carondelet, Mo.
Chicago, Ill
Denver, Colo.
Duluth, Minn.
East Boston, Mass.
East St. Louis, Ill.
Englewood, Ill.
Grand Crossing, Ill.
Highland Park, Ill.
Hyde Park, Ill
Indianapolis, Ind.
Jeannette, Pa.
Kensington, Ill.
Long Island City, N. Y.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.
Manor Station, Pa.
Milwaukee, Wis.
New York, N. Y.
Oakland, Cal.
Pensacola, Fla.
Pueblo, Col.
St. Louis, Mo.
Santa Barbara, Cal.
San Francisco, Cal.
San Jose, Cal.
San Rafael, Cal.
Seattle, Wash.
Sheboygan, Wis.
South Chicago, Ill.
South Denver, Col.
Town of Lake, Ill.
Verona, Pa.
Whatcom, Wash.
West Troy, N. Y.

Total . . . . . 43 cities.

NINE-HOUR CITIES.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where Carpenters make it a rule to work only nine hours a day:

Albina, Oreg.
Allston, Mass.
Amesbury, Mass.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Arlington, Mass.
Anacostes, Wash.
Astoria, Oreg.
Asheville, N. C.
Auburn, N. Y.
Auburn, Me.
Altoona, Pa.
Apollo, Pa.
Anderson, Ind.
Allegheny City, Pa.
Albany, N. Y.
Austin, Tex.
Bakersfield, Cal.
Bay City, Mich.
Belle Vernon, Pa.
Bath Beach, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Butler, Pa.
Bayonne, N. J.
Boise City, Idaho
Bridgeton, N. J.
Burlington, Iowa.
Blaine, Wash.
Bridgeport, Ohio.
Bradford, Mass.
Bellaire, Ohio.
Belleville, Can.
Baltimore, Md.
Boston, Mass.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Brockton, Mass.
Beaver Falls, Pa.
Brookline, Mass.
Butte, Mont.
Carrollton, Ga.
Chelsea, Mass.
Charleston, W. Va.
Covington, Ky.
Chester, Pa.
Columbus, Ga.
Columbus, Ind.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Camden, N. J.
Concordia, Kan.
Columbia, S. C.
Cohoes, N. Y,
Corsicana, Tex.
Columbus, Ohio.
Cambridge, Mass
Charlestown, Mass.
Coraopolis, Pa.
Cleveland, Ohio.
Colorado City, Col.
Colorado Springs, Col.
Corsicana, Tex.
Corryville, Ohio.
Des Moines, Ia.
Davenport, Iowa.
Dover, N H.
Detroit, Mich.
Denison, Tex.
Dedham. Mass.
Dorchester, Mass.
Duquesne, Pa.
Dubuque, Iowa.
Dallas, Tex.
East Liverpool, Ohio.
East Saginaw, Mich.
East Orange, N. J.
East Portland, Oreg.
Elwood, Pa.
Erie, Pa.
Englewood, N. J.
Evansville, Ind.
Eureka, Cal.
Fair Haven, Wash.
Fall River, Mass.
Findlay, Ohio.
Fresno, Cal.
Frankford, Pa.
Franklin, Pa.
Frankfort, Ind.
Fort Worth, Tex.
Fort Wayne Ind.
Franklin, Mass.
Galveston, Texas.
Greensburg, Pa.
Greenfield, Ind.
Gloucester, Mass.
Greenville, Pa.
Germantown, Pa.
Greenwich, Conn.
Grove City, Pa.
Glen Cove, N. Y.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Homestead, Pa.
Hamilton, Can.
Hartford, Conn.
Halifax, N. S.
Hampton, Va.
Hanford, Cal.
Haverhill, Mass.
Hackensack N. J.
Harrisburg, Pa.
Hudson, Mass.
Herkimer, N. Y.
Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
Hyde Park, Mass
Hoboken, N. J.
Holyoke, Mass.
Houston, Tex.
Hingham, Mass.
Irvington, N. Y.
Jacksonville, Ill.
Jackson, Mich.
Jersey City, N. J.
Kearney, Neb.
Knoxville. Tenn.
Kittaning, Pa.
Kingston, N. Y.
Lansingburg, N. Y.
Lawrence, Mass.
Little Rock, Ark.
Lowell, Mass.
Lynn, Mass.
Leominster, Mass.
Lafayette, Ind.
Lancaster, Pa.
Lewiston, Me.
McKeesport, Pa.
Mt. Pleasant, Pa.
New Britain, Conn.
Norfolk, Va.
New Orleans, La.
Newport, R. I.
Newport, Ky.
Newburyport, Mass.
Nanaimo, Brit. Col.
Nyack, N. Y.
Norwood, Mass.
Natchez, Miss.
N'w Cumberl'd, W. Va.
New Castle, Pa.
New Haven, Conn.
New Haven, Pa.
Norristown, Pa.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
New Westminster, B. C.
Nyack, N. Y.
Newark, N. J.
Natick, Mass.
Newton, Mass.
Newburgh, N. Y
New Bedford, Mass.
New Albany, Ind.
New Brighton, N. Y.
Oswego, N. Y,
Ogden, Utah.
Olean, N. Y.
Ottawa, Can.
Ontario, Cal.
Omaha, Neb.
Orange, N. J.
Olympia Wash.
Port Chester, N. Y.
Punxsutawney, Pa.
Peterborough, Can.
Portland, Oreg.
Port Townsend, Wash.
Passaic, N. J.
Plymouth, Mass.
Portland, Me.
Port Angeles, Wash.
Portsmouth N. H.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Paterson, N J
Philadelphia, Pa.
Plainfield, N. J.
Pittsburgh. Pa.
Pierre, S. Dak
Pasadena, Cal
Parkersburg, W. Va.
Porterville, Cal.
Peoria, Ill.
Quincy, Mass.
Rochester, Pa.
Richmond, Va.
Richmond Ky.
Rock Island, Ill.
Rondout, N. Y
Roxbury, Mass.
Rochester, N. Y.
Revere, Mass.
Riverside, Cal.
Red Bank, N. J.
Rockford, Ill.
S. Framingham, Mass.
Springfield, Mass.
St. Augustine, Fla.
South Omaha, Neb.
Salem, Mass.
Stoneham, Mass.
Somerville, Mass.
Saltsburg, Pa
San Angelo Tex.
Shreveport La.
Stamford, Conn.
Sea Cliff, N Y.
Springfield, O.
San Leandro, Cal.
Santa Anna, Cal.
Santa Rosa, Cal
St. John's, N. B.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
Schenectady, N. Y.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Scottdale, Pa.
Spokane Falls, Wash.
Sharon, Pa.
Sheffield, Ala.
Staten Island, N. Y.
Stoughton, Mass.
S. Abingdon, Mass.
St. Catharine, Ont.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Bernardino, Cal.
Sharpsville, Pa.
St. Paul, Minn.
Santa Cruz, Cal.
Saginaw City, Mich.
Stockton, Cal.
Sacramento, Cal.
Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.
Seymour, Tex.
Seymour, Ind.
Summit, N. J.
Superior, Wis.
Tampa, Fla.
Tawas City, Mich.
Tarrytown, N Y.
Terre Haute, Ind
Toronto, O.
Toledo, O.
Toronto, Ont., 50 hrs.
Trenton, N. J.
Trinidad, Col.
Troy, N. Y.
Tacoma, Wash.
Tarentum, Pa.
Turtle Creek, Pa.
Union Hill, N. J.
Utica, N. Y.
Uniontown, Pa.
Vancouver, B. C.
Vicksburg, Miss.
Victoria, B C.
Vincennes, Ind.
Visalia, Cal.
Waxahatchie, Tex.
Wellsburg, W. Va.
West Hoboken, N. J.
West Duluth, Minn.
Warren, Ohio.
Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Winthrop, Mass.
Windsor, Can. (Ont.)
Weymouth, Mass.
Waltham, Mass.
Waco, Tex.
W. Newton, Mass.
Worcester, Mass.
Washington, Pa.
Wilmington, Del.
Whitman, Mass.
Whatcom, Wash.
Woburn, Mass.
Winchester, Mass.
Wheeling, W. Va.
Washington, D. C.
Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Winnipeg, Man.
Yoakum, Tex.
Yonkers, N. Y.
Youngstown, Ohio.
Zanesville, Ohio.

Lincoln, Neb.
London, Canada.
Long Branch, N. J.
Marlboro, Mass.
Morristown, N. J.
Manayunk, Pa
Malden, Mass.
Millville, N. J.
Media, Pa.
Medford, Mass.
Marblehead, Mass.
Mayfield, Ky.
Monongahela, Pa.
Memphis, Tenn.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Martin's Ferry, Ohio.
Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Mercer, Pa.
Middlesborough, Ky.
Meriden, Conn.
Moline, Ill.
Mobile, Ala,
Muskegon, Mich.

Total . . . . . 323 cities.

OTHER GAINS.

Ann Arbor, Mich,	59 hrs.	Mamaronneck, N. Y.,	58 hrs.
Atchison, Kan.,	59 "	Newp't News, Va.,	58 "
Augusta, Ga.	59 "	Pittsfield, Mass.,	59 "
Biloxi, Miss.,	57 "	Quincy, Ill.,	59 "
Bloomington, Ill.,	59 "	Salem, O ,	59 "
Bradford, Pa.	59 "	Steubenville, O.,	53 "
Davenport, Ind.,	59 "	Salamanca, N.Y.,	59 "
Great Falls, Mont.,	59 "	Somerville, N J.,	59 "
Hamilton, Ont.,	55 "	Sioux City, Iowa,	59 "
Hamilton, Ohio,	59 "	Spartanburg, S C.	59 "
Hannibal, Mo.	59 "	St. Joseph, Mo.,	59 "
Haverstraw, N. Y.,	59 "	St. Paul, Minn.,	59 "
Jackson, Tenn.,	59 "	St. Paul Park, Minn.,	59 "
Lebanon, Pa.,	59 "	Van Buren, Ark.,	59 "
Lake Linden, Mich.,	58 "		
Marquette, Mich.,	58 "		

Total . . . . . 30 cities.

This is a Facsimile of the LABEL of the

UNITED HATTERS

OF NORTH AMERICA.

The Label has received the indorsement of the General Executive Board of the K. of L. and of the American Federation of Labor.

☞The Label is placed on every union-made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

N. B.—The GENUINE Label is printed on Buff or Manilla-colored paper and is perforated on the edges exactly the same as a postage stamp. It is never printed on white paper.

This is the Only Correct Union Label for Fur-Felt Hats.

BUY NO FUR-FELT HAT WITHOUT IT!

WM. LEONARD, President,
Hat Makers' International Association;
JAMES H. PENROSE, Secretary,
523 Snyder Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.;
THOS. F, O'ROURKE, President,
Hat Finishers' International Ass'n;
JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary,
417 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE UNION LABEL.

THE CIGAR MAKERS' BLUE LABEL.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1886, the accompanying label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men.

If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union-made cigars.

If you favor SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

See that the Blue Label is on the Box.

THE CARPENTER.

VOLUME XI.—NO. 9. PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1891. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

WEALTH WRUNG FROM THE TOILERS.

Wealth! What is it?
Ofttimes it's but accumulated sighs and groans
and bitter tears,
Wrung from the souls of tortured men,
Through weary days and months and years,
'Till Death his mantle o'er the scene doth fling.

Wealth! What is it?
It's toil, hard unremitting toil, and sweat and
hunger's throes,
And cheerless hearts, where Woe doth reign;
And never Joy its presence shows,
To cheer one hour or banish thought of pain.

Wealth! What is it?
It's sundered homes, and broken ties, 'tween
Fathers, mothers, daughters, sons;
It's banishment from native land;
The gate of prisons, curse of duns,
The vilest trap the Devil ever planned.

Wealth! What is it?
It's tyranny most foul and base, too terrible to
last alway,
The scourge of Justice, the friend of wrong,
But see the signs of a brighter day,
In the heavens shining clear and strong,
When Peace and Joy and Bliss shall hold full
sway.

THOMAS C. WALSH,
Union 63, New York.

HOW TO INDUCE MEMBERS TO ATTEND THE MEETINGS.

FROM J. S. ALKER.

I would suggest the punctual attendance of all the officers, open the meetings promptly on time. The president of a Local should be prompt, agreeable and firm, treat all members alike, show no partiality, do business in a business-like manner, allow no personalities, keep out of all rings and cliques, avoid strife and loud and boisterous debate. Such things tend to demoralize rather than edify. Get through the business of the meeting at a seasonable hour, as some members object to being out late.

After an early adjournment those who wish may go home, and those who so desire may remain for an hour or so and enjoy some innocent amusement—a few good songs, recitations, readings, etc. This will in a great measure tend to interest even indifferent members and bring them out to the meetings. Guard well the finances of the Lodge and build up a good treasury, and above all be prompt in your attention to the sick. I would also suggest a public meeting about once a month and invite non-union as well as union carpenters. Sociability goes a long way in bringing members out.

The president of a Local should be posted in the laws of the order, understand parliamentary law so that the business of the Local might be conducted as nearly right as possible.

J. S. ALKER.
Jersey City, N. J.

FROM GEORGE ROLLMAN.

As the majority of carpenters do not belong to unions through any manly feeling to better the conditions of their fellow-workmen, and in rare cases they join without compulsion, it is well to teach and instruct them in the noble cause they have espoused. They should be taught we have a common interest, and are brothers not only in name but in fact, and that we look to their interests in health And when misfortune overshadows their bright homes, the strong arm of the union will extend a willing hand taking care of the sick or afflicted, and looking after the bereaved when the member has passed away.

There ought to be monthly public meetings, able and competent speakers obtained to teach the principles of the labor movement. Entertainments, fairs, balls, and excursions should be held where our wives, sisters, and mothers can mingle together. Fairs especially tend to bring together large crowds. Every union should have a library, and particularly have all books on the labor movement, where members could avail themselves of an opportunity for instruction.

As by the laws of culture we spend our leisure time at such place where are offered the most pleasing attractions, the hall, above all things, should be comfortable and cheerful. Order should be enforced, but no unnecessary restriction placed on the members. Papers, magazines, and all innocent games should be kept for members who are out of employment, or who come to the hall to spend a few leisure hours. Make your hall and your meetings a little more attractive than the places where most of your absentees spend their time, and you will soon have better attendance.

GEORGE ROLLMAN.
Baltimore, Md.

FROM OTTO FRINCKE.

It is natural for one to avoid a place that has no attraction and our meetings should always be of special interest to the members. Let us avoid everything in the conduct of the meetings that would tend to repel members, for there are those who have a horror for wrangles and bitter personalities. We must avoid strife.

It should be the object of special care for the members to elect such officers as are well fitted for the position to which they are elected. A resolute and impartial president and secretaries who are intelligent, industrious and prompt are effective means for increasing interest in the meetings.

Let us urge upon our brothers that they should become regular and active attendants when they enter the Brotherhood not passively and reluctantly, but with full knowledge of the importance and necessity of its existence and that they should make a thorough study of its constitution and keep well informed upon all issues that are related to the labor problem. I think that the Brotherhood badge in solid gold or in silver, which could be procured for a small outlay of money, should be offered as a prize and presented to the brother who brings the largest number of members during a given number of months. It would be one means of stimulating a spirit that now lies dormant in many members.

Let us study the science of our trade for an hour during every meeting night, procure a blackboard, steel square and dividers and let a competent committee take charge of the instructions during two or three months, then elect a new committee.

I hold that public meetings should be held regularly, at stated times, for it is a necessary form of revival, as effective in the building up of our Brotherhood and in the firm establishment of our principles, as they are within the field of religion.

The families of members should become acquainted with each other and this can be accomplished by giving occasional social entertainments with literary and musical exercises at least once a month. Then we may hope to see the fires of an increased activity burn brighter and a general good feeling and an undying interest maintained within our local unions.

OTTO FRINCKE.
Denver, Colo.

FROM JOHN J. HEWITT.

The several unions should offer seven or eight cash prizes every three months, or as many prizes as would be advisable in accordance with the membership; it would also be necessary to have the prizes divided into classes. For instance, have the roll called at the opening of the meeting and again just before adjourning—the members answering to both calls in one class. Members who answer one call in another and members who are absent from one, two, or three meetings in other classes and so on. This suggestion would give a little extra work to the R. S., but would beyond doubt be of great interest to the members by seeing what business was done at the meetings.

Sociables or receptions, or even both, are a great advantage to assemble the members together, besides gathering all the non-union carpenters in the vicinity and getting them to join our organization.

JOHN J. HEWITT.
New York.

ITEMS OF TRADE INTEREST.

UNION 502, Atlanta Ga., is fairly booming with new initiations.

BELLEVILLE, ILL.—Union No. 433 secured the nine-hour day very easily on August 3.

COLLINSVILLE, ILL.—On May 1st, Union No. 295 established the nine-hour day without trouble.

SPOKANE, WASH.—The City Council of this city has adopted an ordinance of eight hours a day for all city work.

NORWICH, CONN.—Union 137 won the nine-hour day, August 1, without a strike and as a result is gaining many new members.

LANCASTER, PA.—The furniture here in the hall of the Carpenters Union, 208, is the property of the union, and each piece is emblematic of the craft.

MISSOULA, MON.—The trade and labor societies of this place have declared a boycott on the Chinese engaged in laundries, restaurant and garden business, and the movement is meeting with support from all classes.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—Union 465 is solidly holding the eight-hour day, and will maintain it at all hazards. All we ask is for New York and Brooklyn carpenters to keep away from here, and if any of them come here let them live up to the eight-hour rule.

WM. RANDALL CREMER, the member of the British Parliament, who recently introduced a resolution in that body in favor of a permanent treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States is a carpenter by trade, and was one time general secretary of the General Union of Carpenters of Great Britain.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—The workingmen of Rhode Island are pushing a petition to the Legislature for a law prohibiting public work by the contract system, and requiring all cities and towns to manage their own public work, and to employ none but citizens of the United States therein. Five hundred thousand dollars worth of sewer work in this city has been let out by contract and the contractors are hiring imported Italians at low wages to the exclusion of American citizens.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

SEND in the special assessment!

FINANCIAL Secretaries, send in your monthly reports. There is a $2 fine if you fail to do so.

TREASURERS of Local Unions should use the regular official blanks in remitting moneys to the general office.

THOUGH times have been very dull, our organization has increased in membership the past year. We have gained 101 new unions and 4,168 more members than we had a year ago.

BRO. CHAS. E. OWENS of New York resigned from the G. E. B. because he was unable to get leave of absence from his employer to attend the meetings of the G. E. B. Bro. Owens and the G. E. B. entertain the best of feelings for one another.

LECTURERS in behalf of the U. B. will be placed on the road toward the end of this month, September. The routes for these speakers are now being laid out. While we can not cover every local Union desiring speakers, we will endeavor to reach every accessible city or town of any size.

LABOR DAY will be very generally observed this year. The Carpenter' Unions everywhere will be in the forefront of organized labor that day. Not only in Canada and on the Pacific Coast will Labor Day be honored, but even in Mexico and in Oklahoma, arrangements are made for celebrations of the great holiday. General Secretary McGuire will speak in Milwaukee on Labor Day.

THE TENTH Annual Report of the General Secretary is now in pamphlet form, and copies can be had for $1 per hundred or twenty-five copies for 25c., or in any quantity not less than twenty-five copies to one order. This report shows the progress, growth and condition of the entire organization. It is a splendid document for agitation purposes to place in the hands of non-union men. It is a complete answer to the croakers who imagine our organization is not moving ahead.

CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

THE trade and labor Unions of Cincinnati, Hamilton, Dayton and Middletown will hold an immense demonstration on Labor Day at Woodsdale Park near Hamilton, O.

WAXAHACHIE, TEX.—Union 559 of this city compliments Contractor C. M. Sammons for readily conceding the nine-hour day in response to the Union. We have only two ten-hour jobs in the place.

MERIDIAN, MISS.—One of the members of Union 749 desired to build a dwelling of his own. The members jumped in and in 150 hours the house was completed for the brother free of all cost for the labor.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Convict labor agitation is red hot in this State. Farmers have offered to come here with their Winchesters to help fight contract convict labor on the annex to the Insane Asylum. The Hot Springs men will come here on a special train to join in our Labor Day festivities.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Union 274 had a target shoot at Kinderhook, N. Y., July 4. There were many valuable prizes given by donation of merchants and business men of Albany. There were sixty-six carpenters contesting in the rifle shoot, and it was a pleasant affair. It has increased the membership considerably and the cost of it was covered by an optional assessment of $2.50 each on all participating.

PRESIDENT Samuel Gompers has sent a letter of fraternal greeting to the International Labor Congress, which opened at Brussels, Belgium, August 17. He extended an invitation to the labor organizations of Europe to take part in the forthcoming International Labor Congress to be held in Chicago in 1893, during the World's Fair, as a large number of European workmen will then visit the Chicago Exposition.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—During the late carpenters' lockout here, the Chicago unions were liberal in their donations, viz.: Union 1 gave $100, Union 23, $20; Union 28, $200; Union 73, $5; Union 141, $25; Unión 181, $50. Total $400 from Chicago unions. Several hundred dollars more were contributed by Milwaukee trade unions connected with the American Federation of Labor.

ADVANCES in wages for carpenters have been generally conceded all over Great Britain this year. The advance has been one halfpenny per hour.

The lockout of carpenters in London, England, still continues, and is now in its third month. It involves 3,000 men and is a fight for the eight-hour day. A number of firms have acceded to the demand, and fully 5,000 carpenters in London are now working eight hours a day.

BUILDING TRADES LEAGUES.

THEIR VALUE, IMPORTANCE AND LIMITATIONS.

That all working people have a unity of social, economic and industrial nterests is now universally admitted. The dismal day when one branch of labor looked down with scorn upon another and denominated it "inferior" has forever passed away. The widespread and universal celebration of Labor Day is in itself an acknowledgment of that fact.

Progressive workingmen everywhere now recognize the inter-dependence of all classes of labor. They now recognize that true practical fraternity which places the mechanic and the laborer, shoulder to shoulder, in the ranks of organization, to mutually assist each other. By this means will the independence and ultimate sovereignty of labor be established.

Much of this good work is due to the wholesome effects of trades assemblies, central labor bodies and building trades' leagues or councils of the building trades. In these central organizations delegates from the various branches of trade meet and legislate for each other's good and "take up the cudgel" in each other's behalf.

Those who formerly knew naught of each other's needs and cared less, are now drawn together by the bonds of collective interest. There in building trades' leagues the carpenter and laborer, the bricklayer and hod-carrier, the plumber and ironworker, and the score of kindred trades engaged in the construction of a building, are alike represented and make common cause together.

They are all wrapped up in each other's welfare. When one is attacked all are alike ready to rush to the rescue. The more complete and perfect the chain of distinct trade organization and mutual combination of these organizations, the less will be the resistance offered in time on the part of the employing builders and contractors.

It is true that to offset these building trades' leagues of the journeymen, the contractors and builders have formed builders' exchanges and expanded these exchanges into a national association of builders. This national association has practically and stealthily arrayed itself against the organizations of labor; while in resolutions and high-sounding phrases at its conventions it has proclaimed itself in favor of trade unions and arbitration.

Representing as it does over $500,000,000 of invested capital, the National Association of Builders has confronted the trade organizations of labor, and now more than ever in the next few years do the employers propose to test the mettle and courage and every nerve and fibre of the journeymen in the building trades.

The lines are drawn: the smoke of the battle is seen! The strikes of the men in the building trades are now more frequent than in former years. The contests are more bitter and prolonged. The employers are resorting to lockouts and the blacklist. With the least stagnation or dull times in building, avaricious employers take undue advantage of the men. Now more than ever must the men in the building trades combine their forces.

The formation of building trades' leagues is no new experiment. It was by the agitation of such a body in New York that the mechanic's lien law was introduced in 1828 in the Legislature of that State. In the spring of 1832 the journeymen in the building trades of Boston, New York and Philadelphia formed central bodies of the building trades to push the shortening of the hours of labor.

From that day the agitation of the ten-hour day began! From that day to this the journeymen in the building trades have ever been the pioneers of the short-hour movement! First for ten hours and now for eight hours a day. And in that work the building trades' leagues have played no inconsiderable part.

In many other respects the Building Trades Leagues have been of great value and importance. Working together on one building, and ofttimes for the same contractor, the journeymen in the several building trades are naturally interested in having similar trade rules as to the hours of labor and in other particulars. Thus they have been drawn together to better enforce their respective trade rules. in this their work has been very effective and entirely legitimate.

They have also become the best agencies to secure the prompt payment of wages, and in many cities have secured weekly payments. This they have done without waiting the tedious processes of lien laws, the costs of lawyers and the red-tape of the Courts, with perhaps a stay of execution to delay justice.

They have made a lien law unto themselves, and in scores of cities thousands of dollars have been recovered for workingmen who otherwise, were it not for these Leagues, would have been defrauded by Jim Crow builders and irresponsible contractors. The moment the men in any branch of work on a building do not get their wages, all other branches quit work until the men are paid what is due them. This has invariably had very speedy and effective results in bringing delinquent "bosses" to time.

A Building Trades League through the agency of a board of active walking delegates becomes a bureau of employment for union men, keeping them more steadily employed. The Walking Delegate or Business Agent of each trade can meet together each morning, arrange their plans and, by an interchange of observation and reports, assist each other in unionizing jobs, in enforcing trade rules and in getting rid of "scabs," through the strict and better enforcement of the quarterly working card on all jobs.

Great tact and discernment are necessary in the management of Building Trades Leagues, and in the limitation of their functions. Strikes where more than one trade is involved should not be entered into for any trifling cause or fancied wrong. Wherever any one trade is in position to enforce its demands, it should avoid embroiling others unnecessarily. Due caution should be exercised not to enter into untimely or hasty strikes. To be successful strikes should never be undertaken unless there is every preparation and condition favorable to success. And only then after a conference with the employer fails. Indeed it requires some of the best qualities of statesmanlike tact to discern the advantageous moment to strike.

The tendency of the labor movement is towards simplicity, autonomy and federation. Simplicity of organization, autonomy of function and federation of interests. Workmen have little use for complicated machinery with intricate cogs and wheels in labor organizations. The simpler it is the better and more easily understood.

The organization of labor must first proceed on local lines, and next on National lines. Each craft and occupation must organize local trade Unions and connect with its respective National trade head. All the trade and labor organizations in the one city or town must be combined in a Trades' Assembly or Central Labor Union. The trades of a kindred character should be grouped together in one section in the local central body, so that all the building trades can form therein a Building Trades League, or any branches of labor closely identified, may have charge of their own particular interests. Then all through the whole country, all the forces of organized labor should be concentrated in a National organization, such as the American Federation of Labor.

In this way we have the simplest form of organization, while conceding to each Society or Union its own autonomy or self government, we are federating the interests of all in one complete chain of Labor Unity. To reach this acme of organization we must have higher dues in the local Unions, strict discipline in organization, and unflagging zeal and devotion among Union men.

P. J. MCGUIRE, in the Chicago "*Labor Day Souvenir*, 1891."

HOW THE FEDERAL EIGHT-HOUR LAW IS EVADED.

The Carpenters' Union, of Hot Springs, Ark., brought notice to General Secretary McGuire that the government reservoir at that place was being constructed under the ten-hour rule. The General Secretary at once wrote Secretary J. W. Noble, of the Department of Interior, at Washington, D. C., and we publish his answer. The answer shows more than ever the necessity for having an effective national eight-hour law which cannot be twisted in to any shape. The er from Secretary Noble reads:

SIR:—Referring to your etter complaining that Messrs. Sheehan and Dunn, contractors on the government reservoir at Hot Springs, Ark., refuse to comply wit the requirements of the eight-hour law in the exactions made of their employes, have to inform you that this is a matter entirely outside of the control and jurisdiction of this department. Messrs. W. Sheehan and Dunn having contracted to do the work for a certain amount money, no statute is known giving this department authority to dictate to the on what terms they shall employ the labor or how many hours work they sh exact of them.

Very respectfully,
JOHN W. NOBLE, Secretary.

FRANKFORT, IND.—Union 728 turned fifty strong at the funeral of Bro. Emi son Jacobs and conducted the very im ing funeral ceremonies.

CHICAGO, ILL.—At Roseland a few land carpenters were lately expelled the church for joining the Carpe Union at Kensington and Grand Cr This has aroused the Hollanders t an extent they now propose to orga strong union despite all opposition.

THE CARPENTER,

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PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1891.

FIVE NEW UNIONS.

Since last issue charters have been granted to these new unions, viz.: 178, Maywood, Ill.; 378, Murphysboro, Ill.; 444, El Paso, Tex.; 579 Peru, Ind; and 630, Chicago, Ill. (mill bench hands).

UNION 239, of West Philadelphia, Pa., has been legally suspended by the G. P. and G. E. B. for violation of Section 48 of the Constitution.

FINANCIAL Secretaries should send in their reports regularly each month. A list of those neglecting to do so will soon be published in this journal.

DOES your union owe the special assessment levied June 11, 1891? If it does, then see that it is paid without further delay. Those unions not paying will be published.

CARPENTERS everywhere should try to organize Painters' Unions where such unions do not exist For documents and particulars with John T. Elliott, 1314 N. Fulton ave., Baltimore, Md. He is General Secretary of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators.

DON'T USE MERTZ' SONS' TURNED MOULDING.

For years various efforts have been made to unionize Mertz' Son's Mill, Portchester, N. Y. The Cabinetmakers' Union of New York tried it. The Carpenters also tried it. This spring Carpenters' Union 404 was successful in bringing the firm to terms. The nine-hour day was conceded to the mill men and outside hands. But after a few weeks the firm went back on its promise and is now working ten hours a day in the mill and also on its jobs in Long Island and other places in New York State. The best course to take is for carpenters and cabinetmakers everywhere to not use the turned moulding which is made in Mertz's mill, until the firm returns to the nine-hour day on all its work. All other mills and builders in Portchester are giving the nine-hour day, and Mertz' Sons must also come to time.

HIGHER DUES AND A LARGER RESERVE FUND.

We must have higher dues in our local Unions. Thirty five cents per month is not enough. No Union should charge less than 50 cents per month dues.

If the dues were 60 cents per month it would be even better. The higher the dues the more financial force we will have in case of strikes and lockouts. It also saves the members the annoyance of assessments.

Non-beneficial members should pay at least 25 cents per month. Where they are allowed sick benefits they should pay at least 35 cents per month.

The Protective Fund or the Reserve Fund should be double what it is. It ought to be at least 10 cents per month, and should be in reserve in the bank at headquarters, so to be available in any trade dispute when our members need funds.

The Tailors, Glass Workers, Iron Molders, Iron and Steel Workers, Locomotive Engineers and Railroad Men's National Unions all are on the above plan. They even pay 15 to 20 cents per month capita to the general fund for strikes and lockouts. What is the matter with the carpenters? Next month we will have more to say on this subject.

THE SUSPENSION OF UNION 239.

PHILA., AUG. 18, 1891.

To all whom it may concern:

This is to notify all local unions that the General President and G. E. B. by the constitutional powers vested in them by Section 48 of the Constitution, have suspended Union 239, West Philadelphia, Pa. The reasons for such suspension are as follows:

At the meeting of the old G. E. B., held February 16, 1891, a resolution was adopted instructing the chairman of that body, Mr. A. B. Kerr, to turn over the bonds of the G. S. and G. T. in his possession to his successor in office. Then the old G. E. B. adjourned *sine die*.

Though written to officially, Mr. Kerr declines to turn over the bonds, as required by Section 40 of the Constitution and as required by his obligation. The G. E. B. at their meeting July 18, 1891, instructed the undersigned to notify Union 239, of which Mr. Kerr is a member, to take the necessary steps to secure these bonds and proceed against Mr. A. B. Kerr.

In answer to this, Union 239 through its Rec. Sec in a letter, says, "We will fully support Bro. A. B. Kerr in retaining the bonds and other papers in his possession."

In this action Union 239 aids and abets Mr. A. B. Kerr in the "wilful and direct violation of the constitution and principles of the U. B., and acts in antagonism to its welfare" See Section 48 of Constitution. Said union also displays a contempt for the discipline, legal authority and laws of the organization, and even now is working under the old Detroit Constitution, instead of under the laws now in force in the U. B.

In accordance with Section 48 of the Constitution, Union 239 is suspended. Said union was given one week's time to reconsider its rebellious action, but it again notified this office that it would stand by Mr. A. B. Kerr in his illegal and rebellious conduct.

All members of Union 239 desirous of complying with the laws and rules of the U. B. can remain in membership and benefits by procuring a clearance card from this office and joining any of the local unions in this city.

All local unions under our jurisdiction throughout the whole country, are hereby notified to not give any recognition to the disloyal members of Union 239, inasmuch as the union is suspended. This order of suspension went into effect August 13, 1891, and Union 239 has been so notified.

Per orders of G. P. and G. E. B.

P. J. McGUIRE,
[SEAL] *General Secretary.*

TRADE IMPROVING.

The spring season this year has found carpenter work extremely dull all over the country. Only in a small number of cities has work been brisk to any extent in the building trades. The panicky and feverish condition of the money market this spring made building speculations very risky and unsafe. So that carpenter work was confined to small alterations and a very limited amount of new buildings.

This has had its effect in throwing large numbers of our members out of their regular quota of employment. And were it not for the reduction of the hours of labor effected by our organization, the distress among carpenters would be much keener and more widespread than it has been. Were the eight-hour day general in our trade fully 80 per cent. of the unemployed carpenters would now have employment. And that would go far in keeping up a fairer rate of wages and would largely offset the evils of any financial panic.

Still, for all that, we can always expect industrial crises and panics as long as stockjobbers, speculators, Syndicates, Corporations, and Trusts have control of our currency and financial system, and regulate our markets and sources of production, and dictate to the unorganized masses their conditions in life, their wages, hours of labor, and methods of work

Against these combinations of the men of millions, with "vested rights," and corporate powers, we must array a more powerful Federation of the millions of toiling men, with natural rights and united powers, to establish their claim to the full fruits of their industry, without menace or hindrance from boss or corporation. That day will soon come, and will be hastened all the faster as labor pays heed to its own true interests, and moves in organized mass to secure its own emancipation.

Within the past month, the building business has taken a more lively spurt, but how long this will last is at best uncertain. The immense crops and prospects of bountiful harvests, have given a stir to business that has had its effects in the building trades. Carpenter work is improving.

Still there are large numbers of cities reporting work very dull, and carpenters are warned to keep away from these cities now overcrowded with idle men:

El Paso, Tex.; Chicago, Ill.; Aspen, Colo.; Glens Falls, N. Y.; Rockford, Ill.; Wallace, Idaho; Bridgeton, N. J; Defiance, O.; Waxahachie, Tex.; Saginaw, Mich; New Portage, O.; Watertown, N. Y.; Richmond, Ind.; Vancouver, B. C.; Yarmouth, N. S.; Salamanca, N. Y.; Superior, Wis. and vicinity; Sheffield, Ala.; Paris, Tex.; Spokane, Wash.; Duluth, Minn; Colorado City, Colo; Emporia, Kan.; Asheville, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Olympia, Wash.; Hartford City, Ind; Montreal, Can.; Monroe, La.; Monongahela City, Pa.; Great Falls, Mont.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Iron Mountain, Mich.; Bellaire, O.; Austin, Tex.; Dallas, Tex., and Puyallup, Wash.

TRADE MOVEMENTS.

LIMA, O.—Union 267 will not enter into its nine-hour movement this season owing to dull trade.

ROSEDALE, IND., Norwich, Conn., and Belleville, Ill., have secured the nine-hour day the past month.

HUNTINGDON, IND.—Union 310 has secured for us what we never had before—a fixed scale of wages.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—Every shop and job in town is working nine hours a day except Hugh Wilson's mill. Wilson is advertising everywhere for carpenters, but there is an abundance of men here now.

E. BOSTON, MASS.—The members of Union 218 were locked out July 27, but returned to work soon afterwards on the eight-hour system, despite the efforts of the eight hour bosses to bring the men back to nine hours.

SHEBOYGAN, WIS.—On July 25th eleven contractors of this city locked out 98 members of Carpenters' Union No. 657 because they would not work with non-Union masons and tenders. The men were out several weeks. These sympathetic strikes must be restrained.

MONONGAHELA CITY, PA.—Union 653 still continues its strike against the mills of Yohe Bros. and Blythe & Co. to make them pay $2.50, the same as other firms here. The fight is now three months old, and the Union men who worked for these firms have got work elsewhere.

COLUMBUS, O.—Mill Men's Union 687, was locked out early in July and has held out over five weeks. The mill owners proposed to return to the ten-hour day. $500 sa a donation was sent from our reserve fund to aid the men. Bro. W. F. Abrams of the G. E. B. paid two visits and endeavored to effect a settlement. Several of the mills came to terms, and the others now propose nine hours a day at nine hours pay.

VICKSBURG, MISS.—The long nine weeks lockout of the carpenters of this city has closed, with the understanding that the men get nine hours pay for nine hours work and make the best terms possible. Many of the men are leaving town to look for work elsewhere. The lockout was precipitated by the bricklayers' strike for an advance to 50 cents per hour. The carpenters stood by the bricklayers, and this provoked the contractors into a general lockout. Union 28 sent the Vicksburg men $190; Union 45, Shreveport, La., gave $30; Union 12, St. Louis, Mo., $15; Union 240, St. Louis, Mo., $10; Union 181, Chicago, Ill., sent five barrels of flour. Total received from outside unions $245. The sum of $1094 in all was sent from the general office.

THE CARPENTERS District Council, of Superior, Wis., and vicinity, is out in a circular in favor of the employment of resident workmen, and against sub-contracts and piece work.

VAN COUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Union 617 has a walking delegate and a strict card system. This has made every job in the city strictly union. All trades are organized and united together.

BE SURE AND WEAR UNION HATS.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 9, 1891.

Brothers: It has sometimes happened that labor organizations have paraded on Labor Day wearing scab hats. This has not been their fault. They have ordered union-made hats but were imposed on by dishonest, unscrupulous dealers. See to it that you are not imposed on in the future. Order hats with union labels—genuine union labels—and do not pay for the goods until you are perfectly satisfied that they are up to the terms of the contract. Counterfeit labels are not perforated on the edges the same as postage stamps are Some of them are printed on white paper. Others are printed on a yellowish colored paper and have a weak imitation of the perforations. The perforations are the distinguishing feature of the genuine union label. Do not wear a hat unless the genuine label is in it. Do not wear hats that have been made by the lowest kind of scabs and blacklegs.

Yours fraternally,
JOHN PHILLIPS.

Secretary of the United Hatters of North America, 477 Park avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, September 1891.

Das eherne Lohngesetz.

Noch heute wird vielfach die Praxis selbst in unsern Reihen abgedroschen, daß der Arbeitslohn nie viel tiefer sinke, als zur Bestreitung der nothwendigsten Lebensbedürfnisse erforderlich ist. Betrachten wir uns diese Behauptung, von Bourgeoisökonomen „wirthschaftliches Gesetz" genannt, etwas näher.

Bekanntlich wurde dieses Argument in früheren Jahren den Sparmeiern gegenüber als Waffe gebraucht, wenn sie den Arbeitern vorlegen, durch Sparsamkeit könnten sie ihre Lage verbessern, selbstständig und schließlich gar noch Kapitalist werden.

In Zeiten, wo die Großindustrie sich im aufsteigenden Ast befand, mögen die allernothwendigsten Lebensbedürfnisse das Niveau gewesen sein, um das sich der Arbeitslohn bewegte. Sobald aber die Industrie über den nationalen Bedarf hinaus für den Weltmarkt produzirte, dort Mitbewerber fand, sobald sie durch die Entwickelung unserer Hilfsmaschinen immer mehr Arbeiter als überflüssigen Ballast auf das Straßenpflaster warf, dadurch eine immer mehr anschwellende Reservearmee schuf, welche, getrieben durch den Hunger, den noch Beschäftigten durch billigeres Angebot die drückendste Concurrenz machte, von diesem Augenblicke an war das ganze eherne Lohngesetz nur noch eine Lüge.

Was verstehen wir denn unter nothwendigen Lebensbedürfnissen?

Wir verstehen darunter alles Das, was das Individuum zur Fristung seines Daseins braucht, soviel, daß das Individuum seinen Organismus in gutem Stand erhalten, sich voll entwickeln und die natürlichen Grenzen seines Lebens erreichen kann.

So wie es sich mehr anstrengt, als seinem Organismus zuträglich, oder nicht so viel Nahrung und Wärme oder Schlaf hat, wie sein Organismus erfordert, verfällt es dem physiologischen Elend.

Ueberarbeitung ist also Ursache organischer Verkümmerung, gleichbedeutend mit Unernährung, letzteres aber nichts anderes als ein langsames Verhungern.

Wenn das eherne Lohngesetz wirklich wäre, was es zu sein vorgiebt, so müßte der Proletarier durch seine Arbeit mindestens seinen Organismus zu der Beschaffenheit bringen und in derselben erhalten können, die zu erlangen ihm in Folge seiner natürlichen Anlage möglich ist. Das kann aber der Proletarier erfahrungsmäßig, wir dürfen dies getrost behaupten, nirgends.

Unsere vornehmste Aufgabe ist es aber, den Arbeitern immer und immer ihre traurige Lage vor Augen zu führen, sie zur Erkenntniß ihrer Lage zu bringen. Wir müssen dem Proletarier die Ueberzeugung einpflanzen, daß sie zu der ungeheuern Macht des Kapitals eine noch größere Macht entgegenstellen müssen, wenn für sie ein menschenwürdiges Dasein erkämpft werden soll, daß aber diese Macht in der ungeheuern Zahl des Proletariats vorhanden ist, aber erst gebildet, formirt werden muß durch Organisation.

Also Organisation zur Aufklärung, Organisation zum Kampfe für ein besseres Dasein, das soll und muß unsere Hauptaufgabe sein.

Ist Organisation nothwendig?

Ist Organisation nutzbringend für die Arbeiterklasse? Sicherlich; die Geschichte der Arbeiter-Bewegung sagt uns ja, daß ohne Organisation die Arbeiter nicht im Stande sind, ihre Löhne aufrecht zu erhalten. Wo die Arbeiter gut organisirt waren, sind Löhne erhöht und Arbeitszeit verkürzt worden. Gegenwärtig erklären die auf der politischen Bühne erscheinenden Redner, daß der einzige Schutz, welchen die Arbeiter haben, in den Arbeiter-Organisationen besteht. Die Presse des Landes versucht täglich durch Veröffentlichung von Lohntabellen zu beweisen, daß die Argumente für oder gegen eine Erniedrigung der Einfuhrzölle stichhaltig sind, sie zeigt jedoch klar, daß in solchen Orten, wo die Arbeiter organisirt sind, die Löhne am höchsten sind. Jede mit gesundem Verstande versehene Person muß nun zugeben, daß nur Organisation dem Arbeiter Schutz bietet.

Da dies eine unbestreitbare Thatsache ist, warum sollte irgend ein Arbeiter sich von einer Organisation fern halten, welche doch nur sein Interesse wahrnimmt?

Wenn z. B. die Arbeiter sich zu Gewerkschaften vereinigen, wenn sie durch dieselben kürzere Arbeitszeit auf den Arbeitsplätzen erzwingen, oder die Einführung von billigeren Arbeitern verhindern, oder die unter dem harmlosen Namen „Lehrlingswesen" bestehende Ausnutzung unmündiger Personen beseitigen, oder die Abschaffung der Kinderarbeit überhaupt durchsetzen, so beeinflussen sie in jedem einzelnen Falle Angebot und Nachfrage, soweit dieselben auf die Arbeitskraft Bezug haben. Sie beschränken das Angebot der Arbeitskraft vermehren die Nachfrage nach derselben und verursachen in Folge dessen unzweifelhaft ein Steigen der Löhne.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Contractors here have been talking of a reduction in wages and of violating their agreement with the men. The carpenters' unions of this city are in good shape and will give the bosses a stiff fight if they want it.

THE journeymen tailors held their biennial convention in St. Louis early in August John B. Lennon was reelected General Secretary. In two years the organization has grown from 97 local unions to now number 169 locals, and from 5,000 members it has grown to number 9,000. In two years, the tailors have had 219 strikes and lockouts, and won 185 of them and lost 34 and spent $15,000 in that time in strike benefits and $11,250 in death benefits. They propose to charge one dollar per month dues.

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CHEAP, USEFUL AND PRACTICAL.

BELL'S CARPENTRY MADE EASY	$5.00
THE BUILDER'S GUIDE AND ESTIMATOR'S PRICE BOOK. Hodgson.	2.00
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PRACTICAL CARPENTRY. Hodgson.	1.00
STAIR-BUILDING MADE EASY. Hodgson.	1.00
HAND RAILING MADE EASY	1.00
ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWING-BOOK. A Self-Instructor, with 300 Illustrations	1.00

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THE UNITED HATTERS · UNION MADE · OF NORTH AMERICA · REGISTERED

This is a Facsimile of the LABEL of the

UNITED HATTERS
OF NORTH AMERICA.

The Label has received the indorsement of the General Executive Board of the K. of L. and of the American Federation of Labor.

☞ The Label is placed on every union-made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

N. B.—The GENUINE Label is printed on Buff or Manilla-colored paper and is perforated on the edges exactly the same as a postage stamp. It is never printed on white paper.

This is the Only Correct Union Label for Fur-Felt Hats.

BUY NO FUR-FELT HAT WITHOUT IT!

WM. LEONARD, President,
Hat Makers' International Association;
JAMES H. PENROSE, Secretary,
523 Snyder Ave., Philadelphia, Pa;
THOS. F. O'ROURKE, President,
Hat Finishers' International Ass'n;
JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary,
417 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE UNION LABEL.

THE CIGAR MAKERS' BLUE LABEL.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1886, the accompanying label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men.

If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union-made cigars.

If you favor SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

See that the Blue Label is on the Box.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,

124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General-President—W. H. Kliver, Box 156, Grand Crossing, Cook Co., Ill.
General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.
General-Treasurer—James Troy, 2026 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—P. M. Wellin, 26 Potter St., San Francisco, Cal.
Second Vice-President—P. W. Birck, 798 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)

Hugh McKay, 302 Paris St., E. Boston, Mass.
T. E. Deegan, 111 E. 89th St., New York.
E. A. Stevens, 150 Pearl St., Jeffersonville, Ind.
W. F. Abrams, 451 Monroe Ave., Detroit, Mich.
S. J. Kent, 2046 S St., Lincoln, Neb.

EXPULSIONS.

R. H. CLAXTON from Union 440, Buffalo, N. Y., for misappropriation of union funds and for using insulting language.

A. L. MOWAN for taking application of new member and not turning over the initiation fee; C. A. POTTER and WILLIAM CONKLIN for selling liquor, and G. W. ROSE for slander, drunkenness and defrauding members of moneys borrowed from them. All four were expelled from Union 721, Sioux City, Iowa

WARNINGS AGAINST DEAD BEATS.

LEWIS BRONELL, now somewhere in Chicago or vicinity, was lately fined $25 by Union 163, East Saginaw, Mich., for hiring scabs. He skipped off from East Saginaw.

HARRY GRAHAM, W. T. CARTER and ANSON ANDERSON, have been expelled from Union 410, Pueblo, Colo., for defrauding a poor widow of large board bills due her. Graham is 54 years of age, 5 feet, 8 inches, blue eyes, grey beard. Anderson is 35 years of age, gray eyes, walks lame and is 5 feet, 8 inches high. Carter is 6 feet tall, light hair and light complexion.

S. P. STEVENSON has left Pueblo, Colo., suddenly after defrauding union men of several hundred dollars in wages. He is 33 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, a smooth talker, and is now at work in Lincoln, Neb.

CHAS. A. MEAD expelled from Union 233, Waverly N. Y., for violation of obligation and for defrauding members of wages amounting to nearly $100. He has left several hundred dollars unpaid in Waverly, N. Y., and is now in Mt. Vernon, N. Y., working for a scab concern.

J. W. DAVIS, formerly of Aberdeen, Wash., took a clearance card by misrepresentation from Union 743, and skipped to San Francisco, Cal., recently, after defrauding several creditors. Unions are warned to take the clearance but not admit Mr. Davis.

CHAS. B. PLACE is a "skin" boss in Jersey City, N. J. He has been defrauding carpenters of their wages and owes bills for materials.

JOHN SWEENY, a carpenter, of Findlay, O., after working in Chicago for a while joined one of the Chicago unions under false pretenses inasmuch as he is a suspended member of Union 188, of Findlay, O. He is now "scabbing" it in Findlay.

THOMAS RICE, a contractor, of Cambride, Mass. has defrauded his workmen of wages due, and is a notorious "dead beat."

INFORMATION WANTED.

FRANK THOMA, a carpenter, left Rochester, N. Y., last November for Buffalo, N. Y. He was a member of Union 72, of Rochester. Any one knowing of his whereabouts should write to A. Thoma, 25 Walnut street, Rochester, N. Y.

J. N. BROOKS, one of the oldest members of Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., is missing. He is about 40 years of age, 6 feet in height, 180 pounds weight, fair skin, dark moustache, and hair turning grey. He mysteriously disappeared in June last, and any tidings of him will be gratefully received by his wife, Mrs. J. N. Brooks, 67 Pride street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mrs. L. F. JOHNSTON, *nee* Miss Hattie C. Bachman desires information as to the whereabouts of her brother, a carpenter, JOSEPH BACHMAN. He formerly lived in the neighborhood of Scranton, Pa. and has not been heard from by his sister in over 15 years. Miss Bachman, who is now Mrs. Johnston, was separated from her two brothers and two sisters when a little girl. She was adopted by Miss Isabel Browning, a milliner, of Scranton, Pa. Information as to Joseph Bachman, should be sent L. F. Johnston, 301 West Thirty-seventh street, New York City. He is Rec. Sec. of Union 64.

MONEYS FOR STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

From July 1st to July 30th, 1891, inclusive.

RECEIPTS.

Balance of Reserve Fund, July 1st, 1891	$6,054 26
Reserve Fund received to July 31st, 1891.	483 57
Special Assessment to July 31st	4,116 57
Total	$10,654 40

MONEYS EXPENDED.

June 20.	Milwaukee, Wis. (omitted by error from June report).	~~$500 00~~
July 8.	Milwaukee. Wis	~~500 00~~
" "	Vicksburg, Miss	~~500 00~~
" 21.	Richmond, Va	~~100 00~~
" "	Ogden, Utah	~~200 00~~
" "	Findlay, O	~~100 00~~
" 31.	Columbus, O	500 00
" "	Loan repaid to A. F. of L	3,500 00
Telegraph and express charges		16 60
Total expended		$5,916 60
August 1st, balance on hand		4,737 80
		$10,654 40

SUMMARY.

Due the General Fund	$7,000 00
Balance on hand August 1st	4,737 80
Deficit to be refunded to General Fund	$2,262 20

MONEYS RECEIVED.

DURING THE MONTH ENDING JULY 31, 1891.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. without delay. All money received in AUGUST will be published in next month's (OCTOBER) paper. This report includes all money received by the G. S. from the Local Unions for tax and supplies for the month of JULY only

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—	2 00	166—	8 50	331—	. . .	496—	
2—	45 50	167—	6 70	332—	5 20	497—	17 70
3—	13 30	168—	4 90	333—	. .	498—	50
4—	51 80	169—	26 10	334—	4 70	499—	. .
5 -	16 00	170—	3 70	335—	10 25	500—	14 60
6—	2 50	171—	19 60	336—	7 60	501—	
7—	9 00	172—	14 60	337—	10 50	502—	13 60
8—	31 00	173—	90	338 -	5 90	503—	10 00
9—	7 10	174—	1 30	339—		504—	. .
10—	12 20	175—	. . .	340—	56 20	505—	. .
11—	56 70	176—	11 20	341—	7 00	506—	15 00
12—	26 40	177—	23 80	342—	1 80	507—	. . .
13—		178—	. . .	343—	5 10	508—	. . .
14—	2 40	179—	11 90	344—	8 10	509—	
15—	8 00	180—	10 60	345—	7 00	510—	2 20
16—	2 80	181—	25	346—	3 00	511—	10 00
17—	7 85	182—	. .	347—	1 00	512—	4 70
18—	3 90	183—	3 50	348—		513—	27 50
19—	4 75	184—	1 60	349—	11 20	514—	2 80
20—	18 80	185—	8 90	350—	8 60	515—	23 20
21—	18 00	186—	9 60	351—	19 50	516—	1 40
22—	69 70	187—	5 80	352—	8 00	517—	
23—	21 80	188—	. .	353—	1 40	518—	19 50
24—	4 40	189—	10 25	354—	13 50	519—	14 30
25—	31 50	190—	. . .	355—	5 70	520—	3 50
26—	9 60	191—	9 90	356—	15 60	521—	6 70
27—	11 10	192—	9 00	357—	3 10	522—	1 50
28—	62 00	193—	1 00	358—	.	523—	3 65
29—	80 00	194—	7 30	359—	8 30	524—	3 00
30—	20 70	195—	11 30	360 -	11 40	525—	.
31—	3 70	196—	1 50	361—	2 70	526—	8 30
32—	3 00	197—	11 70	362—	5 30	527—	3 55
33—	113 85	198—	18 70	363—	3 90	528—	1 50
34—	2 00	199—	18 40	364—	3 40	529—	1 80
35—	4 70	200—	17 00	365	7 80	530—	4 00
36—	31 10	201—	5 90	366—	3 20	531—	1 50
37—	4 10	202—	4 60	367—	15 40	532—	4 75
38—	5 50	203—	9 70	368—	7 60	533—	. .
39—	15 25	204—	3 80	369—	.	534—	10
40 -	11 20	205—	7 00	370—	4 00	535—	. .
41—	14 00	206—	13 70	371—	4 10	536—	8 20
42—	9 60	207—	19 80	372—	1 80	537—	2 20
43—	21 40	208 -	4 90	373—	1 80	538—	4 85
44—	5 50	209—	15 00	374—	4 50	539—	. .
45—	3 20	210—	9 80	375—	. . .	540—	3 60
46—	3 10	211—	133 60	376—	1 80	541—	. .
47—	5 20	212—	7 20	377—	16 50	542—	10 80
48—	33 90	213—	3 70	378—	. . .	543—	
49—	13 90	214—	7 60	379—	. . .	544—	. .
50—	15 30	215—	9 65	380—	6 50	545—	. .
51—	22 80	216—	11 10	381—	.	546—	6 30
52—	4 25	217—	7 40	382 -	33 30	547—	. .
53—	3 00	218—	. . .	383—	1 80	548—	. .
54—	. .	219—	8 60	384—	11 80	549—	3 20
55—	11 20	220—	6 00	385—	. . .	550—	1 90
56—	3 90	221—	5 00	386—	. . .	551—	6 30
57—	2 40	222—	. .	387—	5 00	552—	2 00
58—	2 20	223—	5 90	388—	1 20	553—	4 70
59 -	4 80	224—	2 50	389—	5 80	554—	9 90
60—	13 30	225—	13 60	390—	80	555—	12 00
61—	32 00	226—	1 20	391—	7 30	556—	. .
62—	42 70	227—	8 80	392—	5 50	557—	2 80
63—	16 50	228	25 40	393—	5 50	558—	4 65
64—	18 50	229—	8 90	394—	1 00	559—	2 60
65—	7 00	230—	28 70	395—	7 80	560—	3 15
66—		231—	2 0	396—	. . .	561—	2 50
67—	10 10	232—	1 30	397—	.	562—	7 20
68—	11 70	233—	1 20	398—	.	563—	2 50
69—	2 00	234—	20 10	399—	1 30	564—	10 15
70—	3 80	235—	6 10	400—	3 10	565—	2 00
71—	4 00	236—	2 10	401—	4 40	566—	. . .
72—	30 40	237—	. . .	402—	11 40	567—	. .
73—	11 90	238—	7 40	403—	. . .	568—	70
74—	9 10	239—	16 00	404—	. . .	569—	.
75—	. . .	240—	11 40	405—		570—	3 00
76—	. . .	241—	10 00	406—	12 50	571—	2 20
77—	1 80	242—	25 40	407—	18 60	572—	10 10
78—	6 00	243—	4 20	408—	. .	573—	
79—	. . .	244—	. . .	409—	4 50	574—	2 50
80—	2 30	245—	7 70	410—	21 70	575—	7 20
81—	3 60	264—	. . .	411—	9 30	576—	.
82—	17 00	247—	22 60	412—	. . .	577—	2 20
83—	49 70	248—	.	413 -	25	578—	. . .
84—	10 30	249—	7 90	414—	. .	579—	.
85—	. . .	250—		415—	. .	580—	12 65
86—	2 60	251—	5 00	416—	8 60	581—	10 00
87—	6 10	252—	3 10	417—	. . .	582—	3 50
88—	14 25	253—	9 50	418—	.	583—	2 40
89—	6 20	254—	4 20	419—	6 00	584—	4 40
90—	30 30	255—	3 90	420—	3 10	585—	5 20
91—	. .	256—	.	421—	.	586—	.
92—	6 80	257—	33 90	422—	2 50	587—	2 50
93—	8 65	258—	6 80	423 -	3 20	588—	4 65
94—	1 60	259 -	1 60	424—	3 70	589—	.
95—	4 75	260—	3 20	425—	1 30	590—	2 60
96—	6 60	261—	1 70	426—	10 50	591—	1 50
97—		262—	1 40	427—	3 30	592—	8 30
98—	6 80	263—	. . .	428—	2 00	593—	25
99—	2 10	264—	. .	429—	4 70	594—	.
100—	4 30	265—	5 20	430—	7 60	595—	. . .
101—	1 30	266—	1 60	431—	11 60	596—	. . .
102—	16 30	267—	7 10	432—	5 80	597—	. . .
103—	8 60	268—	8 30	433—	7 90	598—	. . .
104—	7 50	269—	10 90	434—	14 85	599—	4 70
105—	3 50	270—	12 20	435—	3 10	600—	1 00
106—	2 20	271—	1 00	436—	2 40	601—	10 00
107—	9 50	272 -	2 00	437—	5 00	602—	
108—	26 55	273—	8 45	438—	1 70	603—	6 80
109—	47 10	274—	6 80	439—	2 90	604—	16 60
110—	. . .	275—	5 80	440—	3 20	605—	. .
111—	4 00	276—	. .	441—	. .	606—	9 60
112—		277—	13 50	442—	. . .	607—	1 30
113—	9 20	278—	2 70	443—	. . .	608—	3 40
114—	. . .	279—	2 30	444—	10 00	609—	5 10
115—	5 50	280—	13 10	445—	2 10	610—	. . .
116—	2 00	281—	. .	446—	29 30	611—	. . .
117—	.	282—	. .	447—		612—	2 30
118—	5 80	283—	6 10	448—	10 00	613—	2 60
119—	.	284—	5 15	449—	15 80	614—	3 80
120—	3 10	285—	6 50	450—	2 30	615—	. . .
121—	11 80	286—	. . .	451—	17 00	616—	. . .
122—	60	287—	11 30	452—	3 80	617—	14 80
123—	2 50	288 -	12 70	453—	12 50	618—	.
124—	3 60	289 -	6 85	454—	15 30	619—	4 90
125—	. . .	290—	31 10	455—	2 20	620—	
126—	1 10	291—	. .	456—	7 50	621—	2 60
127—	3 30	292—	2 80	457—	7 80	622—	. . .
128—	1 40	293—	. . .	458—	1 60	623—	. . .
129—	11 70	294—	. .	459—	14 40	624—	. . .
130—	9 50	295—	7 80	460—	. . .	625—	20 40
131—	5 60	296—	2 20	461—	3 30	626—	. . .
132—	12 20	297—	3 00	462—	14 70	627—	2 70
133—	1 90	298—	14 15	463—	25	628—	23 50
134—	3 20	299	28 70	464—	11 60	629—	6 30
135—	2 90	300—	3 60	465—	12 10	630—	50
136—	20	301—	2 50	466—	8 20	631—	. . .
137—	2 80	302—	2 50	467—	15 70	632—	
138—	13 00	303—	5 60	468—	27 60	633—	10 20
139—	. . .	304—	. .	469—	7 10	634—	. . .
140—	4 70	305—	2 30	470—	5 30	635—	75
141—	11 40	306—	2 50	471—	21 70	636—	3 80
142—	54 20	307—	10 00	472—	.	637—	17 00
143—	5 50	308—	1 50	473—	9 50	638—	18 60
144—	7 40	309 -	. .	474—	8 70	639—	7 00
145—	2 40	310—	7 80	475—		640—	. . .
146—	8 30	311—	. .	476—	10 80	641—	. . .
147—	50	312—	2 40	477—	. .	642—	6 00
148—	6 85	313—	11 70	478—	5 80	643—	4 20
149—	3 00	314—	8 75	479—	1 50	644—	. . .
150—	5 30	315—	13 60	480—	13 40	645—	. . .
151—	14 10	316—	. . .	481—		646—	. .
152—	. . .	317—	. .	482—	. . .	647—	14 00
153—	17 50	318—	48 50	483—	20 60	648—	7 00
154—	24 00	319—		484—	6 10	649—	6 20
155—	9 40	320—	2 50	485—	3 70	650—	2 30
156—	1 40	321—	5 10	486—	. . .	651—	. . .
157—	8 80	322—	2 70	487—	9 90	652—	13 35
158—	6 90	323—	1 70	488—	50	653—	16 90
159—	2 55	324—	. .	489—	20 90	654—	5 50
160—	3 60	325—	8 00	490—	4 20	655—	15 70
161—	2 20	326—	21 40	491—	3 30	656—	2 00
162—	16 90	327—	29 90	492—	. . .	657—	5 40
163—	8 50	328—	5 10	493—	13 90	658—	4 60
164—	21 00	329—	3 80	494—	2 00	659—	4 30
165—	2 00	330—	1 40	495—	. . .	660—	2 40

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—July, 1891.

Balance, July 1, 1891	$8,232 51
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	5,686 57
" Rent	20 00
" Clearances	2 50
Total	$13,941 58

EXPENSES—July, 1891

For Printing	$469 73
" Office, etc.	696 21
" Tax A. F. of L.	90 00
" Traveling and Organizing	120 97
" Quarterly Meeting G. E. B.	395 25
" Benefits Nos. 1269 to 1330, inclusive	6,475 00
Balance on hand Aug. 1, 1891	5,694 42
Total	$13,941 58

DETAILED EXPENSES—July, 1891.

Printing 5,000 F. S. Blanks	$27 50
" 1,500 Postals (and furnishing)	14 25
" 5,000 Membership Cards	12 50
" 5,000 Noteheads	12 50
" 5,000 Arrears Notices	12 50
" 1,100 Stamped Envelopes (100 furnished)	4 50
" 1,200 Letter Heads	6 75
" 1,000 Ode Cards	2 50
" 100 Treas. Account Books	36 00
" 5,000 Constitutions	50 00
" 5,000 Application Blanks	7 50
" 100 Fin. Sec. Receipt Books	25 00
" 50,000 Copies Aug. Journal	248 23
" 2,000 Extra July "	10 00
Wrapping and Mailing Aug. Journal	22 05
Postage on Aug. Journal	17 42
Expressage on Supplies, etc.	24 17
Postage on Supplies, etc.	21 25
1,000 Stamped Envelopes	22 00
500 Postals	5 00
21 Telegrams and Money Charges	15 42
Salary and Clerk Hire	526 74
Office Rent for July	25 00
E. J. Lake, organizing Corning, N. Y.	6 00
Thos. G. Ryves, Postage for organizing	62
J. B. Banks, organiz. Mt. Vernon, Ind.	2 62
J. C. Wynant, organizing Sidney, Ohio	5 50
J. B. Horner, organizing in Virginia	3 70
J. W. Logan, organiz. Five Corners, N.J.	10 00
Gen. Pres. Kliver, visits to Terre Haute, Ind. and Pittsburgh, Pa	65 00
C. F. McBride, organiz. Little Rock, Ark	5 00
W. F. Abrams, visit to Columbus, Ohio to adjust lock-out	12 50
E. A. Stevens, visit to Jeannette, Penn. to adjust lock-out	10 00
S. J. Kent, Quarterly Meeting of G. E. B.	134 00
E. A. Stevens, " " " "	95 50
W. F. Abrams, " " " "	80 75
Hugh McKay, " " " "	56 50
T. E. Deegan, " " " "	28 50
Tax to the A. F. of L.	90 00
Quarterly Rent Post Office Box	3 00
Stationery	5 45
Janitor for cleaning office	5 00
Ice and Incidentals	3 71

BENEFITS PAID.

No. 1269 Mrs. Esther A. Sharp, wife of H. A Sharp, Union 33, Boston, Mass	50 00
" 1270 John Schultheis, Union 237, Alleghany, Pa	200 00
" 1271 Geo. Fillmann, Union 572 Milwaukee, Wis	100 00
" 1272 John Gallagher, Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa	100 00
" 1273 Mrs. Mary E. Chaffe, wife of W. C. Chaffe, Union 232, Millburn, N. J	50 00
" 1274 Mrs Sarah Ann McDonald, wife of J. H. McDonald Union 72, Rochester, N. Y	50 00
" 1275 Mrs. Margeret M Murphy wife of W. P. Murphy, Union 142 Pittsburgh, Pa	50 00
" 1276 August Atzinger, Union 165, Pittsburgh, Pa	100 00
" 1277 Morris O. Hess, Union 211, Allegheny, Pa	100 00
" 1278 Mrs. Clara J. Hough, wife of A. L. Hough, Union 211, Allegheny, Pa	50 00
" 1279 Mrs. Louisa Racka, wife of J. Racke, Union 413, Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.	50 00
" 1280 Mrs. Cora Reinman, wife of L. Reinman, Union 243, Tiffin, O	50 00
" 1281 J. J. Reed, Union 143, Canton, O	200 00
" 1282 James Dinwoodie, Union 419, New Bedford, Mass	200 00
" 1283 Mrs. Annie Dorion, wife of N. Dorion, Union 21, Chicago, Ills	25 00
" 1284 Hermann Lebberg, Union 290, Milwaukee, Wis	200 00
" 1285 Mrs. Sarah F. McClarren, wife of W. McClarrren, Union 431, Mansfield, Pa	50 00
" 1286 Georg Bogena, Union 245, Peoria, Ill	200 00
" 1287 Mrs. Annie Weissmann, wife of G. N. Weissmann, Union 567, Stapleton, L. I., N. Y	25 00
" 1288 Pius Hammel, Union 73, Chicago, Ill	200 00
" 1289 Mrs. Jennie Vogle, wife of W. Vogle Union 280, Braddock, Pa	50 00
" 1290 Allen R. Smith, Union 340, New York City	200 00
" 1291 Charles E. Patten, Union 453, Auburn, O	100 00
" 1292 Mrs Thomas Rathwell, wife of T. Rathwell, Union 25, Toledo, O	50 00
" 1293 Lyman H. Freeman, Union 1, Cleveland, O	200 00
" 1294 E. W. Wilson, Union 437, Elkins, W. Va	200 00
" 1295 Mrs. Annie B. Bromwell, wife of A. L. Bromwell Union 29, Baltimore Md	25 00
" 1296 Mrs. Emma Scrivener wife of H. Scrivener, Union 367, San Antonio, Tex	50 00
" 1297 Mrs. Mollie Fitzsimmons, wife of L. Fitzsimmons, Union 211, Allegheny Pa	50 00
" 1298 Mrs. Maggie Cummings, wife of J. H. Cummings Union 425, Wellsburg, W. Va.	50 00
" 1299 Frank A. Lindgren, Union 381, Brooklyn N. Y	200 00
" 1300 Henry Snape Union 509, New York, City	100 00
" 1301 Mrs. Eliz. Duncan, wife of R. Duncan, Union 473 New York, City	50 00
" 1302 Francis Bowman, Union 124, Syracuse, N. Y	200 00
" 1303 Mrs. Julia Wendell, wife of F. Wendell, Union 1, Chicago, Ill	50 00
" 1304 B. F. Willetts, Union 20, Camden, N. J	200 00
" 1305 Mrs. Sarah Jane Bender, wife of W. Bender. Union 61, Columbus, O	50 00
" 1306 Jas. R. W McConnell, Union 370, Verona Pa	200 00
" 1307 Cyrus Amon, Union 65, Grand Rapids, Mich	200 00
" 1308 Mary Kelly, wife of M. Kelly, Union 51, New York, City	50 00
" 1309 Mrs. Laura J. Miner, wife of W. Miner, Union 468, New York City	50 00
" 1310 Mrs Margaret Wahl, wife of H. C. Wahl, Union 181, Chicago, Ill	25 00
" 1311 Ira J Trafton, Union 77, Battle Creek Mich	200 00
" 1312 Patrick Downs, Union 531, Washington, D. C	200 00
" 1313 Charles Heer, Union 51 New York, City	100 00
" 1314 Mrs. Charity Holbert, wife of C. Holbert, Union 325, Paterson, N. J	50 00
" 1315 Mrs. Mary W. Johnson, wife of J. Johnson, Union 109, Brooklyn, N. Y	50 00
" 1316 Mrs. Ella Smith, wife of W. H. Smith, Union 451, Brooklyn, N. Y.	50 00
" 1317 Mrs. Anna E. Hall, wife of A. E. Hall, Union 227, Philadelphia, Pa	50 00
" 1318 Mrs. Nellie D. Wilson, wife of D. L. Wilson, Union 82, Haverhill, Mass	50 00
" 1319 George Ellrick, Union 637 Hamilton, O	100 00
" 1320 Mrs. Ellen Brierly, wife of J. Brierly, Union 207, Chester, Pa	50 00
" 1321 Mrs. Mary Anderson, wife of R. W. Anderson, Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa	50 00
" 1322 Mrs. Emma Reinather, wife of J. Reinather, Union 1, Chicago, Ill	50 00
" 1223 Mrs. Karen Christiansen, wife of L Christiansen, Union 181, Chicago, Ills	25 00
" 1324 Mrs. E. P. Deterly, wife of J. H Deterly, Union 656, Jackson, Miss	25 00
" 1325 George Tipping Union 340 New York City	200 00
" 1326 William R. Henry, Union 207, Philadelphia, Pa	200 00
" 1327 Wm. B McCurdy, Union 221, Marblehead Mass	200 00
" 1328 Mrs. Ella E Haven, wife of A. Haven Union 125 Utica, N. Y	25 00
" 1329 Eugene A. Fay, Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa	200 00
" 1330 Geo. K. Holt disability, Union 33, Boston, Mass	200 00
Total	$8,247 16

RESERVE FUND.

Report of moneys received for Reserve Fund from JULY 1st, 1891, to JULY 31st, 1891, (inclusive).

All moneys received since JULY 31st will be reported in the OCTOBER CARPENTER.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
9—	$3 55	227—	31 55	401—	2 20	580—	1 95
19—	1 50	232—	65	411—	5 10	591—	75
26—	5 30	233—	60	416—	4 20	595—	17 65
35—	5 85	245—	3 85	425—	65	598—	10 15
37—	2 05	249—	2 95	429—	2 35	612—	1 30
44—	1 75	253—	4 25	445—	2 70	613—	1 30
46 -	1 45	255—	4 75	452—	1 90	625—	3 70
56—	1 95	258—	3 40	454—	7 95	634—	2 15
58—	4 55	260 -	2 45	456—	4 10	653—	8 45
70—	1 70	262 -	70	459—	6 60	684—	6 35
79—	1 15	268—	4 15	466—	3 10	689—	11 35
80—	5 20	278—	85	469—	3 55	694—	1 50
88—	3 75	285—	2 70	484—	3 35	697—	1 25
93—	10 20	287—	5 65	500—	1 30	705—	2 40
102—	10 70	295—	3 95	508—	11 00	709—	2 35
136—	6 00	305—	50	513—	22 90	710—	6 55
151—	7 05	308—	1 30	519—	7 65	717—	6 65
163—	12 10	321—	60	521—	3 35	728—	1 80
170—	3 65	337—	22 90	523—	1 82	738—	3 45
179—	5 95	341—	3 40	527—	1 35	751—	1 10
190—	1 30	350—	8 30	531—	1 50	753—	75
193—	.	351—	18 65	537—	1 10	756—	1 45
200—	8 80	363—	1 95	557—	1 40	759—	1 40
206—	6 85	373—	5 70	558—	1 45	760—	4 75
213—	1 85	383—	90	560—	1 20	763—	1 15
218—	13 40	387—	2 35	570—	1 50	777—	1 15
220—	3 00	391—	3 65	571—	1 10	789—	1 20
						Total	$483 57

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES.

HAS your Recording Secretary sent in list of new officers of your Union? If he has not done so he had better attend to it at once. For we propose to publish all Secretaries negligent in this respect.

THE G. S. is now under new bonds since July 1, 1891.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT.

Below is a report of all moneys for the Special Assessment, levied June 11th, 1891, and received from July 1st, to July 31st, 1891 (inclusive).

All moneys received since July 31st will be reported in the OCTOBER CARPENTER.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
2—	$105 50	173—	2 25	355—	14 25	542—	25 50
9—	17 75	184—	4 00	356—	14 25	551—	75
13—	3 00	186—	12 75	362—	8 25	553—	4 25
18—	11 00	190—	2 25	364—	25	554—	24 75
21—	45 00	193—	2 25	367—	34 50	558—	6 50
22—	175 75	194—	8 75	371—	12 00	563—	14 25
25—	54 50	195—	9 25	372—	3 25	564—	19 50
26—	22 75	197—	34 00	377—	48 90	567—	27 00
30—	51 75	199—	31 75	382—	91 00	574—	6 25
31—	7 75	200—	7 00	383—	5 25	577—	2 25
34—	5 75	202—	10 75	388—	3 00	582—	6 50
35—	11 75	203—	23 10	401—	11 00	584—	11 00
36—	77 50	212—	18 00	404—	22 25	586—	7 00
39—	22 50	213—	9 00	406—	3 50	599—	11 25
42—	25 00	217—	8 25	408—	4 75	602—	12 50
43—	39 50	218—	21 75	410—	55 00	605—	3 50
45—	7 50	221—	12 50	413—	9 75	612—	4 00
47—	14 00	223—	14 50	418—	25	614—	11 75
49—	18 50	224—	6 25	419—	15 00	621—	6 50
50—	37 50	227—	21 00	422—	6 75	629—	12 00
52—	15 75	228—	67 75	423—	8 00	630—	4 50
56—	9 50	232—	3 25	424—	9 25	635—	16 25
58—	5 50	235—	14 75	427—	8 25	638—	46 50
62—	52 50	239—	40 50	429—	11 75	656—	5 00
68—	27 00	242—	17 00	430—	18 00	657—	48 50
71—	10 75	243—	10 00	433—	16 50	665—	5 25

FLORIDA

224. JACKSONVILLE—M. E. Dunlap, Box 607.
PENSACOLA—
74. D. B. Rutherford, 227 E. Intendencia, Box 4.
127. (Col.) A. B. Pettiway.
396. TAMPA—W. R. Phillips, Box 35.

GEORGIA

502. ATLANTA—C. P. Shackelford, 101 Grant st.
593. " H. B. Lowry, 128 Bradly st.
136. AUGUSTA (Col.) T P. Lewis, 418 Broad.
594. BRUNSWICK—W. F. Wilson, 426 Reynolds st.
369. CARROLLTON—J. M. Smith.
MACON—
144. J. A. Webb, 454 Hawthorn st.
727. (Col.) L. B. Bennett, 157 Green st.

IDAHO

331. BOISE CITY—P. J. Lewis, Box 239.
785. WALLACE—John McLaughlin.

ILLINOIS

79. ALTON—Geo B. Fecht, Box 153.
697. AURORA—F. G Tenney 176 S. Lincoln ave.
633. BELLEVILLE—Henry Shopp, 804 E. 1st So. st.
726. BLOOMINGTON—Daniel Sweeney.
70. BRIGHTON PARK—C. Fournier, 2111 38th st.
521. CAIRO—Geo. H. Yunker.
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, H. McCormack, 535 West Van Buren.
1. R Lattman, 10 N. Carpenter st.
21. (French) A. Poliquin 338 W. Polk st.
23. J. Haywood, 4943 School st.
28. W. S. Weeks, 465 Thirty-first st.
54. (Bohem.) Vaclav Kral, 161 Henry st.
73. (Ger.) Joe Thome, 389 Twenty-fourth st.
181. (Scand.) A. Hansen, 168 N. Elizabeth st.
242. (Ger.) W. Daniels, 5024 Laflin st.
269. L. G. Fritz, 1756 28th place
416. Jas. Bell, 1310 Van Horn st.
419. Fred Buggert, 828 So Halsted st.
690. (Mill Bench Hands) W.Thiry, 630 S. Canal st.
295. COLLINSVILLE—Monroe Simmons.
788. DECATUR—Lamont Swisher, 610 Oakland ave
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—R. J. Tojo, 814 St. Louis ave
ENGLEWOOD—
62. A. S. Huitt, 749 Sixty-second st.
758 J. P. Kimmel, Calumet P. O.
360. GALESBURG—E. Chelstrom, 529 N. Seminary.
141. GRAND CROSSING—C. Olsen.
786. HARVEY—
298. HIGHLAND PARK—J. H Zimmer.
162. HYDE PARK—S. S. Baker, Park Side P. O., Ill , Box 48.
649. JACKSONVILLE—S. P. Carter, 412 N. M st.
442. JOLIET.—Wm. Stitt, 306 State st.
434. KENSINGTON (Fr.)—E. Lapolice, Box 18 Gano, Cook Co.
645. LA SALLE—J. Lawrence, Box 423.
178. MAYWOOD—J Zlover, Box 116.
91. METROPOLIS CITY—John Ellis.
762. MOLINE—E. Anderson, 644 11½ st.
80. MORELAND—Henry Lohmiller.
378. MURPHYSBORO—
753. OLNEY—S. Russell, Box 451.
PEORIA—
24. Arthur Moore, 917 State st.
313. (Ger.)—J. Semlow, 616 Howitt st.
189. QUINCY—Fred. C. Tacke, 904 State st.
636. RAVENSWOOD—Aaron Johnson.
ROCKFORD—
524. (Swed). J. F. Johnson, 602 S. 4th st.
604. S. Winzel, 415 South Court.
166. ROCK ISLAND—G. C Barnes, 602 Eighth st.
745. SAVANNA—W. T. Cottral.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, Cheltenham, Cook Co.
16 SPRINGFIELD—John Dick, 615 Eastman ave.
120. VENICE—Geo Miller.
448. WAUKEGAN—

INDIANA

352. ANDERSON—L F. Hammond.
883. AURORA—J R Miller.
674. BEDFORD—F. M. Russell.
439 BLUFFTON—John N Hatfield.
795. CLINTON -W. Woodall.
717. COLUMBUS—L. B. McLeod.
494 CRAWFORDSVILLE—S.Long,204 Whitlock av.
517. ELKHART—N. H. Kreider, Box 898.
652. ELWOOD—Cal. Boldon.
EVANSVILLE—
90. J. C. DeBarr 106 W. 5th st.
470. L. Voelkel, 107 State st.
759. (Mach. hands) L Kessler 920 E. Franklin st.
777. (Mill) Joseph Ulsas, 1004 E. Maryland st.
153 FORT WAYNE—H. L. Mollet, 60 Walnut st.
728. FRANKFORT—Geo. Kirschbaum, 607 N. Jackson st.
525. GARRETT—Marshal Draime.
546. GREENFIELD—Robert Offutt.
157. HAUGHVILLE—J. M. Porter.
95. HARTFORD CITY—C. Huffman.
310. HUNTINGTON—G. A. Mentzer.
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council, H. C. Rockwood 184 E Vermont st.
57. (Stairs) Geo. Wernsing, 74 Lockebie st.
60. (Ger) Christian Kruse, Illinois House.
299. H. E Travis, 206 Spring st.
382. C. Wampole, Harding and Howard sts., W. Indianapolis.
446. W Branaman, North Brookside.
609. (Mill) J H. Daugherty, 237 N. Miss. st.
706. J. H. Whisner, 210 English ave.
770. JEFFERSONVILLE—J. Gossen.
LAFAYETTE—
215. W. Bottenburg, 35 Hartford.
783. (Ger) Frank Brickler, 64 N. Sixteenth.
744. LOGANSPORT—Adam Beck, 606 Mich ave.
613 MADISON—Charles Holwager, W. Madison.
365. MARION—S. Buckland, 1304 S. Galatin st.
798. MT. VERNON—Chas. Dietz.
592. MUNCIE—I. N Rich, Box 773.
19. NEW ALBANY—P. G. Renn.
579. PERU—
756. RICHMOND—John H. Cahorst 837 S. Sixth st.
779. ROSEDALE—J. O. Denmen.
429. SEYMOUR—F. W. Buhner.
629. SOUTH BEND—Jno. McComb, 1022 Thomas.
48. TERRE HAUTE—C. E. Curry, 600 Ohio st.
358. VINCENNES—Allen Greenhood, 604 N. 8th st.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

340. SOUTH MCALLESTER—J. E. Underwood.
679. STILLWATER, Okla. Ter.—

IOWA

524. BURLINGTON—J. Roemer, 818 S. 13th st.
156. CRESTON—T. F. Gilchrist.
554. DAVENPORT—F W. Boettcher, 1931 Walnut.
68. DES MOINES—D. Reinking 1308 E. Grand av
578. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan.
503 EMMETSBURGH—John Hayman.
81. FT. MADISON—C. E. Peoples 614 Park st.
100. KEOKUK—Geo. Hixon, 1322 High st.
164. MARSHALLTOWN—H. L. Moffett.
721. SIOUX CITY—J. Deary.

KANSAS.

670. ARMOURDALE—W. E. Gifford, Box 125.
4. ATCHISON—H. Stork, 438 S. Seventh st.
66. CONCORDIA—Wm. T. Short.
572. EMPORIA—Felix Robinson, 722 Rural st.
690. KANSAS CITY—W. C. Nichols, 730 Washington st.
99. LEAVENWORTH—G C. M. Hartmann, Box 25.
46. PITTSBURG—W. O. Keffer.
158. TOPEKA—George H. Price, 122 Quincy st
720. WINFIELD—B. D. Moore, W. Ninth ave.

KENTUCKY

COVINGTON—
712. I. L. Lyons, 250 Western ave.
776. (Mill Hands.) H. Power, 1048 Bank Lick st.
61. GRANDRIVERS—J. M. Milstead.
HENDERSON—C. O. Connell.
LOUISVILLE—Secretary of District Council, Jos. Heheman, 2315 Portland ave.
L. G. Bright, 308 Twelfth st.
T. J. Murphy, 305 Thirtieth st.
H. Ruby. 1550 Barret ave.
(Ger.) A. Barberrich, E. Broadway, N. Shelby
58. T. J. Vincent, 2115 St. Xavier st.
29. (Car Builders) Henry Block. Enterprise Hotel, Market near Floyd.
MAYFIELD—H. L. Orr.
MIDDLESBOROUGH—Courtney Long, Box 65.
NEWPORT—Chas. Link, 42 Third st.
OWENSBORO—J. N. Miller, 1306 E. 7th st.
PADUCAH—Wm. H. Aisman, 422 S. 9th st.
RICHMOND—C. F. Campbell.
WINCHESTER—J. W. Crone, Box 171.

LOUISIANA

279. MONROE—B. R. Truly.
NEW ORLEANS—
76. J. G. Bloomer, 432½ S. Liberty.
249. F. D. Ross, 130 Third st.
624. Chas. Bartels, 1151 Camp.
704. J. C. Staub, Berlin and Jersey.
732. (Mill) Wm. B. Wilson, 380 Lafayette st.
739. Manuel Joaquin, 142 Washington ave.
45. SHREVEPORT—Peter Garson, Box 339.

MAINE

345. BATH—E. A. Howard, 52 Bowery st.
407. LEWISTON—A. M. Flagg, 78 Court st. Auburn
344. PORTLAND—L. W. Whitcomb, 4 Oxford st.
772. WESTBROOK—V. L.Porter,Cumberland Mills.

MARYLAND

29. BALTIMORE—A. Faulhaber, 929 N. Ann st.

MASSACHUSETTS

333. ALLSTON—G. Hall, 22 Shepard st., Brighton.
584. AMESBURY—Samuel C. Youug.
648. BEVERLY—T. W. Woodbury.
BOSTON—Secretary of District Council, J. W. McLellan, 67 Appleton st.
33. S. J. Chadwick, 44 Ziegler st., Roxbury.
561. Geo. Clark, 7 Medford st., Chelsea.
565. (Mill) W. McWilliams, 50 Newton st., Somerville.
130. BROCKTON—E. Shattuck.
321. BROOKLINE—J. F. Glancie, Chestnut st.
CAMBRIDGE—
138. D. Maloney, 6 Parker st.
204. E. D. Smith, 28 Eustis Court.
324. CHARLESTOWN—W. C. Wheeler, 103 Bartlett
135. CHELSEA—Cliff. Huntly, 156 Broadway.
373. DEDHAM—J. A. Houghton, Box 254.
509. DORCHESTER—L. E. Tarbell, Hunt st. Atlantic, Mass.
EAST BOSTON—
218. Wm. Sibbald, 90 Havre st.
106. (Ship Joiners) Ezia Husted, 133 Trenton st.
403. FALL RIVER—F. J. Rolfe, 25 River View st.
571. FRANKLIN—J. Huesey.
380. GLOUCESTER—Wm. C. Moody, 5 Perkins st.
82. HAVERHILL—D. Laroy Wilson, 9 Sixth ave.
424. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, North st.
508. HOLYOKE—(French) J. Larriviere, 43 Cabot.
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.
196. HYDE PARK—B. Daly, Washington st.
111. LAWRENCE—T. Dixon, 310 Park st.
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.
152. MALDEN—A. Morrison, 266 Charles st.
221. MARBLEHEAD—J. Lent, Box 178.
154. MARLBORO—F. Laffammee, 378 Main st.
192. NATICK—Geo. K. Allen.
409. NEW BEDFORD—James Quirk, 8 Tremont st.
597. NEWBURYPORT—J. Colby, 28 Frankland st.
275. NEWTON—Jos. Butler. Box 71.
193. NORTH ADAMS—J. D. Follett, 6 E. Brooklyn st
308. NORTH EASTON—Elmer E. Watts.
435. NORWOOD—F. A. Newton.
417. QUINCY—Alfred Shaw, 35 Coddington st.
159. REVERE—S. E. Montgomery, Beachmont
67. ROXBURY—David Campbell, 48 Norfolk st., Mattapan.
140. SALEM—H. B. Carr, 196 Rantool st., Beverly.
24. SOMERVILLE—A. F. McIntyre, 23 Quincy st.
220. S. FRAMINGHAM—J. R. Dexter.
96. SPRINGFIELD—D. P. Hall, 48 Terrence.
491. STOUGHTON—F. O. Fowler, Box 568.
216. WALTHAM—T. P. Veno, 205 Charles st
426. WEST NEWTON—B. F. Ryan,Auburndale ave.
420. WEYMOUTH—E. J. Pratt, Weymouth Heights P. O.
455. WHITMAN—E. A. Vaughan.
485. WINTHROP—F. S. Campbell, Hurmon st.
421. WOBURN—Amos Langill, 78 Salem st.
93. WORCESTER—C, D. Fisk, 720 Main st.

MEXICO

293. C. P. DIAZ—W.Smith, Box 21 Eagle Pass, Tex.
794. MONTEREY—

MICHIGAN

85. ANN ARBOR—J. J. Ferguson, 16 W. Summit
77. BATTLE CREEK—M. M. Haynes, 125 Clay st.
129. BAY CITY—M. L. Maxon, 1006 Van Buren st.
418. CHARLOTTE—G. G. Hickman, Box 110.
DETROIT—Secretary of District Council, Geo. A. F. Allen, 590 Sixteenth st.
10. F. A. Mellick, 434 St. Aubin ave.
32. W. H. Seldon, 1069 Vinewood ave.
59. T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
219. (Ger.) Herman Pahnke, 103 Preston st.
EAST SAGINAW—
163. J. Shackelton, 1341 Atwater st.
248. (Mill) Wm. C. Kenny, 408 Ward st.
466. (Ger.) Peter Frisch, 1502 So. Warren ave.
GRAND RAPIDS—H. Heaton, 229 Fifth st.
65. E. L. Probert, 9 Foster st.
583. (Holl.) Casper Verheek, 186 Seventh st.
771. T. Edwards, 688 Jefferson ave.
793. H. Heaton, 229 Fifth st.
195. IRON MOUNTAIN—M. Moriarity.
26. JACKSON—E. H. Beebe, 217 E. Washington.
184. LAKE LINDEN—Geo. W. Guibord, Box 678.
213. LANSING—C. A. Frost, 609 Kala East.
372. MARINE CITY—Chas. S. Rose, Box 69.
MARQUETTE—
392. A. Clermont, N. Third st.
774. (French).
100. MUSKEGON—G. H. Sprague, 44 Beidler st.
123. OWOSSO—Charles E. Cherry, Box 145.
347. PORT HURON—W. W. Johnson, 1130 Young.
651. SAINT IGNACE—F. A. Daniels, Box 490.
663. SAINT JOHNS—E. B. Smith.
334. SAGINAW CITY-G.Hicks,323 N,Granger, W.S.
784. TAWAS CITY—Henry Gale.
822. WEST BAY CITY—Wesley Seder.
538. WYANDOTTE—Francis Sutliff.

MINNESOTA

DULUTH—
361. W. A. McCarthy, 112 E. 1st ave.
356. (Scand.) P. Solheim, 1014 W. Superior st.
MINNEAPOLIS—
34. W. O. White, 829 16th ave., S.
411. (Scand.) S. C. Olson, 2014 Fifth st.
452. C. E. Newguist, 2109 Irving avenue N.
702. O. R. Bolingren, 723 Fillmore st., N. E.
ST. PAUL—
87. Aug. J. Metzger, 417 Rondo st.
182. (Mill) Andrew Johnson, 243 E. Thirteenth st.
626. ST. PAUL PARK—Thomas M. Hetherington.
362. WINONA—Carl Kuederli, 107 E. Second st.
595. WEST DULUTH—William McClellan.

MISSISSIPPI

317. BILOXI—Wm. Kent.
GREENVILLE—
312. J. B. Guptile.
528. J. M Walker, Box 285.
JACKSON—
656. M. M. Deterly, 213 Pascagoula st.
680. (Col.) John Dennis, 725 West Pearl st.
MERIDIAN—
749. J. P. Shank, 3318 Harris st.
778. (Col.) J. R. William.
VICKSBURG—
496. E. R. Carroll, Box 53.
562. (Col.) Charles Taylor, 512 Jackson st.

MISSOURI

519. BENTON STATION—J. Cook.
255. HANNIBAL—Walter Norton, 116 Summit st.
KANSAS CITY—
160. G. W. Dunham, 511 Claremont ave.
619. R. C. Glover, 3158 Cherry st.
724. Thomas Young, 2303 E. Fifteenth.
577. MARSHALL—W. M. McArty.
576. MOBERLY—W. T. True, 1121 Bond st.
441. NEVADA—S. A. Grisham, 730 W. Allison st.
98. SEDALIA—A. J. Hogan.
386. SLATER—
377. SPRINGFIELD—J. D. Henderson.
522. ST. CHARLES—(Car Builders) Edw. Hackman
780. STANBERRY—W. D. Montgomery.
430. ST. JOSEPH—H. C. Carson, 1921 Holman st.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, C. W. Chemberlin, 1101 N. Jefferson ave.
4. Geo. J. Swank, 1701 Newstead ave.
5. (Ger.) F. Loesh, 157 Victor st.
12. (Ger. Henry Rosenbaum, 1502 Benton st.
771. (Cars) J. M. Schatz.
113. J. A. Shine, 4251*a* Vista ave.
240. (Ger.) H. Lessmann, 1715 N. Twenty-third st.
267. W. E. Miller, 3154½ Clifton place.
270. Aug. Stone, 4614 Easton ave.
395. (Mill. Paul Garnier, 2016 Walnut st.
423. C. Strieder, 1321 Benton st.
518. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, 2112 De Kalb st.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) W. F. Stander, 1911 Division st.
699. Jas. Robinson, 226 S. Twelfth.
734. (Ger. Mill) H. Mittendorf, 2318 S. S eventh.
789. UNIONVILLE—J. B. Earhardt.
544. WEBSTER GROVE—W. B. Hite.

MONTANA

88. ANACONDA—F. E. Taylor, Box 844.
112. BUTTE CITY—W. J. Walsh, Box 623.
396. COLUMBIA FALLS—
286. GREAT FALLS—G. H. Chace, Box 46.
280. HELENA—J. H. Schwalen, 641 Second st.
797. KALISPELL—S. T Cobb
586. MISSOULA—J. J. Hassett.

NEBRASKA

168. E. LINCOLN—G. H. Bulfinch, 2204 W st.
231. KEARNEY—J. A. Morton, Box 973.
148. LINCOLN—J. W. Emberson, 3003 S st.
330. NEBRASKA CITY—W. C. Willmen, 302 S. 17th.
OMAHA—Secretary District Council, C. Reinhart, 918 N. Twenty-seventh st.
58. Chas. Weeda, 3021 Seward st.
271. (Ger.) R. Ruppert, 2016 Martha st.
685. H. E. Olsen, 933 N. 25th ave.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

283. CONCORD—F. King.
118. MANCHESTER—Wilbur G.Colcord,334E.High.
585. PORTSMOUTH—E. C. Frye, 14 Vaughn st.

NEW JERSEY

750. ASBURY PARK—Theo. Brown Box 597.
428. ATLANTIC CITY—D. Wright, 6 Goodwill ave.
673. BARNEGAT PARK—David Anderson,Bayville.
BAYONNE—
486. Gus Sippel, 31 W. Twenty-fourth st.
711. J. Anderson.
121. BRIDGETON—C. E. Woodnutt, 141 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 337 Mechanic st.
467. E. ORANGE—M. E. Ryerson, 45 Oliver st.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 8 Smith st.
647. ENGLEWOOD—A. E. Short, Closter.
391. HOBOKEN—F. Steigleiter, 64 Washington st.
265. HACKENSACK—Charles Wood, James st.
Hudson County D. C., Secretary, Joshua Travis, 105 Pacific ave., Jersey City.
JERSEY CITY—
482. L. F. Ryan, 191 Ninth st.
488. A. E. Stewart, 64 Lafayette.
564. Amos Turley, 484 Central ave.
570. (Five Corners,) S. Aldridge, 92 William st.
710. (Greenville) B. Mosher, 29 Greenville ave.
151. LONG BRANCH—I. N. Cubberly, Box 183.
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305. MILLVILLE—Luke Vanaman, Box 400.
533. MONTCLAIR—
638. MORRISTOWN—Van Deats, Box 163.
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council, F. Seitler, 60 Morton st.
119. W. Nairn, 23 Academy st.
172. (Ger.) John Stoll, 292 S. Sixth st.
477. ORANGE—Jos. Jordan. 49 Cary st.
325. PATERSON—Oscar Zabriskie, 34 Erie st.
490. PASSAIC—Frank Wentink, Box 122.
399. PHILLIPSBURG—A. Klein, 35 N. Seventh st., Easton, Pa.
155. PLAINFIELD—P. A. VanFleet, 43 E. Third st.
602. RED BANK—Wm. Curchin, Fair Haven.
573. RUTHERFORD—A. Russell, Box 213.
605. SOMERVILLE—W. W. Pittenger.
456. SUMMIT—Jos. Chasette, Box 224.
31. TRENTON—O. B. Gaston, 222 Pearl st.
642. WEST HOBOKEN—Jas. McCabe.

NEW YORK

ALBANY—
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659. (Ger.) J G. Lather, 312 Washington ave.
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453. AUBURN—S. Scribner.
13. BATAVIA—G. E. Hanson, 13 Edmond st.
BINGHAMTON—
131. W. S. Comstock, Box 993.
210. C. N. Greene, 200 Murry st.
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109. Adolph Silber, 236 Fourteenth st.
147. Jno. J. Powderly, 190 Albany ave.
175. R. B. Logan, 55 Stockton st.
223. Robert H. Young, 589 Lorimer st.
247. G. Paynton, 1349 Fulton st.
258. H. P. Culver, 17 Cornellyea st.
291. (Ger.) L. Schiller, 198 Moore st.
349. (Sash, etc.), P. Lawler, 761 Bedford ave.
381. W. Wells, 136 Linden st.
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451. C. E. Roe, 568 Atlantic ave
471. Fred. Brandt, 267 Ninth st.
557. (Millwrights) F. G. Hale, 572 Henderson st., Jersey City, N. J.
639. Wm. A. Carley, Box 93, Ft. Hamilton, L. I.
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9. C. Parker, 37 Locust.
355. (Ger.) C. Roessler 242 Strauss st.
374. E. O. Yokom; 19 Furguson ave.
440. J. Holman, 1002 Bouck ave.
541. CATTARAUGUS—O. C. Bates.
99. COHOES—A. Van Arnam, 22 George st.
307. CORNING—Rich Ellison.
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662. FAR ROCKAWAY—L. E. Brooks.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—S. W. Wilcox.
500. GLEN COVE, L. I.—Thos. A. Coles, Box 181.
229. GLENS FALLS—W. B. Stevens, 18 Grand st.
447. HAVERSTRAW—E. A. Waldron, Box 375.
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493. MT. VERNON—S. Burtiss, 23½ S. 2d ave.
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513. (Ger.) F. Banoh, 1396 ave. A.
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547. OLEAN—A. F Beach, 160 Tenth st.
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44. BOWLING GREEN—G. W. Harvey, Box 268.
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501. BUCYRUS—F. Sheoly, Jr., Box 179.
143. CANTON—Chas. Shoof, 189 E. Fifth st.
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209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 359 Freeman ave.
327. (Mill) O. F. Schroder, 101 Elder st.
628. J. M. Pierce, Apple st. bet. Bluerock and Knowlton sts.
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667. R. Patterson, 4 Elm st., Walnut Hill.
676. A. L. Bauer, 134 Molitor st.
681.
683. J. Schwarz, 1398 W. Sixth st.
692. C. Rumpler, Fairmount ave.
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461. John Milner, 952 Oakdale ave.
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633. (Mill) Leopold Weingardt, 165 Seymour ave.
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782. DELPHOS—H. B. Crumrine.
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267. LIMA—J. C. Wynant, 300 E. Elm st.
LOCKLAND—
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555. MANSFIELD—Chas. Bell.
256. MARIETTA—J. J. Pape, 601 Hart st.
14. MARTIN'S FERRY—G. A. McCarty.
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186. STEUBENVILLE—R. Sander, 312 Adams st.
243. TIFFIN—W. H. Boehler, 202 W. Perry st.
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792. WASHINGTON, COURT HOUSE.—F R. Degroot.
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716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, 35 Hahn st.

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50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.
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306. (Southwark) W. C. Stevenson, 1623 Latona st.
359. (Mill) Geo. W. Miller, 2336 N. Fifteenth st.
605. Thos. Gilmore, 1745 Beechwood st.
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142. John E. Jones, Prospect st., 32d Ward.
164. (Ger.) A. Batz, 131 Twelfth st., S. S.
165. (E. End) F. B. Denman, 47 Inwood st., E. E.
230. T. J. McKenna, rear 123 McKean st.
385. (W. End) Jas. S. Connell, 194 Steuben st.
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145. PUNXSUTAWNEY—C. G. Hennigh.
336. READING—T. Kissinger, 511 N. 13th
368. ROCHESTER—A. N. Gutermuth, Box 152.
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718. Walter Collins, 1661 Sanderson ave.
751. J. Nolan, 504 Oak st.
484. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.)J.Brunschwiler 624 Alder
37. SHAMOKIN—E. W. Deibler.
268. SHARON—A. R. Peters, 12 Elm st.
185. SHARPSBURG—W. C. Pfusch.
514. SHARPSVILLE—W. Reichard, Box 170.
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RH

THE CARPENTER.

VOLUME XI.—NO. 10 PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1891. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

DO YOU RECOGNIZE HIM?

He was walking up town, it was on Saturday night
That the Union met, and he said 't was not right
To compel a poor man, who is working his best,
To pay so much dues, so he stopped for a rest.

He walked into a saloon and ordered the beer,
Which was placed on a table, and drew up a chair,
And commenced to reason about in this way,
"A man can't stand it on three dollars a day"

He drank up his beer and ordered another,
And just at that time in came a brother;
He asked him to take one, and was glad that they met—
Besides it's too early for the meeting just yet.

"I want to ask you a question about paying our dues—
Don't you think them too heavy? Don't you think we're abused?
Well, I'll tell you my brother, the reason and why—
First let's have two beers, for I'm getting quite dry."

And the brother continued in about this way:
"When a man's got groceries and house rent to pay,
And has to buy clothing, school books and shoes,
There isn't much left for payment of dues."

So they sat and they talked till 'twas much after ten
And too late to go to the meeting just then.
Two more beers and a deck of cards to play
Was called for to pass the time away.

So they played and they drank till 't was twelve or more,
And the landlord said he must close the door,
Said one dollar and fifty cents must be paid,
Which was quietly done and not a word said.

And they staggered home their wives to berate,
Complained that the union kept them out late,
And for taxes and dues had paid quite an amount,
And said that the union was not much account.

—*From the Iron Moulder's Journal*

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L. W. Reiter, Winchester, Ky.

ITEMS OF TRADE INTEREST.

THE YONKERS N. Y., *Daily Herald* is to be commended for its very favorable articles in behalf of our organization.

HUGH MCKAY of the General Executive Board has been lately elected Walking Delegate by the carpenters of Boston.

INTERNATIONAL Brotherhood of Brassworkers is a thrifty trade union and held its convention last month in August.

AT the Massachusetts State Federation Convention in Haverhill, Aug. 3, the carpenters' unions of the State were well and ably represented.

THE carpenters in Arransas Harbor, Tex., Leechburg, Pa., Rutherford, N. J. and Sharpsville, Pa., have recently gained the nine-hour day.

NEW CASTLE, PA.—Members of the Slaters' Union of this city have been held for conspiracy in declining to work with a teamster who was used to work at slating.

UPON an appeal by a firm against a judgment procured under the new eight-hour law of Illinois, the Supreme Court of that State has declared the law to be constitutional.

THE JOURNEYMEN Barbers' National Union now have their own monthly journal and number 67 local unions. Their convention will be held in Grand Rapids, Mich., on December 1, next.

THE PHILADELPHIA Bricklayers' Union should be eternally ashamed for furnishing so many scab bricklayers to down the men on strike in Pittsburgh. "Sufficient to the day is the evil thereof."

THE BOILER Makers' National Union have notified every employer in their trade in the United States, that the journeymen boiler makers would demand the eight-hour workday to go into effect May 1, 1892.

THE QUARRYMEN'S National Union has done a grand work this year. They have established the nine-hour day almost universally for 4,000 members of their's and advanced wages two to ten per cent. for 1500 members.

DURING the nine-hour strike in Jackson, Mich., last May, Heyser & Son of that city had a car load of doors sent back from New York where union carpenters refused to hang them on account of said firm holding out against the union. This shows the value of national organization.

BRO. HENRY MCCORMAC, of Chicago, has recently done a yeoman's work in organizing new unions in Chicago and suburban towns. His persistent, zealous activity and untiring energy never abated even during the extreme heat of the summer. He is deserving of every credit and honor and this is only a small meed of what is due him.

ON AUGUST 17, the Machine Wood Workers' International Union held its convention in Chicago, and appointed a committee to wait on the convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters at St. Louis, next August. The Wood Workers now have nineteen locals, and publish their own monthly journal in a neat and creditable form.

THE WORLD'S Fair Directory at Chicago is besieged by applicants for work. Superintendent Jeffries however frowns down every attempt of the contractors to violate the eight-hour rule. On the carpenter work of the fair buildings the eight hour day is rigidly observed, but there are an equal number of union and non-union men.

SPOKANE, WASH.—The proposed industrial exposition this year has been abandoned. Spokane did a wrong thing when it attempted to down the working men of this city. Some of the business men thought they were doing something smart when they went and drove nails a day or so last year during the carpenters strike to "down the working men." Their fair or exposition was a failure, their building has been sold and the fair is abandoned.

A general vote of the members of the International Typographical Union was recently taken. It lacked 332 less than the three-fourths vote necessary for the adoption of the nine hour day in the printing trade. The vote stood, 9,340 in favor, and 3,556 against the proposed nine-hour movement, which was to have gone into effect this year. The matter is now laid over for another year. Meanwhile a committee on reorganization of the International Typographical Union is now in session at the headquarters in Indianapolis.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

A GOOD, prompt, accurate, faithful and polite Financial Secretary is one of the most important adjuncts to the success of a local union.

LOCAL unions, wherever their membership has decreased materially, should apply to the General Office for a special amnesty, so that suspended members can be readmitted or reinstated for a small sum.

EVERY member should have one of our little 25-cent pins or badges. They are neat and durable, and are admired by every one. Have your local union send on an order for some. Only 25 cents each or $3 per dozen.

QUARTERLY password for quarter beginning October 1, 1891, has been sent to the F. S. of each and every local in good standing. Also blanks for the F. S. and for the auditors and treasurer of each local have been sent out at the same time. Unions not receiving the same should notify the G. S.

The G. E. B. will meet at the General Secretary's office, Philadelphia, Pa., Monday, October 12, at 8 A. M. Any local union or member having any appeal, grievance or complaint should send the same at once to the G. S. for action of the G. E. B.

SOME of our new unions have written us that it is the general impression Mr. T. V. Powderly and the Knights of Labor control the United Brotherhood of carpenters. To satisfy everyone we wish it understood Mr. Powderly is not a member of our organization, nor has he nor the Knights of Labor any control or jurisdiction over our organization. Ours is a trade union for trade purposes, and we are ever ready to lend a helping hand to the Knights of Labor or any other organization for the welfare of the working classes. There are two score of national trade unions in this country and thousands of local trade unions which have no connection with Mr. Powderly or the Knights of labor.

THE PAINTERS PROGRESSING.

From the fourth annual report of General Secretary Elliott it appears that the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators has grown in the last four years from thirteen local unions, with less than 500 members, to 247 unions, comprising a membership of 16,894, of whom over 14,000 are entitled to benefits. During the last year twenty unions gained the eight-hour day, thirty-eight are working ten hours and 218 nine hours. All strikes sanctioned by the Executive Board have been successful. The receipts up to last month, since 1890, amounted to $14,673.42, and $10,443 84 were expended. There is a cash balance of $5,770. For benefits $9,244 have been paid; for strikes, $5,365.21. The Brotherhood of Painters is the twin sister of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters. It is modelled after our organization and has been largely built up by our efforts Let carpenters everywhere continue the good work until there is a Painters' Union in every corner of the land.

W. J. Brown, Treasurer of Union 729, Louisville, Ky. has been elected a Councilman in that city.

UNIONS 332, Indianapolis, Ind., and 575, Fair Haven, Wash., have had their halls recently burned out and lost all their books, charter and property.

THE NATIONAL Association of Marble Cutters will hold their second annual convention in Chicago, Ill., this Oct. 6. For information address Arthur B. Smyth, 24 Lombard St., Alleghany, Pa.

BELLEVILLE, Ill.—Union 433, gained its nine-hour demand and an advance of 2½ cents per hour, without much trouble. All contractors, except one, are with us, and all the journeymen are in our union save three.

S. SUPERIOR, WIS.—This is a very dull town and a poor place for union men. But Union 752 is undismayed and is working for proper recognition. The Chamber of Commerce, the Water, Light and Power Co. and several contractors have pledged us their aid.

BOISE CITY, Idaho.—William Selsor, formerly of Union 331 of this city, went to contracting and finally became a dead beat of the vilest sort. He has skipped the town, having drawn advance money on all work, and leaving bills and wages of men unpaid behind him.

THE JOURNEYMEN Bakers' International Union has done wonders in elevating its members from the most abject and destitute conditions of long hours and low pay. There ought to be a Bakers' Union in every city and town, to help the poor Bakers uplift themselves Give them a hand everywhere. Write to their International Secretary, Aug. Delabar, 85 East Fourth St., New York City, and get instructions to organize the Bakers.

BROTHERHOOD GOSSIP.

THERE are women hod-carriers in Austria; also women coke-workers in Pennsylvania.

IN FRANCE, a little more than 100 years ago, it was impossible for anybody to work unless he joined the union of his particular trade and submitted to its rules.

WM. BONSALL, Financial Secretary of Union 708, Salem, O., has been presented by members of the Union, with a handsome rocker as a recognition of his worth as a union man.

THE POLICE at Arnstadt, Germany, have dissolved the local shoemakers' union at that place upon the ground that it admitted women as members, whereby public morals had been endangered.

AT the recent convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel workers' of the United States and Canada, a resolution was adopted to furnish all union wire nail mills with a trade mark, the same to be patented and furnished to all mills working under its jurisdiction. It will be in the shape of a sticker and put on the head of each keg.

THE UNITED Carpenters' Council of Chicago, is moving effectively to stem the tide of non-union labor now surging into that city in quest of work. The World's Fair is bringing in hosts of men and there are thousands walking the streets hungry and penniless. Union men, residents of Chicago, to protect themselves and families, propose to not work with non-union men.

A CABLE despatch from New Castle, England, says: "The proceedings of the Trades Union Congress, now in session here, and representing interests of over 1,500 000 skilled and unskilled workmen, are attracting widespread attention. In some quarters the congress is termed 'The Workmen's Parliament.' A resolution favoring an international eight-hour day was approved by a majority of 232 against 163."

THE CARPENTERS, and other trade unions of Pittsburgh, Pa., are actively at work in the organization of a new Central Trades Council to embrace all trade and labor societies in that city. The move is a wise one. The tendency of the times is toward the centering and unifying of labor's forces everywhere. In no city is it needed more than in Pittsburgh, and in none can such a central body wield such a powerful influence for the benefit of the working people.

THE INTERNATIONAL Labor Congress at Brussels, Belgium, last month was successful in one thing at least—it aroused the ire and gall of the moneyed press of the entire civilized world. The fact that workmen of all nations could come together and clasp each others hands in fraternal grasp and declare against wars and spoliation of the toilers was too much for the crowned heads of Europe and was a vermifuge to the untitled snobs and shoddyocracy of America.

THE GAGE TOOL Co., Vineland, N. J., publishes a list of over 150 of our Locals which have been supplied with their special carpenters' pencils. The number and location of Union, the night and meeting place of the Union will be printed on these pencils free. They are fine bevel edge red cedar pencils and cost $1.75 per gross or in 5 gross lots $1.50 per gross. The Gage Tool Co. are the manufacturers of a self-setting plane with an adjustable iron throat. It is one of the best in the market.

STATISTICAL comparisons show that wages are independent of the form of government. Mexico, a republic, Malta and Ceylon, under British rule, Algiers and Tunis, French dependencies, pay less than Russia and Spain. The Anglo Saxon pays more than the German, the German more than the Latin, the Latin more than the Semitic, and the Semitic more than the Malay and Mongolian. The highest average wages are paid in the Australian colonies, and the highest in the United States at San Francisco.

PEACHES and pears are fed to the swine by the fruit farmers South and West because the crop is superabundant and prices must be kept up. Corn is used for fuel because farmers don't get more for a bushel than coal would cost them. Molasses is to be burned under the boilers on the sugar plantations, as the barrels in which to transport the sweet fluid and the freight come higher than the price molasses would bring. And at the same time tens of thousands of children born on American soil are pining away from starvation and lack of necessaries of life! When will the nation see that the money power is destroying the lives liberties and the pursuit of happiness of the American people?—*Exchange.*

THE DEATH OF H. W. BROWN.

When we first met the late H. W. Brown, of Boston, it was in 1874. Then he was rugged and strong, a member of the Cigar Makers' International Union, and a hard worker with our General Secretary in the progressive labor movement of the times. His persistent zeal and unassuming manner won him hosts of friends. Night after night he never wearied after his hard day's labor in visiting labor organizations of all stripes and distributing labor literature to "spread the light." Many a labor organization owes its existence to his untiring efforts. Even in organizing Union 33 of Boston, Mass., he did not disdain to help our General Secretary peddle handbills through the streets, and on the jobs to call the carpenters to organize. And after his weary work of 20 years in the cause he died last August, at 56 years of age, in the City Hospital of Boston, beloved and honored for his nobility of character and honesty of purpose.

McCLENAHAN BROS'. STONE.

The quarrymen of Port Deposit, Md., employed by McClenahan Bros., quarry operators, have been out on strike since May 1. They have been working sixty hours per week for $1.00 to $1.40, which was 25 per cent. below the wages paid to quarrymen in other places, and they demanded a reduction of the hours of labor to 53 hours per week. All efforts at arbitration were rejected by the firm, who had notice early in February as to the men's demands. So on May 1, every one of the 234 quarrymen employed went on strike. The firm evicted the men who lived in their shanty tenements, and has said to an officer of the Quarrymen's National Union:—"If you can successfully boycott our products so that we cannot do any business, then we may consent to listen to a proposition from the Quarrymen's Union. Until that can be done we do not propose to allow an organization among our quarrymen" And furthermore they say, "It is not what is asked at present, but what you would ask in the future; and we propose to stop that by breaking up the Union now."

Fellow workers, the remarks by the members of this firm are food enough for the members of Organized Labor to digest. Read them again: "If you can successfully boycott us, we will listen to you." "So that you may not improve your condition in the future, we will now crush you out of existence."

The Quarrymen's National Union calls upon every member of Organized Labor who believe in the right of labor to organize, who believe in their right to better their condition, to refrain from handling the products of McClenahan Brothers' quarry, of Port Deposit, Md, as it is at the present time, and has been since the first of May, a 'scab" quarry.

NO STRIKES IN CHINA.

There are no strikes nor boycotts in China. Wherever you find extreme ignorance, superstition and idolatry you find abject slavery. The strike and boycott are factors in civilized and enlightened countries. Strikes and boycott were not known south of Mason and Dickson's line thirty years ago. The strike and boycott are the stone wall between freedom and slavery. They are the purifier, the disinfectant, the caustic which is used to burn the social sore. Discontinue the strike and boycott and we will then soon be on a level with China—*Grand Rapids Workman.*

LIBERTY means that every individual is left perfectly free to follow his own will, to pursue his own objects in his own fashion, with no limit whatsoever imposed upon him by others; this complete freedom being bounded only by the equally complete freedom of every one of his neighbors. Nothing less than this is liberty; nothing more than this possible.—*Annie Besant.*

THE MAN who denies his employes fair wages is a public enemy, nor does any amount of slobbering over the ills incident to work condone the wrong or make him less a monster. To studiously rob men of wages, and take the money thus obtained to build gymnasiums and bath houses for the victims of their studied piracies; and ask the public to behold the exhibitions of their interest in poor men is a species of Phariseeism that it would be difficult for the devil to duplicate. And that workingmen should, anywhere, accept such duplicity for genuine interest in their welfare is a most humiliating confession of abasement—*E. V. Debs.*

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PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1891.

LONDON carpenters are now in the fourth month of their dogged struggle for the eight-hour day. Both sides are determined. The admirable fight made by our fellow-craftsmen in England is deserving of our warmest praise. And like them let us learn the value of high dues and large funds to sustain us in any fight we enter. They charge one shilling per week dues, which is equal to one and a-half hours' pay on the average. Many of our American carpenters growl about paying in one month what our English cousins pay in one week.

THERE will be a large International Labor Congress in Chicago during the World's Fair in 1893. The Brussels Congress has paved the way for it. The British Trades Union Congress at New Castle, England, has taken practical steps in that direction. The French workmen will obtain grants of money to send out delegates of trades unions. So the work goes on in all Europe. And all that remains is for the organized American workmen to cease their faction fights and give our European brothers a regal welcome in 1893.

THE PITTSBURGH Carpenters have not joined the Knights of Labor, notwithstanding all reports. Their organization is now in good working condition and fully 90 per cent. of the old membership have taken out their working cards from the United Brotherhood. This does not look like the secession talked of by sensational reporters, nor does it give much comfort to those who longed to see the carpenters' organizations of Pittsburgh completely shattered. General President Kliver spent ten days in August in visiting the unions in the Pittsburgh District, and his presence had an excellent effect.

FOURTEEN NEW UNIONS

The swelling tide of new unions has not abated! Since our issue last month, charters have been granted to fourteen new unions, viz: 117, Evanston, Ill.; 182, Ceelina, O.; 369, Madisonville, O.; 375, Sacramento, Cal. (car builders); 405, Ludlow, Ky.; 445, Chicago, Ill. (Hollanders); 481, Cincinnati, O., (stair builders); 543, Town of Union, N. J.; 596, Lowell, Mass.; 623, Chicago, Ill. (Bohemian); 661, Ottawa, Ill.; 724, Oak Park, Ill.; 747, Phillipsburg, Montana; 790, Carthage, Mo. In addition to this, Union 54, Chicago, Ill., has reinstated itself in the U. B. after being suspended nearly a year.

HERE IS A SAMPLE OF HIGH DUES.

The Iron Moulders' International Union has been undergoing a very crucial test the past year. Every effort is being made by the manufacturers in a number of cities to destroy the organization, but the old Iron Moulders' union is as firm as adamant. In less than a year it has spent $51,000 in strikes and $10,000 in death and disability benefits. The general body paying out $1,300 weekly to members on strike, along with other expenses. The tax on each member to headquarters has been 40 cents per month, and last month an assessment of one dollar per member was raised with very little trouble. This is a noble example for the Carpenters to follow. With a large reserve fund at our back no strike need ever be lost, and then the carpenters will be as invincible as they are now numerically strong.

WOULD NOT ACCEPT THE NOMINATION

On August 19, while the Republican State Convention was in session at Harrisburg, Pa., General Secretary, P. J. McGuire, was wired to twice, and previously received several letters and visits urging him to accept the Republican nomination for Delegate-at-Large to the State Constitutional Convention. This nomination was tendered him entirely unsolicited on his part, although he is known to be non-partisan in politics. He peremptorily declined the proffered nomination, on the ground that regardless of how others might view it, he personally and as an official of a labor organization did not feel justified in taking a hand in party politics The sympathies of Secretary McGuire are most pronouncedly in favor of a State Constitutional Convention in the interests of ballot reform and labor legislation. The very fact that the corporation interests of this Keystone State, regardless of party, are arraying themselves against the holding of a Constitutional Convention, is just one of the very best reasons why labor men should work and vote for the Convention. But, alas, we fear the corporate interests are better organized than the labor interests of this State.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES TO BE FINED.

Last month we published a warning that a list of the Financial Secretaries of local unions neglecting to send in their monthly reports to the General Office would be published this month. And now we publish the list. Under section 153 of the constitution there is a penalty of $2 fine on these negligent Financial Secretaries, and the local unions should impose it. Here is the list of secretaries who have not sent, so far, their reports for July and August.

7	316	488	652
26	318	489	653
34	321	492	654
36	322	496	659
40	328	506	662
44	333	508	665
58	335	509	673
63	338	512	680
76	342	514	682
77	345	529	686
81	347	533	693
93	357	536	694
98	358	543	699
101	365	545	702
106	378	548	706
130	380	569	710
144	385	571	724
152	386	572	725
161	396	576	734
178	397	578	735
181	399	586	737
192	401	596	739
196	403	597	740
204	404	602	747
216	414	604	753
222	416	610	754
224	426	618	757
231	432	619	765
233	435	630	766
242	438	634	769
245	441	639	773
250	443	640	778
255	445	641	785
282	453	642	789
291	454	643	790
296	460	648	794
310	475	649	796
315	476	650	797

OUR GENERAL SECRETARY'S MOVEMENTS

GENERAL SECRETARY MCGUIRE spoke in Milwaukee on Labor Day, and within the past month in addition to his office labors visited Union 155, Plainfield, N. J.; Union 172, Newark, N. J., and Union 382, New York city, to settle trouble in those Unions.

On September 2d and 3d, by invitation, he attended the Social Science Association Convention at Saratoga, N. Y., at which a large number of the Professors of Colleges and Universities were present from all parts of the land. General Secretary McGuire at that convention opened the debate on the advantages of trade unions and the necessity for shorter hours of labor. President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, read a well-prepared paper on trades unions. The debate between the Professors and Mr. Gompers and Mr. McGuire was extremely interesting and developed the fact that most of the professors recognize the value of labor organization and the necessity and advantages of a reduction in the hours of labor.

NO LIST OF OFFICERS.

Subjoined is a list of the local unions whose Recording Secretary has not sent the General Office any list of the local officers. The local union interested should see the Recording Secretary attends to his duty in this respect at once.

6	278	492	626
14	285	507	641
47	296	517	648
54	312	524	654
63	317	531	662
75	319	533	673
81	321	536	675
118	332	544	689
127	333	545	702
131	345	548	709
152	347	549	722
161	348	550	727
177	364	551	730
184	387	583	733
185	396	594	742
197	417	603	757
231	418	610	767
248	428	613	773
250	441	614	778
262	443	615	794
276	484	619	796

THE SUSPENSION OF UNION NO. 239.

Union 239, Philadelphia, Pa, was suspended Aug. 13, 1891, and on Aug. 27, Mr. A. B. Kerr of said union surrendered the bonds of the G. S. and G. T. to Chairman Hugh McKay of the G. E. B. If Mr Kerr cared anything for the welfare of Union 239 why did he not surrender these bonds sooner, after getting several months notice? If he could surrender them after the union was suspended, why could he not have done so before the union was suspended? Mr Kerr's game is quite plain. When he could not remain Chairman of the G. E. B. against the will of the organization, he then set to work to get his union out of the Order. Such small-mindedness generally finds a low level. It is gratifying to know that all the carpenters' unions in Philadelphia and vicinity have taken a firm stand against the course of Mr. Kerr and his few misguided followers. Many loyal members of said union are getting their clearances to join other unions in Philadelphia.

TRADE DULL.

Carpenter work this month is much better than last month. More men are at work. Still there are a number of cities reporting trade dull; among them are: Hot Springs, Ark., Puyullup, Wash.; Boise City, Idaho; Helena, Ark.; Fair Haven, Wash.; Pensacola, Fla.; San Jose, Cal.; Akron, O.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Seattle, Wash.; Aspen, Colo.; San Angelo, Tex.; Norfolk, Va.; Pueblo, Colo.; Zanesville, O; Monroe, La.; St. Catharines, Can.; Dallas, Tex.; Austin, Tex.; Carpenters are advised to not look for work in the above-named cities.

A STRIKE IN HALIFAX.

Carpenters and other building trades of Halifax, Nova Scotia are out on strike on many jobs and are locked out on some others. The cause of the trouble grew out of a difficulty between the Painters' Union and a painter boss named Reardon on a question of trade rules. The other unions took sides with the painters and this led a number of the contractors to join hands in an effort to down all the unions. The outcome of the struggle looks favorable to the men. These sympathetic strikes, however, are very risky and should not be entered into hastily or to merely test the strength of each side's respective forces. Strikes at best are only a last resort, and conciliation and conference should be first resorted to. In Halifax the men have endeavored to get a conference but were ignored. Hence, the strike was forced on the men and they had no other course left them. A large number of operations are "tied up" by the strike

NINE HOURS per day has been adopted recently as the working rule for carpenters in Boise City, Idaho; Nanoimo, British Columbia and Charleroi, Pa.

THE AMALGAMATED Society of carpenters has 528 Branches scattered all over the world, with a total of 34,397 members. Of these branches 39 are located in 27 cities of the United States and 10 branches are located in 8 cities of Canada. W. H. McCord of New York, has been elected delegate from the American District to the General Council.

LABOR DAY CELEBRATIONS.

In every State and Territory of this Union, the first Monday of September this year, was observed as a Holiday. It is known as Labor Day. From Canada and Mexico from the Indian Territory and Southern States come reports of Labor Day celebrations this year, and from hundreds of towns and cities where they had no previous observance of the day.

From careful estimates made of all the turnouts in the various cities, there were fully 450,000 men in line on that day. In Indiana alone there were 48,000 marching toilers not to speak of the immense parades in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and the large cities. In all these parades the Carpenters acquitted themselves with credit and took a leading part—in many cases winning prizes for making the best display. In many cities of the West, the Farmers' Alliance took part in the demonstrations, thereby demonstrating the unity of interests, which should exist between the tillers of the soil and the wage workers of the cities.

In most cases the festivities of the day closed with picnics, where practical speeches and addresses on the value and benefits of labor organization were delivered by representative labor men. In some cities this feature of the day, however, was marred by the presence of the political spread-eagle orator, who declared his "undying love for the workingman", and who is always around at every popular gathering, with an eye to catch votes. The less labor organizations have to do with such orators, the safer they will be.

Labor Day has come to stay! It is now legal holiday in sixteen States—in Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Nebraska and Iowa, Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Tennessee, with probabilities of many additions to the list before long.

The first State to adopt the law was New York in 1887, and Colorado was right at its heels in enacting the measure.

In September 1882, the first observance of Labor Day took place, and it was confined to New York city that year. But so successful was the demonstration that the idea took hold in other cities, more and more each succeeding year, until in a few years it will be a National Holiday. Our General Secretary, P. J. McGuire, originated the plan of having a distinctive Holiday to be known as Labor Day. His reasons for doing so, the arguments he used, and the plan he outlined will be given to our readers in our next issue.

CARPENTERS' Union 691, Latrobe, Pa., still on strike to establish its trade rules. Carpenters are urged to keep away.

THE LECTURERS will not be sent out until late in October so to have cooler weather and better attendance at the meetings.

ZANESVILLE, O.—The building trades here have a walking delegate and are doing well. The contractors generally hire none but union men. Trade is slacking up.

SILAS C. DOWNEY, a member of union 162, Hyde Park, Ill., is the inventor and patentee of a lever and inclinometer, and of a bevel and try-square. Both inventions are very practical and meritorious. For further particulars please write to S. C. Downey, 5530 Madison Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The death of WILLIAM LEE, of Union 72 of this city, leaves a void in our ranks hard to fill. He was untiring, broad-minded, brainy and generous. A member of the Board of City Park Commissioners, a Trustee of the City Mechanics' Institute, a public-spirited citizen, and a zealous trade-union man. 200 organized carpenters turned out in parade at his funeral.

THE CABINETMAKERS of Chicago, to the number of one thousand, have been out on strike since September 1 for the eight-hour day Some manufacturers have conceded. Overtures for settlement have been made by the manufacturers looking to the inevitable adoption of the eight-hours' day piecemeal, so as to have nine hours first, then eight and a-half hours a day, and finally eight hours. The men propose to fight it out.

THE PROGRESS OF LABOR ORGANIZATION.

The first and most potent factor in our present civilization was exercised by the trade guilds of Europe. These guilds, says the *Coast Seamen's Journal*, were organizations of artisans and trades-people for the furthering of their best interests, and as a security against the turmoil of the middle ages, and are, in fact, the prototype of the trade union of to-day. In the United States, the earliest authentic record of a labor organization exists in the New York Journeymen Ship-wrights, incorporated 1803. Organizations there were previous to that period, but they were mainly political and social in their objects—the need of organization for protection had not yet arisen in the New World. There had likewise been demonstrations of labor prior to formal organization (such as that in Philadelphia on July 4, 1788; in which all the trades took part, after the fashion of these times), and a strike. This was the "Sailors' Strike" in New York, 1802, when the sailors demanded an increase of four dollars a month, and paraded the streets with a band. The leader was arrested and thrown into jail under the conspiracy statute, thus ending the first strike in America. In the period between 1803 and 1825 the organization of workmen was largely developed in the direction of mutual and benevolent societies. About the latter period the present system of trade-unionism was inaugurated and continued until the beginning of the Civil War in 1861. During this period the efforts of the unions were mainly toward reducing the working hours from fourteen to ten.

Latterly the idea of unionism has been developed in the direction of federation, or the uniting of the different unions in a certain locality under one executive head. The first of those federations was the National Labor Union, founded in Baltimore in 1866 in which sixty labor organizations were represented. This body lost its prestige by going into politics, and a period of nine years of inaction ensued. At length the present American Federation of Labor was organized with the avowed purpose of preserving the individuality of the respective unions and directing their efforts for the general welfare, the proclamation of a universal eight-hour day and the diffusion of propaganda for educational and protective purposes. Regarding the Federation's agitation for a shorter working day we may say that it has met with great success. It is also owing in a great measure to the Federation that the reading public are confronted by the "plain unvarnished tale" of labor as set forth in the papers of to day.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Millendar and Bierman are running a planing mill in this town and are also contractors. They have made a cut in wages and union men are warned against this firm.

THE ILLINOIS *Staats Zeitung* is a "rat" paper and antagonizes the German printers' union of Chicago. It will not respect union rules, or hire union men, or pay union wages. Organized labor is called on to not patronize that paper in any manner, and to use all honorable means to bring it to terms.

A NATIONAL Association of steam fitters and steam fitters' helpers was formed in 1888, and has been making good headway. This organization has no connection with the International Union of Plumbers, Steam Fitters and Gas Fitters. It is a separate and distinct union. The National Secretary is E. F. Harrison, 326 Classon Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. Carpenters unions everywhere are urgently called on to send names and addresses of steam fitters and helpers to Mr. Harrison, and thereby help on the work of organization.

LESS HOURS and more pay is the universal cry, and the poor capitalist in his greedy desire to wring out every day the last grain of energy in his slaves is beginning to fear for his future, for those who to-day cry for less hours and more pay are on the broad path which leadeth to destruction—of the capitalists and landlords. The little streamlet is likely to become a torrent before very long. Small victories will lead to greater. Defeats will lead to more energetic measures being taken.—*London Freedom.*

GENERAL OFFICERS.

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,

124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General-President—W. H. Kliver, Box 156, Grand Crossing, Cook Co., Ill.
General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.
General-Treasurer—James Troy, 2026 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—P. M. Wellin, 26 Potter St., San Francisco, Cal.
Second Vice-President—P. W. Birck, 798 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)

Hugh McKay, 302 Paris St., E. Boston, Mass.
T. E. Deegan, 111 E. 89th St., New York.
E. A. Stevens, 150 Pearl St., Jeffersonville, Ind.
W. F. Abrams, 451 Monroe Ave., Detroit, Mich.
S. J. Kent, 2046 S St., Lincoln, Neb.

OBITUARY.

(*Insertions under this head cost ten cents per line.*)

ANACONDA, MONT., Sept. 6, 1891.

At a regular meeting of Union 88, the following preamble was adopted.

WHEREAS, as it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove by death from our midst our Bro. ROBERT S. CONLEY we offer this as a last tribute to his memory.

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. ROBERT S CONLEY, the brotherhood has lost a faithful worker, and the union an esteemed member.

Resolved, That these resolutions now adopted by this Local Union. No. 88, be published in THE CARPENTER, and that a copy of same be spread upon the minutes of this union.

Committee.

F. E. TAYLOR. Fin. Sec'y.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

THREE MONTHS in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefit.

STEADY ATTENDANCE at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS GOING OFF to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL LOCAL TREASURERS should be under bonds and the bonds filed with the president of the L. U.

TRUSTEES' REPORTS should be prepared semi-annually and forwarded to the G. S. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL CHANGES in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S. and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONEYS received by the G. S. one month are published in the next month's journal. Moneys received cannot be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE ONLY safe way to send money is by Post Office Money Order or by Bank Check or Draft as required by the Constitution. The G. S. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.

OUR PRINCIPLES.

Resolved, That we, as a body, thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor, and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

FAITHFUL WORK.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

MONEYS RECEIVED.

DURING THE MONTH ENDING AUGUST 31 1891.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. without delay. All money received in SEPT., will be published in next month's (NOVEMBER) paper. This report includes all moneys received by the G. S. from the Local Unions for tax and supplies for the month of AUGUST only.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—	260 20	66—	12 85	331—	12 95	496—	. . .
2—	48 90	167—	7 70	332—	5 80	497—	17 20
3—	15 90	168—	. . .	333—	.	498—	38 90
4—	53 90	169—	26 90	334—	4 90	499—	7 00
5—	16 40	170—	3 60	335—	2 50	500—	5 60
6—	2 25	171—	19 50	336—	6 10	501—	4 00
7—	19 05	172—	9 00	337—	5 40	502—	14 25
8—	25 30	173—		338—	. .	503—	
9—	7 10	174—	. . .	339—	4 40	504—	. .
10—	11 60	175—	20 20	340—	55 30	505—	1 90
11—	51 00	176—	11 20	341—	21 80	506—	15 00
12—	12 30	177—	23 70	342—		507—	
13—	2 90	178—	10 00	343—	10 55	508—	2 80
14—	2 40	179—	11 60	344—	10 65	509—	36 90
15—	11 00	180—	6 80	345—	. . .	510—	2 50
16—		181—	29 80	346—	2 90	511—	10 00
17—	5 80	182—	. . .	347—	2 00	512—	
18—	3 00	183—	4 55	348—	50	513—	23 30
19—	3 00	184—	1 70	349—	. . .	514—	
20—	18 50	185—	8 90	350—	5 70	515—	22 15
21—	18 50	186—	5 00	351—	15 80	516—	. . .
22—	69 10	187—	. . .	352—	7 40	517—	
23—	23 80	188—	15 20	353—	80	518—	19 50
24—	. . .	189—	3 40	354—	21 00	519—	. . .
25—	40 80	190—	1 80	355—	5 50	520—	3 30
26—	. .	191—	10 65	356—	5 90	521—	6 70
27—	11 40	192—	8 50	357—	3 40	522—	1 60
28—	89 50	193—	. . .	358—	6 40	523—	7 20
29—	84 40	194—	. . .	359—	7 20	524—	1 80
30—	. . .	195—	3 10	360—	6 30	525—	. . .
31—	3 45	196—	1 60	361—	2 10	526—	8 40
32—	3 10	197—	9 20	362—	1 00	527—	. . .
33—		198—	13 00	363—	4 30	528—	. . .
34—	1 10	199—	13 30	364—	3 85	529—	1 20
35—	9 00	200—	. . .	365—	8 35	530—	. . .
36—	31 00	201—	6 00	366—	6 30	531—	1 50
37—		202—	7 40	367—	22 80	532—	2 00
38—	5 60	203—	8 80	368—	7 10	533—	. . .
39—	9 00	204—	7 70	369—	. . .	534—	
40—	12 00	205—	5 60	370—	4 60	535—	5 20
41—		206—	11 50	371—	3 90	536—	7 20
42—	. . .	207—	17 50	372—	. . .	537—	2 10
43—	21 95	208—	4 30	373—	1 70	538—	. . .
44—	3 20	209—	15 20	374—	8 80	539—	1 20
45—	3 10	210—	2 40	375—		540—	3 60
46—	3 95	211—	64 20	376—	3 80	541—	
47—	5 40	212—	5 10	377—	14 30	542—	16 50
48—	30 00	213—	3 50	378—	10 00	543—	10 00
49—	12 60	214—	6 30	379—	24 95	544—	
50—	20 40	215—	9 20	380—	13 00	545—	. . .
51—	22 40	216—	9 90	381—	12 30	546—	4 75
52—	. . .	217—	. . .	382	35 10	547—	5 30
53—	. . .	218—	16 40	383—	1 80	548—	. . .
54—		219—	8 00	384—	5 70	549—	. . .
55—	11 20	220—	6 20	385—	7 80	550—	2 10
56—	4 10	221—	5 20	386—	. . .	551—	6 80
57—	1 80	222—	32 20	387—		552—	2 00
58—	. . .	223—	5 90	388—	1 45	553—	1 30
59—	5 80	224—	. . .	389—	5 30	554—	10 00
60—	13 40	225—	14 50	390—	70	555—	4 50
61—	30 80	226—	1 30	391—	7 10	556—	. . .
62—	6 00	227—	. . .	392—	4 45	557—	2 80
63—	18 25	228—	4 00	393—	5 50	558—	. . .
64—	16 50	229—	8 50	394—	16 90	559—	5 25
65—	4 80	230—	26 40	395—	7 30	560—	3 10
66—	4 10	231—	. . .	396—	. .	561—	20 00
67—	. . .	232—	1 30	397—	5 20	562—	7 20
68—	10 40	233—	1 70	398—	5 80	563—	10 90
69—	6 00	234—	14 90	399—	. .	564—	8 30
70—	3 00	235—	7 10	400—	10 60	565—	1 70
71—	3 90	236—	2 50	401—	13 30	566—	
72—	63 30	237—	35 00	402—	11 50	567—	11 00
73—	11 10	238—	8 50	403—	. .	568—	60
74—	8 05	239—		404—	22 15	569—	11 30
75—	. . .	240—	10 40	405—	. .	570—	3 50
76—	12 15	241—	. . .	406—	4 20	571—	2 20
77—	1 80	242—	. . .	407—	19 20	572—	
78—	6 10	243—	4 50	408—	3 80	573—	7 90
79—	2 00	244—	70	409—	4 50	574—	2 50
80—	2 50	245—	5 20	410—	16 00	575—	6 50
81—	.	246—	13 70	411—	9 50	576—	7 30
82—	18 00	247—	20 20	412—	5 90	577—	
83—	. .	248—	5 00	413—	12 90	578—	23 80
84—	10 70	249—	9 35	414—	7 20	579—	16 15
85—	2 10	250—	1 90	415—		580—	
86—	3 00	251—	5 10	416—	10 30	581—	1 50
87—	5 70	252—	2 00	417—	6 10	582—	
88—	6 90	253—	11 20	418—	2 60	583—	2 70
89—	6 70	254—	2 00	419—	11 40	584—	13 10
90—	28 30	255—	.	420—	3 10	585—	5 80
91—	5 10	256—	13 33	421—	. . .	586—	5 20
92—	9 10	257—	33 80	422—	.	587—	5 40
93—	5 60	258—	10 70	423—	3 20	588—	3 30
94—	1 80	259—	1 80	424—	4 10	589—	1 60
95—	4 40	260—	3 70	425—	1 40	590—	2 60
96—	6 60	261—	1 70	426—	2 00	591—	2 95
97—	7 00	262—	1 35	427—	3 30	592—	7 70
98—	.	263—	4 00	428—	.	593—	1 35
99—	2 00	264—	90	429—	9 35	594—	
100—	7 80	265—	3 40	430—	6 30	595—	11 10
101—	2 80	266—	2 20	431—	.	596—	10 00
102—	14 60	267—		432—	5 85	597—	12 40
103—	7 30	268—	27 70	433—	10 35	598—	. .
104—	8 30	269—	27 75	434—	8 80	599—	4 60
105—	4 20	270—	19 10	435—	.	600—	2 30
106—		271—	2 00	436—	5 50	601—	9 80
107—	11 30	272—	2 50	437—	1 80	602—	10 00
108—	24 0	273—	8 20	438—	1 90	603—	7 60
109—	47 80	274	11 80	439—	1 70	604—	. . .
110—	7 00	275—	7 50	440—	2 30	605—	2 50
111—	2 40	276—		441—	.	606—	14 30
112—	29 90	277—	13 00	442—	5 10	607—	. .
113—	4 90	278—		443—	1 50	608—	3 60
114—	13 90	279—	7 90	444—	4 70	609—	4 40
115—	5 40	280—	11 30	445—	70 00	610—	. .
116—	21 70	281—	.	446—	34 40	611—	2 10
117—	14 25	282—		447—	1 90	612—	2 00
118—	10 90	283—	13 80	448—	7 00	613—	1 30
119—	38 90	284—	8 40	449—	15 80	614—	7 30
120	6 30	285—	5 20	450—	2 30	615—	9 60
121—	11 90	286—	35 20	451—	.	616—	. .
122—	14 40	287—	11 00	452—	3 40	617—	15 00
123—	2 40	288—	11 60	453—	11 60	618—	3 70
124—	2 80	289—	3 60	454—	3 50	619—	. .
125—	22 50	290—	29 80	455—	2 60	620—	13 10
126—	1 60	291—	15 20	456—	5 15	621—	2 90
127—	3 30	292—	2 00	457—	7 90	622—	. . .
128—	1 60	293—	3 00	458—	27 00	623—	
129—	17 10	294—	20 00	459—	13 60	624—	58 80
130—	8 70	295—	.	460—	4 25	625—	9 40
131—	5 60	296—	1 50	461—	3 40	626—	.
132—	9 60	297—		462—	6 50	627—	2 23
133—	. . .	298—	10 00	463—	13 00	628—	4 00
134—	2 20	299—	30 30	464—	6 00	629—	12 40
135—	3 50	300—	5 10	465—	1 25	630—	4 00
136—	4 20	301—	20 10	466—	6 30	631—	. .
137—	3 00	302—	2 00	467—	7 60	632—	1 70
138—	10 00	303—	50	468—	20 20	633—	4 30
139—	4 80	304—	16 40	469—	4 90	634—	
140—	4 61	305—	4 90	470—	5 40	635—	22 70
141—	8 20	306—	14 90	471—	23 60	636—	. .
142—	53 00	307—		472—	3 25	637—	26 10
143—	5 00	308—	1 50	473—	9 20	638—	16 80
144—	. . .	309—	2 10	474—	11 00	639—	. . .
145—	2 60	310—	23 45	475—		640—	. . .
146—	8 00	311—	7 60	476—	20 50	641—	. .
147—	12 20	312—	. . .	477—	.	642—	3 10
148—	2 50	313—	.	478—	5 60	643—	2 50
149—	6 10	314—	4 20	479—	1 10	644—	. .
150—	5 40	315—	4 90	480—	13 00	645—	. .
151—		316—	24 50	481—	15 00	646—	6 30
152—	7 20	317—	. . .	482—	29 25	647—	1 00
153—	16 50	318—	. .	483—	20 00	648—	7 00
154—		319—	3 00	484—	6 20	649—	9 65
155—	16 70	320—	. . .	485—	3 20	650—	2 30
156—	.	321—	. . .	486—	10 70	651—	2 40
157—	9 70	322—	2 75	487—	8 60	652—	5 70
158—	6 90	323—	2 00	488—	7 90	653—	. .
159—	6 30	324—	. . .	489—	9 30	654—	4 30
160—		325—	8 40	490—	8 40	655—	7 60
161—	. . .	326—	50	491—	6 80	656—	4 00
162—	17 80	327—	28 90	492—	. .	657—	19 60
163—	9 85	328—	5 10	493—	11 20	658—	4 20
164—	22 00	329—	5 40	494—	1 60	659—	2 10
165—	41 10	330—	2 00	495—	. . .	660—	3 25
661—	10 00	696—	13 60	731—	3 10	766—	2 40
662—		697—	2 60	732—	59 80	767—	2 70
663—	1 40	698—	14 60	733—	.	768—	
664—	. . .	699—	7 30	734—	2 40	769—	5 50
665—	2 50	700—	. . .	735—	. . .	770—	4 70
666—	2 20	701—	3 90	736—	2 10	771—	9 75
667—	13 60	702—		737—	5 00	772—	1 90
668—	. . .	703—	12 70	738—	3 30	773—	. .
669—	. . .	704—	25 20	739—	5 20	774—	2 00
670—	. . .	705—	5 00	740—	. .	775—	3 05
671—	. . .	706—	. . .	741—	1 80	776—	6 10
672—	1 30	707—	4 95	742—	. .	777—	2 50
673—	2 20	708—	6 50	743—	15 75	778—	.
674—	5 30	709—	2 70	744—	5 90	779—	2 70
675—	1 80	710—	5 00	745—	. . .	780—	4 00
676—	6 00	711—	4 70	746—	2 40	781—	.
677—	8 30	712—	17 00	747—	10 00	782—	1 90
678—	18 60	713—	. . .	748—	1 90	783—	1 10
679—	. . .	714—	4 70	749—	7 30	784—	3 65
680—	. .	715—	6 70	750—	9 60	785—	1 70
681—	15 50	716—	20 70	751—	2 20	786—	
682—	6 85	717—	5 50	752—	5 00	787—	3 20
683—	12 90	718—	10 25	753—	1 50	788—	15 30
684—	9 30	719—	2 30	754—	. .	789—	. .
685—	3 30	720—	1 80	755—	14 20	790—	10 00
686—	.	721—	16 10	756—	4 15	791—	2 00
687—	.	722—	2 20	757—	5 40	792—	5 10
688—	1 95	723—	1 20	758—	10 80	793—	6 05
689—	9 80	724—	10 00	759—	2 80	794—	.
690—	6 50	725—	. . .	760—	6 10	795—	1 00
691—	2 90	726—	2 50	761—	2 70	796—	. . .
692—	6 10	727—	2 10	762—	4 10	797—	
693—	2 80	728—	3 20	763—	1 80	798—	2 00
694—	. .	729—	8 90	764—	. . .		
695—	. .	730—	. . .	765—	. . .		

Total. $6,306 07

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—August, 1891.

Balance, August 1, 1891	$5,694 45
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	6,306 07
" Advertisers	100 00
" Clearances	8 70
" Union 539, Lapsed	121 08
" Unions 543 and 596, Lapsed	3 70
" Rent and Gas	16 00
Total	$12,250 00

EXPENSES—August, 1891.

For Printing	$322 98
" Offices, etc	571 13
" Tax A. F. of L.	90 00
" Traveling and Organizing	83 38
" Badges	119 60
" Benefits Nos. 1331 to 1395, inclusive	7,725 00
Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1891	3,337 91
Total	$12,250 00

DETAILED EXPENSES—August, 1891.

Printing 500 Postals	$ 1 25
" 500 Postal Receipts	1 50
" 1000 Copies Annual Report	6 00
" 5 00 Agitation Cards	12 50
" 5000 Noteheads	12 50
" 5000 Appeals	7 50
" 1000 Envelopes	1 25
" 4 Plates for Annual Report	3 00
" 1000 German Arrears Notices	2 00
" 100 R. S. Order Books	25 00
" 1000 Arrears Notices	2 50
" 1000 Clearance Cards	2 50
" 49,000 Copies September Journal, 243 23	
Electrotyping for CARPENTER	2 25
Wrapping and Mailing Sept. Journal	20 93
Postage on September Journal	16 52
" " Supplies, etc	19 45
Expressage on Supplies, etc	19 90
1000 Stamped Envelopes	22 00
1000 Postal Cards	10 00
598 Badges	119 60
5 Telegrams	3 07
Salary and Clerk Hire	400 66
Office Rent for August	25 00
L. G. Newman, organizing Lowell, Mass.	7 00
J. Logan, organizing Murphysboro, Ill.	10 00
Thomas G. Ryves, organizing Postage	1 20
Gen. President Kliver, visit to Pittsburg, Pa	86 60
J. M. Sheridan, visit to Johnstown and Gloversville N. Y	5 58
Visits General Secretary to Newark, Plainfield, N. J., &c	13 00
Tax to the A. F. of L.	90 00
Gas Bill, April 17 to July 14	9 30
Rubber Stamps for New Unions	7 50
F. J. Lambert, services as Attorney	5 00
B. Lamontagne, Bal on translating Constitution in French	5 00
Janitor for cleaning office	3 00
Ice and Incidentals	1 80

BENEFITS PAID.

No.		Union.	Amt.
1331	Mrs. R. Huber	209	$ 50 00
1332	Wallace Chaney	111	200 00
1333	G. G. Nichols	36	200 00
1334	J. G. Carlson	28	200 00
1335	Mrs. L. Egli	172	50 00
1336	Mrs. H. Sims	22	50 00
1337	Mrs. M. Birtsh	107	50 00
1338	W. Frasure	40	200 00
1339	Mrs. E. Eck	352	50 00
1340	Mrs. M. A. Monaghan	301	50 00
1341	T. T. Barry	10	200 00
1342	G. Stanhefel	10	200 00
1343	J. L. Fagan	109	200 00
1344	Mrs. A. McCormack	109	50 00
1345	J. Croke	109	200 00
1346	Mrs. C. Borsky	1	50 00
1347	W. B. Burke	496	200 00
1348	S. Gregory	379	200 00
1349	M. Grolle	712	200 00
1350	A. L. Ryan	430	200 00
1351	Mrs. E. Davis	2	25 00
1352	J. L. Myers	460	100 00
1353	F. Wolfer	15	200 00
1354	Mrs. M. A. Wallace	382	50 00
1355	Mrs. E. Kier	180	25 00
1356	H. Hirsch	73	50 00
1357	Mrs. E. Gilpatrick	344	50 00
1358	C. Pickuehl	147	200 00
1359	C. G. Singer	601	100 00
1360	Mrs. C. Kersting	219	50 00
1361	A. Stickles	11	200 00
1362	Mrs. D. Merchant	27	50 00
1363	G. H. Golder	451	100 00
1364	M. Parks	714	100 00
1365	Mrs. G. L. Anderson	181	25 00
1366	G. H. Robbins	273	100 00
1367	Mrs. C. Boyd	562	25 00
1368	M. Weiss, Jr	631	100 00
1369	Mrs. C. Meyer	247	50 00
1370	Mrs. E. Thomas	247	50 00
1371	Mrs. M. L. C. Beauregard	311	50 00
1372	F. X. Bosse	311	100 00
1373	J. Agnew	211	200 00
1374	Mrs. I. Mitchell	211	50 00
1375	D. Oronin	109	200 00
1376	T. West	109	200 00
1377	W. Long	3	300 00
1378	Mrs. S. A. Hall	77	50 00
1379	J. K. Rye	144	200 00
1380	S. Pickens	188	200 00
1381	A. W. Smith	316	$200 00
1382	V. Galm	172	300 00
1383	Mrs. L. Sowell	255	25 00
1 84	J. E. Gammil	463	100 00
1385	Mrs. S. Hambaugh	103	50 00
1386	F. Sonday	104	200 00
1387	Mrs. H. Burges	59	50 00
1388	Mrs. C. Rougeron	434	50 00
1389	J. E. Maddock	131	300 00
1390	Mrs. E. Boehm	73	50 00
1391	Mrs. T. Scholz	290	50 00
1392	Mrs. L. Eckmeder	119	50 00
1393	J. B. Householder	462	200 00
1394	Mrs. J. Hunacker	483	50 00
1395	Mrs. A. N. Biedermann	4	50 00
Total			$8912 09

RESERVE FUND.

Report of moneys received for Reserve Fund from AUGUST 1st, 1891, to AUGUST 31st, 1891, (inclusive).

All moneys received since AUGUST 31st will be reported in the NOVEMBER CARPENTER.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
19—	$1 50	262—	65	439—	85	602—	7 60
44—	1 60	268—	4 10	442—	2 55	603—	1 80
46—	1 35	285—	2 60	448—	1 00	605—	6 75
56—	2 05	287—	5 50	452—	1 40	613—	65
70—	1 50	300—	90	456—	1 85	628—	19 35
76—	6 00	304—	5 10	466—	2 15	629—	2 60
85—	1 05	311—	25 80	467—	3 80	657—	9 80
93—	1 80	314—	1 70	477—	11 85	681—	4 65
102—	7 30	337—	2 70	482—	20 00	697—	1 30
131—	2 80	341—	3 40	484—	3 40	705—	2 50
159—	80	350—	2 85	488—	3 20	717—	2 75
163—	4 30	351—	18 05	500—	2 05	728—	1 60
166—	4 55	363—	50	515—	10 45	742—	1 95
170—	1 80	383—	90	523—	1 85	751—	1 10
179—	5 80	387—	7 45	524—	90	752—	2 50
197—	53 00	388—	2 30	529—	80	759—	1 40
206—	5 75	390—	4 85	535—	2 00	760—	3 05
210—	2 65	391—	3 55	537—	1 05	762—	1 80
213—	1 75	398—	2 90	539—	60	763—	90
220—	3 10	401—	2 20	557—	1 40	777—	1 25
232—	65	404—	4 50	584—	9 40	779—	1 35
233—	75	406—	2 25	570—	1 75	787—	1 60
249—	2 30	414—	3 60	571—	1 10	79.—	75
253—	4 85	416—	5 15	579—	1 20	792—	1 55
256—	4 85	425—	70	584—	6 50		
258—	4 60	429—	5 15	600—	2 70		
Total							$417 79

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT.

Below is a report of all moneys for the Special Assessment, levied June 11th, 1891, and received from August 1st, to August 31st, 1891 (inclusive).

All moneys received since August 31st will be reported in the NOVEMBER CARPENTER.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
8—	$ 75 00	254—	6 00	437—	3 00	634—	4 50
10—	15 50	256—	10 50	438—	6 00	637—	42 50
12—	32 75	260—	9 75	449—	34 25	645—	1 75
13—	25	261—	4 25	454—	19 50	646—	5 00
33—	141 00	263—	5 75	456—	10 25	670—	5 75
37—	11 25	294—	15 00	463—	19 00	651—	25
40—	27 50	296—	7 00	468—	51 50	653—	14 00
57—	6 00	297—	2 50	472—	5 75	654—	10 75
63—	43 50	310—	1 50	478—	13 75	655—	19 75
66—	5 25	311—	18 50	484—	03	659—	5 75
74—	22 50	316—	30 75	491—	8 25	672—	3 25
97—	7 25	319—	5 25	499—	3 25	673—	3 25
100—	7 50	330—	2 60	502—	24 75	691—	8 75
118—	16 00	331—	10 00	509—	29 75	698—	36 50
127—	90	339—	7 75	510—	2 00	704—	32 00
128—	25	357—	7 75	511—	22 00	710—	12 00
131—	14 50	358—	8 00	544—	4 75	711—	7 25
134—	6 75	361—	7 50	546—	15 75	714—	4 00
146—	19 75	366—	8 50	550—	5 25	719—	4 00
151—	34 00	368—	18 75	557—	7 00	720—	2 50
160—	9 00	370—	11 75	560—	6 75	723—	2 50
161—	5 00	381—	28 25	561—	10 00	725—	15 75
180—	26 75	384—	11 25	578—	19 00	726—	6 50
181—	67 75	388—	75	583—	5 00	732—	52 00
192—	22 50	390—	2 25	587—	6 25	734—	5 75
198—	52 75	392—	8 75	589—	6 00	738—	8 00
203—	15	397—	6 25	609—	17 75	740—	4 00
222—	19 50	398—	1 25	615—	11 50	752—	3 25
225—	31 75	409—	11 25	617—	35 50	757—	12 75
226—	3 00	411—	25 25	619—	4 00	762—	12 50
233—	3 00	412—	8 00	625—	26 00	766—	1 25
234—	36 50	434—	22 75	628—	17 00	770—	4 50
249—	9 75	435—	3 75	633—	10 75	785—	4 25
250—	2 75						
Total							$1,831 18

EXPUL

NOT AN END.

Under the above caption the Boston *Labor Leader* furnishes the following on the efficiency of the trade union form of organization:

"The writer, while attending a labor meeting the other evening, heard a man say in opposing the trade union form of organization: 'Why, just look at it. Trade unions have existed for centuries, and have failed to do anything toward settling the labor problem. There is more poverty and misery in the world than ever before and the working people were never so badly off. Does not that prove that trade unionism is a waste of energy for social reformers?'

"Now the speaker is a type not so rare among working people. He had probably got some ism in his noddle that promises to 'settle the social question,' and quite likely was sincere in thinking it a waste of time for wage-earners to win the eight-hour day and an increase in wages. But his argument was so flimsy that it would not be worth attention, provided it were not reiterated among people who do very little thinking for themselves, and who, seeing that all things economic are not what they ought to be, accept the conclusion of such fault-finders with trade union doctrine.

"So far as evidence can settle anything, it does absolutely prove that trade unions have worked vast changes for the better in the conditions surrounding labor. That man must be indeed an ignoramus who denies this.

"The most eminent authorities in political economy to-day freely accord this power to the properly regulated union.

"The steady reduction in the hours of labor, the sure, if slow, increase in wages in most civilized lands, the improvement of the sanitary conditions in factories—these and countless other gains are plain enough for those to see who will see, and in no small degree must the organization of labor upon trade lines be given the credit.

"Not only this, but the common sense of the workmen of America has grasped the significance of these facts, as shown in the growth of the trade union movement during the past six years, far exceeding that of any similar period in the history of the country.

'It is not true that the average wage-earner is worse off to-day than ever.

"On the contrary, he probably is better off. His standard of living is higher, he has more wants, and he makes a bigger kick if those wants are not gratified—as he has a right and duty to do.

"That he is as well off as he might be no one will claim. But he has greater powers and opportunities to win those things that he wants, by means of combination, than his predecessors.

"It is true that there is misery and poverty in the world; it is true that there are many thousands of people in this country alone, sorely pressed to gain a bare living, it is true that there is need of and room for ALL the remedial agencies that can be brought into play as factors in social evolution. But to say that trade unions are failures because this is so, is to say something that savors of imbecility. One might just as well claim that there is no morality in the Sermon on the Mount, because people are not all kindly and virtuous after nineteen centuries of organized effort to put these principles into practice; or that the Declaration of Independence does not breathe the spirit of freedom, because there has been tyranny since it was put forth.

"The truth is that imperfection is a necessary ingredient of every human organism—political, social, economic. The trade union is not perfect; but it does achieve more substantial benefit for wage-earners than any other form of organization.

'It is not an end; but as a means to an it does its work effectively.

T is not capable—nor any other strike, or theory for that matter—of ing the social question'; but it does been the workers on a stronger vantage- an as than any other form of association vas ted.

s a ne job of making over worlds is one blow tackle by platform and by resolu- ac ut the trade union walks into the e ca of accomplishment and gets more re lo

bread and butter, and clothes, and other things worth having. Hence its stability and assured perpetuity as a factor in social progress."

EIGHT-HOUR CITIES.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where Carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Austin, Ill.	Louisville, Ky.
Bellevue, Pa.	Manor Station, Pa.
Berkeley, Cal.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Bessemer. Colo.	New York, N. Y.
Braddock, Pa.	Oakland, Cal.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Pensacola, Fla.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Pueblo, Col.
Carondelet, Mo.	St. Louis, Mo.
Chicago, Ill	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Denver, Colo.	San Francisco, Cal.
East Boston, Mass.	San Jose, Cal.
East St. Louis, Ill.	San Rafael, Cal.
Englewood, Ill.	Seattle, Wash.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Highland Park, Ill	South Chicago, Ill.
Hyde Park, Ill	South Denver, Col.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Town of Lake, Ill.
Jeannette, Pa.	Verona, Pa.
Kensington, Ill.	Whatcom, Wash.
Long Island City, N. Y.	West Troy, N. Y.

Total . . . . . 41 cities.

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, Oc ober 1891.

Wie das Achtstunden-System die Löhne beeinflussen würde.

Die Einführung des Achtstunden-Systems würde in doppelter Weise eine Erhöhung der Löhne herbeiführen: erstens durch Verringerung unfreiwilliger Arbeitslosigkeit, zweitens durch Schaffung neuer Bedürfnisse und Hebung der Lebensweise der Arbeiter. Das sofortige Resultat einer allgemeinen Einführung des achtstündigen Arbeitstages würde die Abkürzung der Arbeitszeit von über acht Millionen erwachsener Arbeiter um zwei Stunden per Tag sein. Dies bedeutet eine Verringerung der geleisteten Arbeit um zehn Millionen Stunden per Tag, ohne daß ein einziger Arbeiter entlassen würde. Die hierdurch in der Industrie entstehende Lücke ist gleichbedeutend mit Erhöhung der Nachfrage nach Arbeitern um 20 Procent. In andern Worten: ohne daß der fremde oder einheimische Markt vergrößert wurde, sondern einzig um den gegenwärtigen normalen Verbrauch der Bevölkerung zu decken, würde die Abkürzung der Arbeitszeit auf acht Stunden für zwei Millionen Leute Arbeit schaffen, was nahezu 7o Procent der Gesammtzahl der Arbeitslosen in Amerika, England, Frankreich und Deutschland ist. Durch die Aufhebung der unfreiwilligen Arbeitslosigkeit wird das erste größte Hinderniß zu industrieller Reform und socialem Fortschritte beseitigt. Weiter würde die Beschäftigung von zwei Millionen neuer Leute nothwendigerweise die Zahl der Consumenten vermehren und den Absatzmarkt vergrößern. Daß ein solches Resultat zur Erhöhung der Löhne führen muß, liegt auf der Hand.

Das zweite Resultat, welches noch weitgehender und dauernder wie das erste ist, ist die durch die vermehrte freie Zeit bedingte erhöhte sociale Stellung und Lebensweise der Arbeiter. Mit der Beseitigung der unfreiwilligen Arbeitslosigkeit und seinen schädlichen Einflüssen würden täglich über acht Millionen Leute körperlich und geistig weniger erschöpft ihre Arbeit verlassen und zwei Stunden mehr Zeit für ihre Erholung haben. Das bedeutet für dieselben ein besseres Familienleben, mehr gesellige Unterhaltung und fröhlichen Lebensmuth. Durch vermehrte freie Zeit und geringere Abmattung wird der Arbeiter beständig angeregt, neue und erweiterte sociale Verbindungen anzuknüpfen, was der erste Schritt ist zur Erziehung und Cultur der Menschheit in des Wortes wahrster und tiefster Bedeutung. Kurz, es bedeutet die allmälige Einführung des Arbeiters in eine neue Lebensweise, deren unbewußte Einflüsse nothwendigerweise neue Bedürfnisse und Verlangen nach größerem Comfort erwecken; gar nicht zu sprechen von dem moralischen und socialen Einfluß, den ein solcher Schritt für die Arbeiterclasse haben würde. Schon der rein ökonomische Erfolg der Maaßregel würde eine gewaltige Umwälzung der jetzigen socialen Verhältnisse mit sich bringen.

Geo. Gunton.

Gewerkschaftliche Tyrannei.

Worin besteht nun die „Tyrannei", welche die Gewerkschaften gegenüber dieser Tendenz der Kapitalisten und den Folgen derselben auszuüben streben? Sie wollen die Arbeitszeit abkürzen, damit alle Arbeiter Beschäftigung haben und konsumfähig bleiben, so daß die angefertigten Güter benützt und verbraucht werden, und sich nicht in den Magazinen anhäufen. Da dies im Interesse des ganzen Volkes geboten ist, so suchen sie es gegen den Willen der Fabrikanten durchzuführen, wo diese sich gegen diese Maßregel sträuben. Sie suchen einen möglichst hohen Lohn zu sichern und allen Bestrebungen der Kapitalisten entgegen zu wirken, welche auf Erniedrigung der Löhne gerichtet sind. Sie suchen Frauen- und Kinderarbeit in der Industrie zu beschränken, die Contractarbeit in den Gefängnissen zu beseitigen, den nöthigen Schutz für Leben und Gesundheit während der Arbeit zu schaffen, und sie suchen zu verhindern, daß ein Theil des Volkes, und zwar derjenige, welcher nicht arbeitet, im Luxus schwelgt, während die Arbeiter eine klägliche Existenz fristen; sie streben, theils bewußt, theils unbewußt, einem Zeitpunkt entgegen, wo sie die Arbeitsmittel vollständig in ihre Controlle bringen, damit sie im Interesse des ganzen Volkes verwendet werden. Da sie dies Streben nur durch gemeinsames Handeln fördern können, so üben sie Disciplin über ihre Mitglieder und zwingen, so weit wie möglich, jeden Arbeiter ihres Gewerkes, der durch Eigennutz oder Unkenntniß über das wirkliche Verhältniß zwischen Arbeit und Kapital verleitet wird, dem gemeinsamen Interesse entgegen zu arbeiten, sich denselben unterzuordnen.

Dies ist die Tyrannei, welche die Gewerkschaften auszuüben bestrebt sind. Den Arbeitern und Nicht-Arbeitern, welche nach allerlei Erklärungen für die jetzige Geschäftsstockung suchen, geben wir die Versicherung, daß dieselbe nur darin zu suchen ist, daß die Gewerkschaften ihre Tendenzen nicht erfolgreicher zur Geltung bringen konnten. (Möbelarbeiter Journ.)

Der Strike der Möbelschreiner in Chicago ist noch im Gange. Mehrere große Fabrikbesitzer haben bereits nachgegeben. Die Arbeiter sind des Sieges gewiß.

Arbeiter, bist du Mitglied Deiner Union? Wenn nicht, schließe Dich unverweilt derselben an. Ist Dein Gewerbe noch nicht organisirt, dann verbinde Dich mit Deinen Gewerksgenossen und organisire eine Union.

Eine Million Kinder, die in Fabriken und Bergwerken arbeiten; eine Million „Tramps", die um Arbeit zu finden, durch das Land ziehen; weitere Millionen Frauen, die bei harter, langer Arbeit durch ihre Nadel einen kärglichen Verdienst erwerben; und auf der anderen Seite einige Reiche, die im Verlaufe verhältnißmäßig weniger Jahre den größeren Theil des Eigenthums in den Vereinigten Staaten an sich gebracht haben werden. — Schöne Aussichten für die Arbeiter!

Die Arbeiterbewegung hat keine nationalen Grenzen, sie wird weder durch Berge noch durch Meere getheilt; sie anerkennt keine Religion, Rasse oder Nationalität, weil auch ihre Feinde unter allen Religionen, Rassen und Nationalitäten zu finden sind. Sie umfaßt alle Nationen und vertheidigt die Rechte aller Derjenigen, die für ihr tägliches Brod arbeiten. Und aus diesem Grunde wird sie auch gefürchtet und gehaßt von allen Despoten, Tyrannen, modernen Raubrittern, Abenteurern, Schwindlern und Dunkelmännern aller Art, in republikanischen Ländern sowohl, wie in monarchischen.

Zur Notiz.

Die „Illinois Staatszeitung", eine in Chicago, Ill., erscheinende deutsche Zeitung, die mit allen ihr zu Gebote stehenden Mitteln die ehrlichen Bestrebungen der in der Deutsch-Amerikanischen Typographia vereinigten Buchdrucker bekämpft, und nachdem wir dies gebührend untersucht und gefunden haben, daß die Illinois Staatszeitung sich nicht nur weigert, den achtstündigen Arbeitstag, der in dieser Branche eingeführt ist, anzuerkennen und die Scala der Union zu bezahlen, sondern, daß sie auch der Organisirung der Buchdrucker opponirt, so haben die Amerikanische Federation of Labor indossirt, mit den Boycott gegen die Illinois Staatszeitung, den die Deutsch-Amerikanische Typographia über sie verhängt hat, und ersuchen die organisirten Arbeiter und deren Freunde, diesem Blatte ihre Patronage zu entziehen und alle ehrlichen Mittel anzuwenden, um die Geschäftsleitung desselben zur Anerkennung der Rechte und gerechten Forderungen der Arbeiter zu bringen.

Nationale Gewerkschaften.

Eine der ersten nationale Gewerkschaften war die National Typographical Union, im Jahre 1850 gegründet. Zu gleicher Zeit organisirten sich die Glasbläser, und 1851 und 1854 machten die Cigarrenmacher ihre ersten diesbezüglichen Versuche. 1854 thaten es die Hutmacher. 1855 organisirten sich die Eisenbahn-Angestellten, die Zugführer etc.; 1853—1856 die Schiffsbaugewerke, welche starke Zweigvereine in Californien besaßen. 1850—1858 die Spinner, 1856 die Anstreicher, 1858 die Hochöfen-Arbeiter, 1857 die Kohlengräber, 1859 die Maschinisten und Schmiede, welche ihren Freibrief vom Congreß der Ver. Staaten erhielten, und in demselben Jahre (1859) die Former, welche auch Productive-Associationen in verschiedenen Theilen des Landes bildeten, und unter denen wir zum ersten Male Wm. H. Sylvis begegnen, dem leider zu früh verstorbenen energischen Vorkämpfer der Arbeiterclasse dieses Landes.—Professor Ely gibt an, daß 1860 bereits 26 große nationale Gewerkschaften in den Ver. Staaten bestanden.

IN BATTLE an enlisted soldier who deserts to the enemy is shot.

In a labor strike—a battle for bread—one who violates his oath and deserts to the enemy is termed a scab and sometimes (not sufficiently often) "slugged."

We commend one as just and denounce the other as a crime. Queer logic, that!

—*St. Louis Labor Record.*

THE AXE and Edge Tool Makers National Union now has its membership out on strike throughout the entire country. Their employers are formed in a National Trust known as "The American Axe and Edge Tool Co." The men are making a heroic fight and need funds badly. Moneys can be sent to the Secretary of their National Union, Mr. Robert O'Hara, Box 300, Reedsville, Pa.

RULES REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held Aug. 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

SOMETHING FOR CARPENTERS TO READ.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881.

At first it had only 12 Local Unions and 2042 members. Now, in eight years, it has grown to number over 798 Local Unions in over 689 cities, and 81,000 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the carpenter trade from the evils of low prices and botch-work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages, to re-establish an apprentice system, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means. It pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of $25 to $50; Members' Funeral Benefit, $100 to $200, and Disability Benefit, $100 to $400. In these General Benefits, $44,732 have been expended the past year, and $156,250 the past eight years, while $310,000 more were spent for Sick Benefits by the Local Unions. Such an organization is worth the attention of every carpenter. The Brotherhood is a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised wages in 482 cities, and placed five and a half million dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 41 cities, and 9 hours a day in 331 cities not to speak of 352 cities which have established the 8 or 9 hour system on Saturdays. By this means 9,200 more carpenters have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. It is not a secret oath-bound organization. All competent carpenters are eligible to join.

GENERAL LAWS.

WEEKLY PAY—Weekly payments are the most convenient for members of this Brotherhood, and where practicable should be adopted.

CONVICT LABOR.—We will not use any mill or other work manufactured in a penal institution, or brought from any town or city where cheap labor prevails.

LABOR'S HOLIDAY.—We favor the adoption of the first Monday in September as Labor's Holiday, and we recommend that our L. U.'s shall endeavor to observe the same.

EIGHT HOURS.—Our L. U.'s shall do all in their power to make the Eight hour rule universal, and to sustain those unions that have now established the Eight hour system.

AMICABLE UNDERSTANDING—The G. E. B should do all in its power to discourage strikes, and adopt such means as will tend to bring about an amicable understanding between Local Unions and employers.

LIEN LAWS.—We desire uniform lien laws throughout the United States and Canadas, making a mechanic's lien the first mortgage on real estate to secure the wages of labor first, and material second. Such liens should be granted without long stays of execution or other unnecessary delays.

BUILDING TRADES LEAGUES.—Each L. U. shall strive to form a League composed of delegates from the various unions of the building trades in its respective city, and by this means an employment bureau for these trades can be created.

GRADING WAGES.—We are opposed to any system of grading wages in the Local Unions, as we deem the same demoralizing to the trade, and a further incentive to reckless competition, having the ultimate tendency when work is scarce, to allow first-class men to offer their labor at third-class prices. We hold that the plan of fixing a minimum price for a day's work to be the safest and best, and let the employers grade the wages above that minimum.

THE JOURNEYMEN Bakers' Unions are voting on the question of making a concerted move for shorter hours next spring and to put out general organizers in the field. Unions not voting are fined $25.

THE BROTHERHOOD of Railway Carmen met in Pueblo, Colo., August 8, and the Railway Conductors meet in Louisville, Ky., September 21. The Railway Switchmen meet in Philadelphia on the same date, and the Cigar Makers' International Union convened in Indianapolis, Ind., September 21, where the Coopers' International Union met September 14.

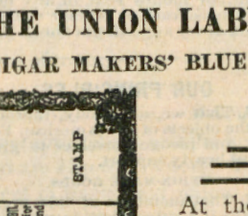
FIRST-CLASS BOOKS!

CHEAP, USEFUL AND PRACTICAL.

BELL'S CARPENTRY MADE EASY	$5 00
THE BUILDER'S GUIDE AND ESTIMATOR'S PRICE BOOK. Hodgson.	2 00
THE STEEL SQUARE, AND HOW TO USE IT.	1 00
PRACTICAL CARPENTRY. Hodgson. . . .	1 00
STAIR-BUILDING MADE EASY. Hodgson.	1 00
HAND RAILING MADE EASY	1 00
ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWING-BOOK. A Self-Instructor, with 300 Illustrations	1 00

Address P. J. McGUIRE,

Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.



This is a Facsimile of the LABEL of the

UNITED HATTERS

OF NORTH AMERICA.

The Label has received the indorsement of the General Executive Board of the K. of L. and of the American Federation of Labor.

☞The Label is placed on every union-made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

Beware of Counterfeits. Sometimes they are printed on white paper and sometimes on yellow paper. As a general thing they are not perforated on the edges. A counterfeit label with perforated edges has lately made its appearance. It is larger than the genuine one. The genuine label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. When purchasing a hat see to it that you get the genuine label with the perforated edges.

This is the Only Correct Union Label for Fur-Felt Hats.

BUY NO FUR-FELT HAT WITHOUT IT!

WM. LEONARD, President,
Hat Makers' International Association;

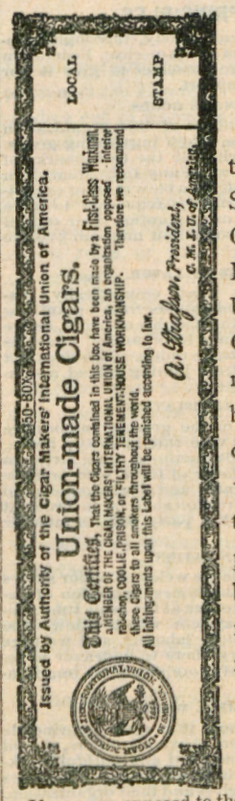
JAMES H. PENROSE, Secretary,
523 Snyder Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.;

THOS. F. O'ROURKE, President,
Hat Finishers' International Ass'n;

JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary,
417 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE UNION LABEL.

THE CIGAR MAKERS' BLUE LABEL.



At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1886, the accompanying label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men.

If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union-made cigars.

If you favor SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

See that the Blue Label is on the Box.

THE CARPENTER.

VOLUME XI.—NO. 11. PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1891. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

UNITED WE STAND—DIVIDED WE FALL.

To every brother worker
I say, now hold your own!
For the bosses are trying means
To break our unions down.
Keep true to one another;
Stand firm, now, one and all,
United we are sure to win,
Divided we will fall.

In days gone by we made mistakes,
In rashness and in haste.
Although we were defeated then
We never were disgraced.
Though traitors may betray us
And sneaks may cringe and crawl,
United and we're victorious—
Divided and we will fall.

There're some of the employers
Who with our cause take part,
While others, as their actions prove,
Are tyrants in their hearts;
Their creed to crush the workers
And drive us to the wall.
United and we are bound to win—
Divided and we will fall.

Although we are but sons of toil,
And not the favored few,
We now will show what willing hands
And honest hearts can do;
Although we work with saw and plane,
With compass and with mall,
Unite, my friends, and we will win—
Divide, and we will fall.

They talk about free labor,
And say they can get men,
But let them try that little game
And see what happens then.
Their talk is idle bombast;
So let them shout and bawl,
Stand firm, true, and united,
Then no danger that we'll fall.

O. M. Barcaldine in *The Worker*,
Brisbane, Australia

WHAT IT COSTS.

It costs something to live and a good deal to die; in fact, everything costs says a bright exchange. Some one estimates that getting born costs the people of the United States $250,000 annually; getting married, $300,000,000, and getting buried, $75,000,000. It might be added that getting drunk costs the people of the United States more than $900,000,000 annually, or over one and one-half times as much as getting born, married and buried put together, and more than all the bread and meat consumed in the nation.

THE BARKING CUR.

The little cur that barks at your feet will not bite you unless you show fear of him. He only wants to be noticed and that is his only way of attracting attention. The severest punishment that you can inflict on him is to walk along and not notice him. Every leader in the labor movement has to meet this annoyance, but while it is uncomfortable sometimes and you can hardly refrain from giving the cur the punishment he deserves, it is better to leave him alone with his little bark. He invariably wears himself out. —*The Laster.*

THE DEMAND OF OUR TIMES.

The demand of our time is for the rapid production of things. The stage coach is superseded by the steam engine and steam gives way to electricity. The price of the product of the manufacturer is governed largely by the quantity it is possible for him to produce in a given time. Not many years ago the manufacturer who turned out a few scores of cases of shoes a week was considered fortunate; but to-day more shoes are turned out in a day by our manufacturers than were turned out in a month, or many months, thirty years ago. An investigation of the causes for this rapid production brings us back again to the wage question. The larger the demand the greater should be the means of supply. The demand determines the amount, the market determines the demand, and the condition of the people determines the market, and the rate of wages determines the condition of the people. High wages under short hours means that a large share of the products of wealth are being distributed among the earners of wealth; and capital will be forced, finally, to consider the question of offering to the laborer a genuine partnership, in which the elements of common risk and common profits shall enter. The individual employer when forced to meet the question of reduced hours, looks naturally and properly to his own immediate profit; but, to be successful in the future of our manufacturing industries, he must consider the man not only as a producer, but as a consumer. To reduce wages is to turn civilization backwards, to advance wages is to lift civilization to a higher level.—*Selected.*

CHIPS AND SAWDUST.

UNION 345 Portland, Me., celebrated its fourth anniversary October 14th.

TEMPLE, Tex.—Union 763 is doing splendidly by holding public meetings.

COLORADO CITY, Col.—Union 560 is making grand headway and will have an entertainment this month.

SACRAMENTO Cal.—Car Builders' Union 375, of this city, just newly organized, starts out with 140 members.

A NEW Builders' Exchange is being formed in Pittsburgh, Pa., and unlike the old Builders' Exchange it will recognize and employ union labor.

THE feeling between contractors and journeymen carpenters in Galveston, Tex., has grown much better since Labor Day, when the men made a grand showing.

THE LATEST wrinkle is the attempt to form a non-union carpenters' organization in Hot Springs, Ark. If these "men" were any good they ought to join Union 469.

SCRANTON, Pa.—Unionism is booming here among the carpenters and all trades. Carpenters' Union 718 admitted 30 new members in one night recently. Glory to the good work!

THERE IS no country in the world where labor is so thoroughly organized as it is in New Zealand. Eight hours per day constitute a days work in this colony in nearly all branches of labor.

LYNN, MASS.—On September 24, Union 108 had its camp-fire, and on October 19 celebrated its second anniversary. The exercises on both occasions consisted of speaking, singing and recitations.

THE PRINTERS and Pressmen of Pittsburgh, Pa., have been making a gallant stand for the nine hour day. The men have been out nearly two months and prospects of victory are on their side.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Mollinauex and Gest's mill has come to the nine-hour day. This firm held out against Union 42 this spring and would not come to terms. But in time they lost many customers on account of their course, and this has brought them to union rules.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—Union 236 is flourishing. We have had two ladies out soliciting subscriptions for a banner for our union. With that and the receipts from a social festival, union 236 has now more than enough of funds. The lady solicitors were presented with handsome prizes.

SALEM, O.—The Iron Moulders employed by Boyle and Carey, and the Woodroof Stove Co., have been on strike for one year. The firm of Boyle & Carey has just come into line and is now running a union shop. The Woodroof Stove Co. is still in arms against the union, so union men are cautioned not to buy any of their scab stoves.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Carpenters better not come to this city, as there are more than enough men here now. Contractors are advertising for men so to flood the town and cut wages. Since Labor Day they have been pretty well scared by our immense turnout. By spring we will have all the first class carpenters in Union 463. We are initiating new members constantly.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., is overdone with men out of work, and trade is quite flat. The Local Unions are buckling down to an effective system of agitation and are loyal to the U. B. There is a better state of feeling now among the union carpenters of Philadelphia than there has ever been in many years. Unions 8 and 306 have held the first of a series of monthly agitation meetings with speeches, music and recitations.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill.—This is a straight union city for carpenters—not a non-union job in the city—and business people and real estate owners don't want any non union men. The rule is eight hours a day and 35 cents per hour. We made a grand turnout of 2,000 organized workmen on Labor Day. Mayor and City Council in carriages, business men out with floats. Those who fought us hard last June donated liberally to the celebration We can be proud of Union 169.

THE TRADES' Union Congress this year at New Castle, England, was the largest ever held. Over a million and a half of trade unionists were represented there by 562 delegates. Many members of Parliament and titled aristocrats witnessed the proceedings. Vigorous action was taken to enforce the eight-hour day, and the British government is called on to call an International conference of all governments to secure an international eight-hour day. The Trade Union Congress will meet in Glasgow, Scotland, in [illegible]

PICKINGS FROM EVERYWHERE.

THE International Brotherhood of Railway trackmen is the title of another new National Union.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—The carpenters of this city have the nine-hour day solid. Only a few "scrub" bosses work ten hours.

PABST Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., does not employ union labor and refuses to do so. Union men should leave Pabst beer alone.

IN Philadelphia the cabinet makers have been able, the past few months, to secure the nine hour day and full pay, in a large number of shops.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—Trade dull. We are working ten hours a day and nine-hours Saturdays, and in the early spring have every promise of getting the nine hour system without opposition.

THE Electrical Wiremen and Linemen's Union will hold a convention to form a National Union in St. Louis, Nov. 21, 1891. For particulars, write Jos. Berloritz, 1207 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

THE Amalgamated Society of Carpenters in their October report, show 532 branches, with 34,775 members, of whom 429 are on unemployed benefit, 535 on sick benefit, and 314 superannuated.

THE cabinet makers of Chicago have been quite successful in their fight for the eight-hour day. For fully two months they were on strike, and have gained the eight-hour day from a number of the employers.

JOHN DE MORGAN, the favorite journalist and romance writer, delivered an excellent address before Union 567, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y., Oct. 28 Mr. De Morgan is a pronounced labor man, and some of the serial stories he has published have been of thrilling and absorbing interest in behalf of the cause of toiling humanity.

THE sudden death of John D. Hughes of Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., leaves a gap in our ranks, hard indeed to fill. He was one of the original pioneers in building up the United Brotherhood of Pittsburgh, and the unions of that city paid an honorable and worthy tribute in the turnout made at his funeral. Bro. Hughes died October, 23. He fell from a scaffold and was instantly killed.

THE Eleventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held in Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 14, 1891. The United Brotherhood will be entitled to the largest number of delegates of any organization represented, inasmuch as we have the largest membership of any trade union in America. We will have five delegates, viz: W. H. Kliver, Chicago, Ill.; W. J. Shields, Boston, Mass.; F. Fieldew, Detroit, Mich.; H. Blackmore, St. Louis, Mo.; T. J. Flemming, Camden, N. J.

BOSTON, Mass.—The dedication of the Workingmen's Hall, Armory St., Roxbury, Mass., October, 26, by the German Workingmen's Association is an event of striking importance. This Hall was built by day's labor, on the eight-hour plan, and was strictly a union job all the way through.

Brother S J. Chadwick of Carpenters Union, No. 33, had charge of the work. And in this case the work was done directly without the intervention of any contractor or middleman.

PRESIDENT Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has sent a special circular to all the Bricklayers Union, urging them to instruct their delegates to vote in the next convention of the Bricklayers International Union to have that body join the A. F. of L. Our members and union carpenters all over the country should exert their utmost influence on the Bricklayers to join the Federation. All branches of Organized Labor should be banded together in one United body. For if a union of men in one trade is neccessary then a combination of these unions is all the more imperative.

THE INDIANA EIGHT HOUR LAW TESTED.

An important verdict involving the eight hour labor law was rendered at Indianapolis, Ind., last Tuesday. Some months ago John Grissel, employed in that city by Noel Brothers, in the flour and feed business, at so much per week brought suit for time he had worked in excess of eight hours per day. The case was tried before Squire Alford, who gave the plaintiff a verdict. Tuesday the case was tried before a jury in the Superior Court and a verdict of $125 was awarded the plaintiff in less than ten minutes. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

TRADE REPORTS from Recording Secretaries need not be sent to the General Secretary only whenever there is a change in trade.

MEMBERSHIP CARDS for 1892-1893 are now ready. Send orders to the Financial Secretary. The price of these cards is one cent each.

EVERY member should wear one of our badges or little pins. They cost only twenty-five cents each and are good and serviceable, and neat.

HEREAFTER, instead of sending a bill to unions two months in arrears to the General office, the General Secretary will publish in this journal a list of such delinquent unions.

TRUSTEES' Reports should be sent in only in January and July—once every six months. See 10th line of Sec. 158. The old custom of quarterly Trustees' reports to the General Secretary is done away with.

THE BOOKS of the General Secretary are closed at the end of each month. Capita tax should be sent on the first meeting of each month for the month preceeding. Monthly reports of Financial Secretaries should reach the General Secretary by the 10th of each month.

WE raised quite an uproar among Financial Secretaries by publishing a list of such Secretaries who failed to send in their monthly reports regularly. We now give due warning we will do so again next next month, and trust this will be notice to any negligent Financial Secretary.

THE TENTH Annual Report of the Financial Secretary is a good document to place in non-union men's hands, and for that matter every member should read it and see the rise, progress and work of the U. B. Send in orders for the report. The price is one dollar per hundred or twenty-five for twenty-five cents.

CONTRACTORS are not eligible to become members of our organization. Under Sec. 62 of the constitution it distinctly provides that an applicant for membership must be a "journeyman." Under Sec. 66 however, provision is made that a member can become a contractor and remain in the organization provided he gets permission from his Local Union, hires union men and lives up to union rules.

CINCINNATI DOING GRANDLY.

CINCINNATI, O.—The Carpenters' Unions of this city have quite generally inaugurated the card system this year, "without any fuss or feathers." This movement cost less than $200 for wages lost by men thrown out of work on account of it. So it was well managed and the result is very few non-union men are in this city, The nine-hour day is solid, and there are prospects we will get the eight-hour day next season without much trouble. The understanding we have with the contractors for next season is that we are to have a conference together and in case we can't agree then we are to resort to arbitration. The mill hands are thoroughly organized and will carry the nine-hour day next spring.

THE LONDON CARPENTERS.

For 26 weeks the carpenters and joiners of London, England, have been contending to establish the eight-hour day. Sixty-eight firms have conceded the demand. The union carpenters all over Great Britain are paying large assessments weekly to sustain the men. Moneys have also been received from America. There is no scarcity of money or confidence on the part of the men. The employers are likewise firm and are stubbornly set against the proposed intervention of the Chamber of Commerce or any other body desiring arbitration. The contractors have sent agents abroad to import workingmen; but the carpenters of Holland, France and Germany are well organized, and refuse to take the places of their English brothers.

A TRUE UNION MAN.

The *Bakers' Journal* talks to the point when it says that a true union man—

Will be a good member of his union.

He will take a lively interest in all that relates to union business.

He will attend his meetings regularly.

He will pay his dues promptly.

He will not subordinate his trade union to any political party or personal purpose.

He will not whisper away the character of his fellow-members.

He will try to have his union work hand in hand with all other trade unions.

He will not borrow a labor paper; he will buy one and he will pay for it like a man.

But, alas! the true unionist and true man is not an over-abundant commodity.

More's the pity.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Oct. 12, 1891.

FIRST DAY'S SESSION.—OCT. 12.

The G. E. B. met at 8 A.M. at office of G. S. Chairman H. McKay presided. All members of G. E. B. present. Minutes of previous sessions in July, read and approved as published in the August journal.

Books of General Secretary and financial accounts for July, August and September were taken in hand to be examined and audited. All day was spent in the audit and examination.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.—OCT. 13.

Auditing of accounts of the General Office continued, and report as follows is here made to the local unions:

From a rigid examination of the books and vouchers of the G. S., we, the G. E. B., find the same correct in every particular, showing a minuteness of detail in connection with a general systematized plan, which does credit to the business tact of the G. S.

The following is a summarized statement of the finances for charters, tax and supplies the past quarter to Oct. 1, 1891:

Balance, July 1, 1891	$6,054.26
Receipts for July, Aug. and Sept.	20,175.18
Total	$26,229.44
Expenses for July, Aug. and Sept.	22,836.11
Balance, Oct. 1, 1891	$3,393.33

The audit of the RESERVE FUND and ASSESSMENT shows:

Balance, July 1, 1891	$6,054.26
Reserve Fund to Sept. 30	1,271 07
Special Assessment	6,261.25
Total receipts	$13,586.58

Expenses.

June 10.	Milwaukee, Wis		$500.00
July 8.	"	"	500.00
" 8.	Vicksburg, Miss.		500 00
" 21.	Richmond, Va.		100.00
" 21.	Ogden, Utah		200.00
" 21.	Findlay, Ohio		100.00
" 31.	Columbus, Ohio		500.00
" 31.	Loan repaid to A. F of L.		3,500 00
	Telegraph and express charges		16.30
Sept. 15.	Stamford, Conn.		18.00
" 28.	Halifax, N. S		150.00
Total expenses			$6,084 60
Loan repaid general fund			7,000.00
Sum total			$13,084.60
Total receipts			$13 586.58
Total expenses			13.084.60
Balance, Oct. 1, 1891			$501 98

Remonstrance of J. J. Guggolz *vs.* Union 51, New York, addressed to next convention against decision of G. E. B. in his case. Referred to Convention.

Remonstrance of Union 61, Columbus, O., in the disability claim of E. J. Horne. Case reopened, and on further evidence former disapproval was reconsidered and claim ordered paid.

Appeal Union 497, New York, on disapproval of Mrs. P. Mack's claim. Laid over for further evidence.

Hugh McKay, Chairman of G. E. B., chosen as speaker to visit Norristown, Pa.

Appeal Union 455, Whitman, Mass., on disapproval of Frank L. Shores' claim. Decision of G. S. and G. T. concurred in.

Appeal Union 28, Chicago, Ill., against disapproval of Patrick H. Burns claim. Decision of G. S. and G. T. sustained by G. E. B. and union appeals to next Convention. Appeal referred to Convention.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION.—OCT. 14.

Appeal Union 207 Chester, Pa., on disapproval of Mrs. S. Grogan's claim. Action of G.S. and G. T. reversed, and claim ordered paid.

Appeal Union 163, E. Saginaw, Mich., on disapproval of Mr. W. Kenney's claim. Union 163 called on for further evidence, and if satisfactory to G. S. and G. T., claim should be paid.

Appeal Union 681, Cincinnatti, O., on disapproval of the Mrs. H. Thompson claim. Further evidence called for.

Remonstrance of Union 367, San Antonia, Tex., against decision of G. E. B., in appeal case of W. W. McKay. The union claims the appeal was not filed, but letters of Union 367 show they had received appeal and answered it. G. E. B. reaffirmed previous decision and declared the fine of Union 367 against W. W. McKay is null and void, and Union 33, Boston is ordered to give him a clearance card.

Appeal of Bro. De Remer and others against Unions 61 and 326, of Columbus, O., for refusing to refund the fees charged for working card, as required by G. E. B. The G. S. was instructed to order these unions to refund the moneys so collected or be punished.

Three hundred dollars were then donated to help the striking carpenters of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Petition of members of Union 67, Roxbury, Mass, asking leave to withdraw their union from the D. C. of Boston. Referred back to be duly signed and presented under seal of Union 67.

Resolutions of Union 468, New York, received, thanking Gen. President Kliver for appointment of T. E. Deegan. G. S. ordered to publish the resolutions.

Letter from Union 148, Lincoln, Neb., asking an appropriation of $200 to prosecute violations of the State eight-hour law. This matter was referred favorably to American Federation of Labor, asking that body to [illegible] matter, as it concerned all trades [illegible]

(Continued [illegible])

THE CARPENTER,

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PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1891.

HOW UNION 749 KEEPS ITS MEMBERS EMPLOYED.

MERIDIAN, MISS.—Union 749 has built two houses for members, and is now at work on the third house which is nearly finished. In this way all the members are kept at work, and the union keeps a job ready, so when a brother is out of work a day or two, he puts in his time on the house then being built for one of the members. In the course of time there will be one house built in this way by the union for each member in his turn.

CIGAR MAKERS' CONVENTION.

The Cigar Makers' Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., in September, had 188 delegates present, and was in session two weeks. There have been 254 strikes in the trade the past two years; 153 were successful and 86 were settled without much trouble. The financial showing of the organization is excellent, and many important changes in the Constitution were made. The next Convention will be held in Milwaukee in 1893. President Strasser declined re-election much to the surprise of the delegates who urged him to remain in harness. But the cares and worriments of fourteen years' service in the position impelled Mr. Strasser to retire with the good will of the entire organization. Mr. G. W. Perkins of Albany, N. Y., was chosen President. Mr. Strasser was a painstaking worker, fervently attached to the welfare of the International Union, a strict disciplinarian, a Martinet in precision, conservative in policy, he stamped his personality indelibly on the International Cigar Makers' Union and did much to place it in the first rank of all trade unions.

AN OUTRAGEOUS JUDICIAL DECISION.

Year after year the courts in a number of States have decided the blue label of the Cigar Makers' International Union is entirely legal. It has remained for Judge Williams and his colleagues of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania to decide otherwise. This is the first instance where a State Court has decided adversely to the union label. To justify his unfair decision Judge Williams misquotes the wording of the Union Cigar label, which can be found in our advertising columns on the fourth page of this journal. The label does not say that non-union cigar makers and their products are "filthy, inferior, and criminal," nor does it set forth "an avowed purpose to do harm to non-union men, or cover them with opprobrium," as alleged by Judge Williams. The union label simply sets forth that the Cigar Makers' organization "is opposed to inferior rat-shop coolies, prison or filthy tenement-house workmanship." Yet Judge Williams construes this into, as he says, "an attempt to use the public as a means of coercion in order to find a market for union goods or labor," and further that the Cigar Makers' Union "can not own a trade-mark." This decision is a Dred-Scott decision against union labels of all kinds, and effects other trades as well as the Cigar Makers. It is very sweeping and must give joy to the slave Cigar Makers in the farm houses and dens in the cheap labor tobacco districts of Eastern Pennsylvania.

It should awaken Organized Labor to a sense of duty, and irrespective of old political party traditions, it should make its united power manifest at the ballot box, and create laws and judges and public officials more favorable to the advancement and [illegible] working people.

A NOBLE DEED BY UNION MEN.

SAN JOSE, CAL.—T. W. McClellan, of Carpenters' Union 316, was injured recently by the kick of a horse so as to permanently disable him from working at the trade. The members of union 316 then went to work immediately and built him a handsome two-story cottage. In one day, before dusk, the building, with the exception of shingling, was completed, and on the following Sunday the house was entirely finished.

The work was superintended by C. Pawley, President of the union, and the following members participated: Fairchild, Schubert, Chandler, Peale, Hirsch, Pawley, Bowen, Darling, Sloat, Blake, Williams, Robidcus, Gregg, Osley, Loomis, Whitman, Babcock, Paul Chandler and Fred Chandler.

Mrs. McClellan, assisted by kind neighbors, provided a substantial dinner for the thoughtful and brotherly carpenters.

There are several other cases where houses have been built in this manner by our union members. But whoever heard of such a thing being done by non-union men?

KEEP GUARD OF YOUR FUNDS.

WHILE our constitution in section 155 requires the Treasurer of each local union should be under bonds, yet the law is not lived up to as it should be. Many complaints are made in this particular to the general office. Not a few cases of embezzlement and misappropriation of union funds have come to our notice, which might have been avoided had the financial officers been under bonds, and even if delinquencies had occurred the union would be secured and reimbursed under the bonds given. The General Secretary and General Treasurer are under bonds, and so should every financial officer of the local unions be also under bonds. On this very point, the Marlboro, Mass., "Laster" properly argues: "As a matter of good business policy every officer who is entrusted with the handling of money should be bonded to the union in such sum as will effectually preclude the possibility of loss. This is not that officials are dishonest but nothing places such a damper on the Union's progress as the mere idea that the funds are not in safe hands. Nobody accuses bank officials or men holding similar positions of dishonesty, but as a matter of fact they are all bonded. Business methods always pay."

EXPLANATION AS TO SUSPENDED MEMBERS AND THEIR RE-INSTATEMENT.

There is considerable misunderstanding in the Local Unions as to the law in regard to the suspension and reinstatement of members. Sections 84 to 89 are not quite as plain as the laws in the old Constitution on the same subject. Hence this explanation to save further dispute.

Under the provisions of Section 153, it is the duty of the F. S. to notify all members when two months in arrears.

Under Section 84, when a member owes any sum equal to three months' dues, he is in arrears.

And when his arrears are equal to the amount of four months' dues, he must be suspended from membership, and his name stricken from the books of the Local Union.

After that he cannot be reinstated until he pays the full initiation fee of the Local Union in which he is reinstated, and such fines and dues as may stand against him on the books of the Union of which he was a member.

Under this provision, not more than four months' dues can be collected from the suspended member, unless, as provided in Section 85, he fails to become reinstated within a period of six months after suspension; then he must pay six months' dues, along with the full initiation fee of the Local Union in which he is reinstated.

In cases where Unions are weak or the membership needs encouragement, the G. E. B. has given a dispensation to such Local Unions asking it, so they can amnesty suspended members, and reinstate them for the lump sum of two dollars, without making them pay anything more.

ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF HIGHER DUES.

The printers seem not afraid to increase their dues in the local unions, nor are they afraid of robbery in increasing their tax to the general office of their International Union. At their latest convention they decided, commencing with the month of October, the dues from local unions to the International will be twenty-five cents per month— a per capita tax of fifteen cents and ten cents for The Childs-Drexel Home for Union for Printers.

* * * * *

THE American Flint Glass Workers have over $500,000 in their treasury at headquarters. It is one of the most prosperous organizations in the world. The practice of the Flint Glass Workers under their laws is to have their Resistance Fund at headquarters and available in case of trade trouble. This fund is raised by a tax of one per cent. on the weekly earnings of each member. This is in addition to the regular monthly dues. So that the Flint Workers pay in all fully one dollar to one dollar and a half per month as dues.

* * * * *

The Iron Molders, Custom Tailors, Amalgated Iron and Steel Workers, Boiler Makers, Granite Cutters, and German printers, under the laws of their International Unions, make it a rule to have high dues and send their fund for strikes direct to the general headquartars of their organization.

* * * * *

THE Cigar Makers' International Union is a splendid example of an organization with high dues, and the members willingly pay from one dollar to two dollars per month for dues and assessments. They do so ungrudgingly though their wages do not average as high as carpenters' wages. In twelve years they have paid out over one million and a quarter dollars in benefits for strikes, sickness, funerals, traveling loans, and members out of work. And still with a membership of about 25,000 men they have $383,000 in their treasury or over $15 per head for each member.

* * * * *

Some fifteen years ago the cotton screwmen of New Orleans, La., asked for $4 and $5 a day. The shippers refused it and a strike was begun which ended in the men finally getting $6 to $7 per day. They got it and have had it ever since—about as as good pay for rough labor, needing very little skill, as is given anywhere in the Union.

So the St. Louis *Labor Record* goes on to say:—On this foundation the screwmen of New Orleans have built themselves up into one of the strongest of labor organizations. It costs $50 initiation to join the organization, and monthly dues are very heavy and must be paid, for no man who owes a cent to the organization can work at loading cotton.

Three per cent of all the wages earned by the men is paid into the treasury of the organization and is deducted in advance In return the association pays a member who is disabled or superannuated a pension of from $5 to $8 a week, paying out in this and similar benevolence some $15,000 a year. There are only 1,000 screwmen, but the income of the association is over $20,000 a year; it owns its own hall, and has some $125,000 laid by in bonds and securities, and is thus thoroughly well fixed.

From $6 per day, 3 per cent. would be 18 cents per day or about $4.68 a month. If some of the great "union" men throughout the country had to pay one-quarter of that in dues they would sqeal like stuck pigs. They generally want to pay 50 cents per year and get $4.68 a month back in "benefits."

HUGH O. PENTECOST, bright and talented, erstwhile printer, clergyman and reformer is somewhat given to odd, erratic whims. One of his latest is, though he proclaims himself a philosophical, non-resistant Anarchist, opposed to all law and authority, still he waives all such radical scruples and has recently become a full-fledged lawyer. This erratic conduct may explain the position he has frequently taken, that the trade union organization of labor is not necessary to eradicate the industrial evils he so eloquently denounces.

HOW FINANCIAL SECRETARIES SHOULD RECEIPT A MEMBER'S CARD.

We find quite a number of Financial Secretaries do not receipt the cards of members in proper style. They even fail to obey the instructions for their guidance on the card. And what is more, we find they do not even obey the constitution defining the duty of the F. S. "to date all payments on the card of membership and he shall sign the same." We find many cards not dated or signed at all. To remedy this evil we here print a model form to show how a card should be kept. And we urge all members and local unions to see that their F. S. keeps his card of membership according to this form. We are now prepared to furnish local unions for use of their F. S., a rubber ink stamp, with interchangeable dates and name of F. S., all in type and ink-pad, for the sum of 75 cents for the whole outfit. Small unions with a membership of 50 or less need not have this outfit. But for all other unions it is a convenience and necessity. Here is the model or form of how an F. S. should receipt a card of membership:

(Name of Member.) 1891.

John C. Walker.

The Financial Secretary must sign this card, and enter in the proper spaces the exact date and amount of payment. He should use an ink stamp with interchangeable dates and his signature all on one line.

Monthly Dues.	Amt. Paid.	Date of Payment and Secretary's Signature.
JAN.	50	Dec. 30, *Geo. Smith.*
FEB.	50	Apr. 2, *Geo. Smith.*
MAR.	50	Apr. 2, *Geo. Smith.*
APR.	50	July 21, *Geo. Smith.*
MAY.	50	July 21, *Geo. Smith.*
JUNE	50	July 21, *Geo. Smith.*
JULY	50	Aug. 13, *Geo. Smith.*
AUG.	50	Aug. 13, *Geo. Smith.*
SEPT.	50	Oct. 29, *Alex. Brown.*
OCT.	50	Oct. 29, *Alex. Brown.*
NOV.	50	Oct. 29, *Alex. Brown.*
DEC.	50	Oct. 29, *Alex. Brown.*

OUR BENEFIT SYSTEM.

In the past two years we have had a a very severe drain on our general fund for Death and Disability Benefits. Yet we have been able to meet all our obligations without having to levy an assessment on the members.

The prevalence of "La Grippe" and "Typhoid Fever" has increased the death rate more particularly even the past year; so much so that some of the best fraternal associations in the land have had to resort to special assessments to meet their claims. Our members should feel proud of the record of the United Brotherhood in this respect. Since October 1, 1886—a period of five years—we have not levied any assessment for our Benefit System.

In August this year we paid $7,725 for Benefits. This is $1.000 more than we ever paid in any month before.

In the past seven months to November 1, 1891, we have paid $42,778 in benefits or an average of $6,110 per month.

In the year from October 1, 1890 to October 1, 1891 we paid $9,825 in wife funeral benefits to our members.

THE BOYCOTT on the Anheuser-Busch Co. and W. J. Lemp Co's beer breweries, St. Louis, Mo., has been lifted by both the American Federation of Labor and the Knights of Labor. These two firms, after a fight against organized labor for three years, have come to union terms. This is another evidence of what Organized Labor can accomplish by persistent work [illegible] the employers gr[illegible] minimum.

GOOD PLACES TO AVOID.

Carpenter trade has been fairly good this Fall, but now as winter approaches the reports of dull times keep crowding in from fully half of our 798 local unions. Still the outlook is not very discouraging, although it is not bright in the large cities where there is an overstock of labor, or where a surplus of idle men has been brought about by the newspaper booms of scheming speculators who want to lower wages. The periodical idleness and crowds of unemployed men in the carpenter trade, make it more than ever our imperative duty as carpenters to push the movement to establish the eight-hour day.

Trade, however, is remarkably dull in the following named cities, and the unions there request travelling chips to stay away from these places:—Pensacola, Florida; Vicksburg, Miss.; Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Jeannette, Pa.; Seattle, Wash.; Wallace, Idaho; Knoxville, Tenn.; Meridian, Miss.; Greenville, Miss.; Rutherford, N. J.; Lafayette, Ind.; Manor Station, Pa.; Buena Vista, Va.; Spokane, Wash.; Macon, Ga.; San Francisco, Cal.; Winchester, Ky.; San Antonio, Texas; Roanoke, Va.; Elizabeth, N. J.; Lousville, Ky.; Pueblo, Colo.; Provo, Utah; Aurora, Ill.; Munroe, La.; Harriman, Tenn.

TRADE MOVEMENTS.

NEWPORT, R. I.—Union 176 proposes to establish a minimun rate of $3. per day April 1.

MURPHYSBORO, Ill.—Union 378 established the rule of eight hours a day October 15, and the wages are $2.50 per day.

DECATUR, Ill.—Union 788 has lately secured the nine-hour day Saturdays and full pay. The union is booming in membership.

RICHMOND, Va.—Union 132 will inaugurate the card system and refuse to work with non-union carpenters after April 1.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Carpenters Union 29, and all the building trades of this city will inaugurate the eight-hour day on January 1, 1892.

MAYWOOD, Ill.—Many members of Union 178 are now working eight hours a day, and in spring we will make the rule general of eight hours per day and 35 cents per hour.

UNION 102, Wilkesbarre, Pa., 243 Tiffin, O., 360 Galesburg, Ills., and 665 Somerville, N. J., mean to have the nine-hour day next spring and are bending all their energies in that direction.

WINCHESTER, Ky,—On March 1, 1892, Union 701 will enforce the nine-hour day with eight hours Saturdays. The wages are to be 25 cents per hour, time and a half for overtime, and double pay for Sundays and holidays.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD "BOYCOTT."

The man who first used the word "boycott" in print and speech was the late James Redpath. One night, during one of his agitation trips through Ireland, he was writing a despatch for a New York paper, when he was at a loss for a word to express what was then happening to Capt. Boycott, whose tenants were inducing everybody to have nothing to do with him. "Use Boycott's name as a 'verb,'" suggested one to whom he made known his perplexity. Redpath immediately carried out the suggestion.

ATTEND THE UNION MEETINGS.

A vast number of men are enrolled in labor's ranks, writes the *Midland Mechanic*, because they think it a direct benefit to their pockets, and many fail to appreciate the pecuniary aid because it is indirectly received. Let the bosses, instead of paying the increased wages over to the men, pay it in gross to the unions to which the employes belong and have it divided pro rata among those who attend the meetings regularly and have aided in carrying on the good work, there would be no empty seats and soon the union halls would have to be enlarged to accommodate the increased attendance. If the union is not conducted to suit you don't go off and sulk and find fault, but with your voice and vote endeavor to remedy existing evils. This is not only your privilege but is your bounden duty as well. Think of a shareholder in any enterprise endeavoring to cripple the business of his concern because it was not conducted exactly as he would wish. And this is the very thing you are doing when you stay away from your fellow-workmen.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,

124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General-President—W. H. Kliver, Box 156, Grand Crossing, Cook Co., Ill.
General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.
General-Treasurer—James Troy, 2026 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—P. M. Wellin, 26 Potter St., San Francisco, Cal.
Second Vice-President—P. W. Birck, 798 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)

Hugh McKay, 302 Paris St., E. Boston, Mass.
T. E. Deegan, 111 E. 89th St., New York.
E. A. Stevens, 150 Pearl St., Jeffersonville, Ind.
W. F. Abrams, 451 Monroe Ave., Detroit, Mich.
S. J. Kent, 2046 S St., Lincoln, Neb.

THE CARPENTER'S AND BUILDER'S COMPLETE COMPANION.

The above is the title of a work well worth $10 and it sells for only $2.50. It is published by Palliser, Palliser & Co., and it is an immense work, 11x14 inches in size, contains 106 pages heavy paper and finely printed. It contains 29 full page plates with 134 diagrams of problems in Stair Building, Hand Railing, etc., with complete explanations. Also chapters on painting, paper hanging, plastering and general carpentry, together with rules, memoranda, data tables, etc., in every branch. It also gives a graphic description of the Steel Square and its uses, the Slide Rule, etc, Methods, suggestions, measurements, tables showing strength and weight of materials, glossary of terms, carpenters' geometry, how to estimate, the cost of construction, etc., with much other useful information. The book is highly recommended and well worth the price, $2.50. Orders sent to this office will be attended to.

OBITUARY.

(*Insertions under this head cost ten cents per line.*)

LEWISTON, ME., Sept. 30, 1891.

WHEREAS, as it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove by death from our midst our friend and Brother, ELEAZAR G WRIGHT, we offer this as our last tribute to his memory.

Resolved, That in the death of Brother ELEAZAR G. WRIGHT the United Brotherhood has lost a faithful worker and the Union an esteemed member.

Resolved, That we tender to the family and friends of the deceased Brother our heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow.

Resolved, That these resolutions now adopted by this Carpenter's Union 407, be transmitted to the family of our Brother, and a copy be spread on the minutes of this Local Union, and the same be published in THE CARPENTER.

W. H. JONES,
G. A WILSON,
A. M. FLAGG,
Committee.

NINE NEW UNIONS.

Since last issue, charters have been granted to nine new unions, viz.: Union 415, Newark, N. J. (German); 525, Mountaineer, W. Va.; 541, Little Rock, Ark. (colored); 539, Little Falls, Minn.; 244, Elmhurst, Ill.; 333, New Kensington, Pa.; 495, Streator, Ill.; 510, Fillay, O. (mill); and 556, DuQouin, Ill.

FROM UNION No. 468.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28, 1891.

To The General Executive Board U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners.

SIRS:—At a regular meeting of Local Union 468, held on Sept. 15, the enclosed resolutions were received and adopted:

WHEREAS, it has been the good fortune of our Local Union 468, to receive at the hands of our worthy General President, W. H. Kliver an appointment of honor and trust for one of our members, viz., Bro. T. E. DEEGAN, to act as member of the General Executive Board to succeed Bro. Charles E. Owens, who lately resigned, and believing that we, the members of Local Union 468, should properly recognize this very important favor shown to us. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby tender our sincere thanks to our worthy General President for the recognition he has shown us in the appointment aforementioned. And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of those resolutions be sent to the General President, General Secretary, and General Executive Board, and ask that the same be published in THE CARPENTER.

JEREMIAH J. MURPHY, *Pres.*
HENRY J. KURBECK, *Rec. Sec.*
J. MUIR BAXTER, *Fin. Sec.*

EXPULSIONS.

FRED J. CROSS, from Union 482, Jersey City, N. J., for embezzlement.

HARRY DIEDRICH, from Union 712, Covington, Ky., for embezzling union funds.

CHE. REUSCH, from Union 346, Dayton, O., for misdemeanor as Treasurer of the union.

PHILLIP SIBERT, from Union 492, for embezzlement. He was Treasurer of said Union.

JAMES COMBS, from Union 51, New York, for misconduct as Financial Secretary to the amount of $—.

LORENZO EMERY, from Union 82, Haverhill, Mass., for taking a striking shoemaker's place in Gile Bros. shop.

JOHN HOWARD, from Union 132, Richmond, Va., for violation of obligation and laws in endeavoring to organize an independent carpenters' union.

CHAS E. BAUSHMAN, from Union 160, Kansas City, Mo., for defrauding the Union while Treasurer. He has skipped from Kansas City, and his whereabouts are unknown.

JOHN HILL, formerly of Seattle, Wash., has absconded with $11.— for all tickets belonging to Union 11. It is presumed he has gone to some point in Oregon. Keep a close watch for him.

MONEYS RECEIVED.

DURING THE MONTH ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1891.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. without delay.

All money received in OCT., will be published in next month's (DECEMBER), paper. This report includes all moneys received by the G. S. from the Local Unions for tax and supplies for the month of SEPTEMBER only.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—	130 80	166—	10 20	331—	3 90	496—	14 00
2—	49 70	167—	9 00	332—	. . .	497—	18 10
3—	16 60	168—	13 90	333—	. . .	498—	5 40
4—	51 10	169—	27 40	334—	5 90	499—	1 49
5—	16 40	170—	3 90	335—	. . .	500—	4 20
6—	2 40	171—	19 20	336—	5 80	501—	. . .
7—	. . .	172—	8 50	337—	8 65	502—	17 70
8—	27 30	173—	1 80	338—	3 00	503—	2 50
9—	7 10	174—	1 10	339—	. . .	504—	2 20
10—	11 80	175—	20 20	340—	53 10	505—	. . .
11—	60 60	176—	45 80	341—	8 50	506—	. . .
12—	12 20	177—	24 10	342—	. . .	507—	. . .
13—	1 60	178—	1 40	343—	. . .	508—	2 80
14—	2 40	179—	. . .	344—	7 70	509—	68 55
15—	7 50	180—	. . .	345—	3 00	510—	1 10
16—	5 70	181—	29 80	346—	2 80	511—	15 67
17—	6 30	182—	10 00	347—	. . .	512—	4 20
18—	4 50	183—	4 00	348—	28 05	513—	3 50
19—	3 30	184—	1 60	349—	9 10	514—	. . .
20—	18 40	185—	9 00	350—	. . .	515—	21 00
21—	19 20	186—	4 80	351—	. . .	516—	1 40
22—		187—	7 00	352—	7 40	517—	1 40
23—	25 35	188—	6 90	353—	70	518—	20 50
24—	8 60	189—	3 30	354—	10 70	519—	5 35
25—	32 85	190—	. . .	355—	5 70	520—	4 00
26—	26 50	191—	10 50	356—	8 60	521—	5 80
27—	12 00	192—	8 80	357—	. . .	522—	3 00
28—	65 10	193—	2 70	358—	. . .	523—	3 60
29—	85 90	194—	3 20	359—	7 80	524—	1 30
30—	38 70	195—	. . .	360—	12 90	525—	. . .
31—	3 00	196—	. . .	361—	3 30	526—	22 80
32—	2 95	197—	. . .	362—	4 40	527—	5 20
33—	56 60	198—	10 00	363—	1 10	528—	1 00
34—	6 30	199—	16 95	364—	3 70	529—	1 70
35—	. . .	200—	5 60	365—	6 70	530—	9 30
36—	30 70	201—	10 90	366—	5 50	531—	1 60
37—	8 20	202—	4 60	367—	20 60	532—	. . .
38—	5 60	203—	11 30	368—	7 10	533—	. . .
39—	18 00	204—	. .	369—	12 00	534—	5 70
40—	11 50	205—	4 10	370—	4 70	535—	2 00
41—	11 60	206—	23 30	371—	3 60	536—	1 00
42—	10 70	207—	18 00	372—	1 30	537—	1 90
43—	18 05	208—	4 30	373—	1 60	538—	1 70
44—		209—	15 30	374—	5 10	539—	6 40
45—	2 90	210—	2 40	375—	26 50	540—	5 10
46—	2 60	211—	. .	376—	2 30	541—	. . .
47—	8 60	212—	14 8	377—	13 05	542—	8 80
48—	19 90	213—	4 30	378—	7 25	543—	1 80
49—	11 20	214—	2 95	379—	14 80	544—	. . .
50—	15 75	215—	11 90	380—	6 50	545—	. . .
51—	24 95	216—	. .	381—	37 10	546—	4 90
52—	8 55	217—	3 40	382—	38 90	547—	2 10
53—	2 20	218—	8 30	383—	1 60	548—	. . .
54—	95 00	219—	7 70	384—	5 90	549—	17 00
55—	19 65	220—	7 00	385—	12 80	550—	. . .
56—	4 10	221—	5 30	386—	2 40	551—	6 30
57—	1 80	222—	. .	387—	7 70	552—	2 10
58—	1 50	223—	5 60	388—	1 40	553—	1 70
59—	5 60	224—	3 75	389—	3 90	554—	9 80
60—	13 10	225—	12 40	390—	70	555—	3 85
61—	27 50	226—	1 30	391—	6 90	556—	. . .
62—	20 00	227—	16 70	392—	. .	557—	2 80
63—	15 80	228—	44 90	393—	2 80	558—	. . .
64—	16 50	229—	8 70	394—	7 60	559—	2 60
65—	5 00	230—	26 10	395—	7 10	560—	3 30
66—	. . .	231—	. . .	396—	. . .	561—	. . .
67—	23 45	232—	1 30	397—	. . .	562—	. . .
68—	10 60	233—	1 60	398—	2 90	563—	7 48
69—	3 20	234—	14 80	399—	2 60	564—	7 40
70—	4 80	235—	6 55	400—	3 30	565—	. . .
71—	2 80	236—	3 70	401—	1 75	566—	. . .
72—	. . .	237—	30 00	402—	11 05	567—	19 00
73—	11 40	238—	7 30	403—	43 70	568—	80
74—	8 80	239—	. . .	404—	. . .	569—	. . .
75—	. . .	240—	12 80	405—	10 00	570—	. . .
76—	. . .	241—	3 40	406—	21 60	571—	2 20
77—	2 00	242—	. . .	407—	17 70	572—	7 70
78—	8 80	243—	4 40	408—	. . .	573—	. . .
79—	1 80	244—	90	409—	4 20	574—	2 60
80—	2 50	245—	. . .	410—	15 60	575—	5 40
81—	. . .	246—	13 50	411—	7 90	576—	. . .
82—	28 80	247—	20 20	412—	2 60	577—	4 95
83—	25 70	248—	. . .	413—	. . .	578—	8 90
84—	8 10	249—	8 00	414—	. . .	579—	1 75
85—	1 65	250—	70	415—	. . .	580—	7 00
86—	3 20	251—	5 20	416—	9 20	581—	2 60
87—	3 85	252—	. . .	417—	3 00	582—	3 75
88—	15 40	253—	8 30	418—	1 20	583—	2 90
89—	6 10	254—	. . .	419—	12 50	584—	5 20
90—	26 40	255—	. . .	420—	3 20	585—	5 80
91—	3 30	256—	. . .	421—	7 50	586—	2 30
92—	. .	257—	32 10	422—	5 00	587—	. . .
93—	3 60	258—	16 65	423—	. . .	588—	3 30
94—	1 70	259—	1 90	424—	3 70	589—	1 50
95—	4 40	260—	2 90	425—	1 40	590—	. . .
96—	5 90	261—	3 90	426—	23 00	591—	2 55
97—	8 75	262—	1 35	427—	. . .	592—	5 60
98—	2 70	263—	. .	428—	3 00	593—	1 60
99—	1 90	264—	4 30	429—	4 50	594—	. . .
100—	3 90	265—	4 20	430—	6 10	595—	. . .
101—	2 20	266—	3 45	431—	5 70	596—	7 00
102—	12 60	267—	13 40	432—	3 40	597—	. . .
103—	6 30	268—	9 40	433—	9 70	598—	14 10
104—	8 00	269—	12 00	434—	8 75	599—	4 60
105—	3 80	270—	10 50	435—	3 50	600—	1 20
106—	1 50	271—	. .	436—	. . .	601—	9 50
107—	20 90	272—	2 00	437—	. . .	602—	. . .
108—	27 60	273—	7 50	438—	2 00	603—	. . .
109—	49 45	274—	9 20	439—	4 70	604—	16 40
110—	3 50	275—	5 90	440—	3 10	605—	. . .
111—	2 40	276—	. . .	441—	. . .	606—	7 20
112—	14 70	277—	8 30	442—	1 90	607—	2 80
113—	5 20	278—	7 20	443—	1 50	608—	3 30
114—	19 90	279—	1 50	444—	1 90	609—	4 80
115—	4 60	280—	9 10	445—	. . .	610—	. . .
116—	22 25	281—	. . .	446—	27 40	611—	3 50
117—	2 50	282—	. .	447—	1 10	612—	1 65
118—	6 60	283—	6 80	448—	. . .	613—	. . .
119—	24 30	284—	6 20	449—	15 00	614—	3 40
120—	3 50	285—	4 80	450—	2 00	615—	. . .
121—	2 10	286—	14 40	451—	33 90	616—	3 00
122—	1 60	287—	12 50	452—	2 70	617—	8 10
123—	3 30	288—	12 00	453—	12 00	618—	4 40
124—	2 20	289—	3 60	454—	6 20	619—	. . .
125—	16 80	290—	27 80	455—	1 70	620—	22 30
126—	. .	291—	. . .	456—	4 70	621—	3 70
127—	3 80	292—	1 80	457—	7 50	622—	. . .
128—	1 85	293—	2 80	458—	. . .	623—	13 00
129—	10 40	294—	12 50	459—	13 70	624—	21 90
130—	14 10	295—	2 20	460—	. . .	625—	. . .
131—	6 00	296—	2 50	461—	3 30	626—	. . .
132—	9 60	297—	. .	462—	. .	627—	2 57
133—	3 70	298—	8 50	463—	3 75	628—	8 70
134—	2 60	299—	2 70	464—	6 10	629—	. . .
135—	3 00	300—	3 70	465—	23 90	630—	. . .
136—	8 20	301—	11 30	466—	6 70	631—	. . .
137—	3 50	302—	2 00	467—	3 00	632—	1 70
138—	14 50	303—	. . .	468—	21 10	633—	. . .
139—	. . .	304—	15 10	469—	5 20	634—	. . .
140—	5 80	305—	2 60	470—	5 30	635—	. . .
141—	8 40	306—	50	471—	22 40	636—	1 80
142—	53 10	307—	. .	472—	2 00	637—	1 00
143—	4 90	308—	1 50	473—	10 65	638—	22 30
144—	. . .	309—	2 00	474—	9 00	639—	. . .
145—	3 05	310—	8 30	475—	1 00	640—	6 10
146—	12 35	311—	6 80	476—	. .	641—	. . .
147—	8 20	312—	1 20	477—	. .	642—	. . .
148—	. .	313—	11 00	478—	8 20	643—	2 50
149—	6 55	314—	3 90	479—	1 00	644—	. . .
150—	5 60	315—	. . .	480—	13 40	645—	. . .
151—	19 20	316—	12 20	481—	. .	646—	2 40
152—	. .	317—	. .	482—	11 00	647—	7 30
153—	15 50	318—	. . .	483—	19 50	648—	. . .
154—	10 90	319—	. . .	484—	5 50	649—	7 60
155—	9 40	320—	2 50	485—	3 10	650—	. . .
156—	. . .	321—	. . .	486—	5 00	651—	. . .
157—	8 70	322—	2 00	487—	8 20	652—	10 20
158—	7 10	323—	3 50	488—	6 60	653—	. . .
159—	. . .	324—	4 00	489—	. .	654—	. . .
160—	. .	325—	7 50	490—	3 00	655—	50
161—	2 20	326—	16 80	491—	. . .	656—	. . .
162—	18 20	327—	36 50	492—	. . .	657—	. . .
163—	8 50	328—	6 45	493—	14 50	658—	4 30
164—	. . .	329—	4 50	494—	1 60	659—	2 10
165—	45 30	330—	1 10	495—	. . .	660—	1 [illegible]

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—September, 1891.

Balance, September 1, 1891	$3,337 88
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	5,709 76
" Rent	10 00
" Clearances, etc	12 55
Total	$9,070 19

EXPENSES—September, 1891.

For Printing	$363 73
" Office, etc	640 21
" Tax A. F. of L	90 00
" Traveling and Organizing	47 95
" Badges	210 00
" Benefits Nos. 1396 to 1433, inclusive	4,325 00
Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1891	3,393 30
Total	$9,070 19

DETAILED EXPENSES—September, 1891.

Printing 1500 Postal Receipts	$4 25
" 9000 Arrears Notices	22 50
" 500 Rituals	5 50
" 1000 Password Blanks	3 75
" 5000 Auditors' Reports	12 50
" 1150 Envelopes	2 00
" 5000 Membership Cards	12 50
" 5000 Noteheads	12 50
" 5000 Treasurer's Blanks	11 50
" 5000 Membership Applications	7 50
" 49,000 Copies October Journal	243 23
" 104 Treasurer's Receipt Books	26 00
1000 Postal Cards	10 00
Wrapping and Mailing Oct. Journal	20 93
Postage on October Journal	16 07
" " Supplies, etc	24 85
Postage on Password, etc	16 00
1000 Stamped Envelopes	22 00
6 Telegrams	2 80
Salary and Clerk Hire	436 66
Office Rent for September	25 00
Charter fee returned A. Kozel	10 00
M. J. Walsh, Organiz. Town of Union, N. J.	10 00
R. W. Morgan, Organizing Muncie, Ind.	3 00
Geo. Granger, reorganizing Cumberland Gap, Tenn	4 00
H. McCormack, Organizing Evanston, Ill.	19 45
J. J. Maguire, Organiz. in Norristown, Pa.	1 50
2025 Clasp Envelopes	21 87
1050 Badges	210 00
Quarterly rent Post Office Box	3 00
Tax to A. F of L	90 00
Rubber Seals for New Unions	3 50
Janitor for cleaning office	5 00
Ice and Incidentals	4 24

BENEFITS PAID.

No.	Union.	Amt.
1396	J. H. Kissinger	336	$200 00
1397	Mrs. F. Czapp	242	50 00
1398	Carey A. Myers	299	100 00
1399	F. W. Gray	142	200 00
1400	Mrs. M. Stratton	142	50 00
1401	Geo. A. Roof	165	200 00
1402	Mrs. P. Schlifsky	30	50 00
1403	Mrs. T. Mansfield	177	50 00
1404	S. Blasdell	225	200 00
1405	Mrs. L. Sterling	2	25 00
1406	Mrs. Icy B. Frost	716	25 00
1407	Mrs. N. L. Shepherd	17	50 00
1408	Mrs. A. Williams	56	50 00
1409	Mrs. A. Lemarle	49	50 00
1410	Mrs. J. Vopatrena	39	50 00
1411	Mrs. E. McDonald	571	50 00
1412	John May	518	200 00
1413	M. Schnurstein	1	200 00
1414	Mrs. A. V. Wyber	47	50 00
1415	Mrs. B. Quinlan	63	50 00
1416	Mrs. C. Blumer	237	50 00
1417	Mrs. M. A. Ellis	737	50 00
1418	Mrs. A. P. Dressner	486	50 00
1419	William Dunn	125	200 00
1420	Mrs. H. Rogers	230	25 00
1421	Mrs. A. J. Calloway	658	50 00
1422	G. M. Milberry	699	100 00
1423	G Hinzpeter	1	200 00
1424	John H. Rixse	29	200 00
1425	John P. Knell	8	200 00
1426	Peter Werserlitch	164	200 00
1427	Wm. Kleine	534	200 00
1428	B. Friederich	234	200 00
1429	Mathias Juhl	132	200 00
1430	A. L. Towne	257	200 00
1431	S. Nantel	311	200 00
1432	Mrs. L. Buchwald	1	50 00
1433	Mrs. Agnes Voss	327	50 00
Total Expenses			$5,676 89

INFORMATION WANTED.

John Bell, carpenter, 6 feet high, square shoulders, large boned and of sandy complexion, is missing. When last heard from, he was in Tacoma. Any one who is able to back [illegible] information as to his whereabouts will be [illegible] received by Wm. J. [illegible] Francisco, Cal.

RESERVE FUND.

Report of moneys received for Reserve Fund from SEPTEMBER 1st, 1891, to SEPTEMBER 30th, 1891, (inclusive).

All moneys received since SEPTEMBER 30th will be reported in the DECEMBER CARPENTER.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
7—	$30 00	262—	65	466—	3 35	603—	13 20
9—	20 00	268—	4 70	467—	1 50	612—	4 60
19—	1 40	285—	2 40	475—	50	628—	4 10
37—	4 10	287—	5 50	482—	7 00	644—	2 30
46—	1 30	295—	1 10	484—	3 05	683—	2 61
56—	2 05	314—	4 85	488—	3 30	684—	3 55
58—	75	325—	20 45	500—	2 10	688—	60
93—	1 80	326—	8 40	503—	1 25	697—	1 50
102—	6 30	337—	7 85	508—	9 40	705—	2 50
131—	2 65	341—	3 50	515—	44 95	710—	5 70
151—	6 10	346—	1 40	519—	2 65	717—	2 75
163—	4 25	349—	4 35	523—	1 80	728—	1 25
166—	16 50	363—	55	524—	65	743—	4 00
170—	1 95	383—	80	527—	2 60	751—	1 95
178—	70	391—	3 45	535—	1 00	752—	1 10
206—	6 15	398—	1 45	537—	95	758—	2 10
213—	2 15	416—	4 60	539—	70	760—	3 05
220—	3 25	425—	70	557—	1 40	762—	3 00
232—	65	429—	2 25	571—	1 10	777—	1 45
233—	80	439—	3 30	580—	3 25	781—	2 50
244—	45	442—	95	591—	90	789—	2 95
249—	2 75	452—	1 35	600—	60	792—	1 55
258—	5 20	456—	2 50				
Total							$369 71

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT.

Below is a report of all moneys for the Special Assessment, levied June 11th, 1891, and received from Sept. 1st, to Sept. 30th, 1891 (inclusive).

All moneys received since Sept. 30th will be reported in the DECEMBER CARPENTER.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
42—	$2 75	363—	2 20	569—	10 75	633—	2 00
85—	5 00	417—	4 75	571—	5 50	636—	5 50
93—	17 00	442—	4 25	575—	18 00	660—	6 25
106—	2 75	447—	3 25	590—	7 50	662—	5 00
204—	9 50	460—	5 00	595—	10 00	675—	4 75
205—	17 00	464—	13 75	603—	8 50	689—	4 35
219—	22 50	479—	4 00	604—	10 95	730—	3 25
278—	7 00	520—	6 00	607—	3 25	733—	2 50
294—	1 75	536—	25 50	616—	8 50	751—	7 25
348—	16 25	562—	11 00	620—	44 00		
Total							$313 50

BEWARE OF THESE TWO SNEAKS.

Emil Carl and Dan Campbell are the names given by a brace of confidence men, who recently roped in the merchants and business men of Ogden, Utah, to the amount of at least one hundred dollars. They raised this money by fraudulently claiming to be representatives of Carpenters Union 635, of Ogden, Utah. They solicited advertisements for a printed programme alleged to be for the Carpenters and Joiners reunion of Ogden. They skipped before their victims discovered the fraud and beat their hotel and printer. As they may try their scheme elsewhere we print a description of them and warn the public to not patronize any programme or advertising journal in the name of the Carpenters unless the solicitor or agent bears signed and sealed credentials and proof he is authorized to act for the union.

EMIL CARL is described as 5 feet 10½ inches in height, heavy built, fat round shoulders, 37 years of age, wears black frock coat and dark pants. He appears to be a traveling man, of Franco-Jewish accent, of dark complexion, has a heavy black moustache, and walks with a shambling gait. He has a habit of showing his teeth prominently when talking and is given very much to laughing. He is very polished in manners.

DAN CAMPBELL is a young man 5 feet 8 inches tall, of medium build and light moustache.

TWO IMPORTANT EVENTS.

GENERAL Secretary Chandler of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, in his latest Annual Report, issued from Manchester, England, makes these very interesting remarks:

"I cannot refrain from mentioning two important events of the past year, as, in my opinion, they furnish evidence that the time is fast approaching when the bonds of unionism will be drawn even more closely together, and that seas will be powerless to divide the workers in their determination to secure by combination such improvements in their social and material welfare which experience has proved cannot be obtained by individual effort or through organizations if divided by jealousy and other causes.

"One of the events I allude to is the fact that for the first time a recognition of cards between the Brotherhood of Carpenters of the United States and our members has been agreed upon, which insures a fraternal greeting where and whenever members of either body may meet.

"The other achievement I refer to is the amalgamation which has been effected between ourselves and the regular carpenters of the city of Dublin, where for the first time in our history the most cordial feeling prevails amongst the joiners of that city."

THE CREAM OF THE LABOR PRESS.

THE WORST paid are those who work the hardest and the longest. The poorest unions are those without benefit features and with low dues.

IT WAS Ira Steward of Massachusetts who said: "Hunger does not make rebels and heroes; it makes cowards and graveyards. We must act before we begin to starve."

SECRETARY E. E. Wallis, of the Brotherhood of Blacksmith Helpers of America, requests all craftsmen in his trade desirous of assisting to form local unions to address him at East St. Louis, Ill.

There is only one real *labor* movement, and that is the movement of the wage-workers organized for wage-class purposes in their trade unions. Other movements are not entitled to the name of *labor*.

NINETEEN "Agitators" with dark skins led a strike among the cotton-pickers of Arkansas. Fifteen have been killed and four are in jail. The high-toned Southern murderers say the trouble is now over.

THE International Brotherhood Brassworkers has about 8,000 members in this country at present. They are agitating for uniform wages throughout the United States. Now the men receive from $2 to $4 per day.

WITH a grim sense of humor, the delegates of the Cigarmaker's Convention voted that unmarried members whose funeral services are to be at the union's expense shall be cremated—end in smoke and ashes, as it were.

"FIVE months on a strike; a little disfigured but still in the ring," is the motto that is framed over the headquarters of the striking St. Louis tin and sheet-iron cornice workers. A co-operative business has been started by the men, which is enjoying a fine trade.

"IF ALL those who labor about useless things were set to more profitable employments, and if all that languish out their lives in sloth and idleness were forced to labor, a small proportion of time would serve for doing all that is necessary, profitable or pleasant to mankind.—*Sir Thomas Moore.*

THE RESULTS of one year's labor agitation in Brazil: Five members in the national congress, eight hours for government employes, formation of a general labor organization for economic and political purposes, with a membership of about 10,000 in Rio Janeiro alone; a workingmen's bank, a co-operative store, and a daily paper.

NOTES AMONG THE WORKERS.

WALLACE, IDAHO.—Trade flat; the failure of the bank of Wallace has prostrated business, and our men are leaving town to look elsewhere for work.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Some non-union carpenters and scabby contractors have gone back to ten hours. But the union men and square bosses are standing by the nine hours.

THE Journeymen Custom Tailors' National Union has decided to inaugurate the ten-hour day on the first Monday in March, 1892, instead of the old night-and-day system.

AUBURN, N. Y.—G. W. Richardson and Son, of this city, are handling prison-made furniture and are wholesaling such goods all over the country. Union men should buy honest-made goods and look out for this convict-made furniture.

A NATIONAL Union of Waiters and Bartenders is the latest novelty in trade union circles. Their object is to reduce the hours of labor from 18 to 10 hours per day, and to advance wages. They have a journal of their own and J. Leckel, 385 Bowery, New York, is their national secretary.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The Carpenters' Unions of this city are doing splendidly and are getting into good shape. Scabs are being "fired" by the bosses, union wages are upheld and the eight-hour day now is firmly established. The Pabst Brewing Co. is "tabooed" by orders of the Trades' Council as it is a non-union concern. So pass the word around against Pabst's beer.

THE UNITED Garment Workers of America is a new national trade union, organized April 12, 1891. It now has 24 locals. Knights of Labor District Assembly 231, Garment Workers, is arrayed in bitter hostility to this new national union and has induced several clothing firms in New York City to discharge the union men. In this struggle our members everywhere should help the United Garment Workers in their fight to preserve their unions.

THE ORGANIZED Carpenters of New York City held a large meeting October 21, to take action against handling non-union made wood-work and non-union house trim. The feeling was strongly expressed that all window sash, blinds, doors, house trimming and wood work for buildings should be furnished by union labor, and that union carpenters should refuse to handle or touch non-union material of any kind. The subject was referred back to the local carpenters' unions of New York for further action.

Proceedings of the General Executive Board.

(Continued from page 1.)

Union 39, Cleveland, O., requested that the constitution be printed in the Bohemian language. G. E. B. decided it inexpedient to comply unless Union 39 will share some of the expense.

Communication from Union 132, Richmond, Va., asking permission to strike for enforcement of card system. Permission granted without financial aid. The question of financial aid will be considered at the next (April) meeting of G. E. B.

Application of Union 176, Newport, R. I., for sanction to strike for $3 per day. Decided to take same course as in Richmond case.

Report of Gen. Pres. Kliver as to his visit to Pittsburgh read and approved.

Request of Union 169, E St. Louis, for amnesty to E. H. Cooper, who has fallen in arrears through fault of another member intrusted with his dues. G. E. B. decided they have no power to comply.

Application of D. C., of Millwaukee, Wis., for payment of strike benefits they claim to be due. Inasmuch as the G. E. B. did not sanction the strike with full financial aid, the G. E. B. can not now legally honor the bill.

Communication, Union 51, New York, asking to be relieved from reinstating Howard Garrison. Inasmuch as a reasonable time has elapsed since the G. E. B. has passed in the case and the said Garrison has not appeared for reinstatement within the six months required by law, Union 51 is relieved from complying with decision of G. E. B. in the case.

FOURTH DAY'S SESSION—OCTOBER 15th.

Communication from Union 382, New York, in the Edwin A. Going case. Affidavits examined and G. S. and G. T. recommended to approve the claim.

Appeal Union 687 Columbus, O., from opinion of G. S. wherein said union was declared not entitled to strike benefit according to Chicago Constitution because it was not one year in the U. B. Union 687 contended it was in benefit under the Detroit Constitution. G. E. B. decided the Chicago Constitution is the law in the case and the opinion of the G. S. is upheld. The money sent Union 687 was sent as a donation.

In reference to the action of the G. S. on the fines imposed by Union 587, Columbus, O., for making an agreement with their bosses recognizing certain rights of their employers. The G. E. B. decide that they see nothing in the copy of the agreement submitted that would be detrimental to the interests of our members. The G. E. B. takes occasion to state that it will not sustain its members in any action that they may take that is arbitrary in its nature and not in the line of justice to employee and employer alike. For should we do so it would be the means of bringing our organization into disrepute and not be worthy the respect of fair minded and honorable men.

Communication received from the D. C. of Richmond Co., N.Y., submitting points of law at issue between Local Union 606, and the D. C. It seems that Bro. John S. Jones, by permission of Union 606, is now working at carpenter work for a corporation by the year, at union wages, but works ten hours per day in violation of the nine hour rule of the District. Bro. J. S. Jones is President of the District Council and when requested to resign that office refused to do so. The G. E. B. decides that under the circumstances it is prudent and for the best interest of the organization, that Bro. J. S. Jones should resign his office as President of the District Council, and should also resign as a delegate to the D. C., and not hold any official position in a Local Union as long as he is exempted from compliance with the trade rules of the District.

Application of D. C., Philadelphia, for dispensation granted, so unions in said D. C. can amnesty suspended members, and reinstate them for $2 until May 1, 1892.

Union 41, Spokane, Wash., and 458, Wilkinsburg, Pa., asked for exemption of payment of assessment levied June 11, 1891. G. E. B. they have no power to grant the request. Said unions are given an exemption of 90 days' time for payment. Unions 8 and 306 Philadelphia, Pa., and 219 Detroit, Mich., 506 Pittsburg, Pa., 492 Bellevue, Pa., and 59 Detroit, Mich., on their request were also granted 90 days' time to pay their special assessments.

Communication Union 306, Philadelphia, Pa., asking, Can a member remain in full benefit who is engaged as a carpenter in the United States Navy? G. E. B. decides he cannot as he would undoubtedly be classed as a Volunteer or Militia man. See Sec. 104 of Constitution.

Communication Union 465, Long Island City, N. Y., referred to former decision.

The G. S. was instructed to commence legal proceedings to obtain the books of suspended Union 239, West Philadelphia, Pa., as required by Sec. 47 of the Constitution.

The G. S. is instructed to notify Union 172, it must comply with decision of G. E. B. in the case of G. Arendt within 30 days from date, or be suspended.

The sum of $150 was appropriated to procecute W. B. Wilson, of Union 732, New Orleans, La., for embezzlement and malfeasance in office. The G. S. is given the power to act in this case.

Communication Union 487, Altoona, Pa., for financial aid to enter Court and prosecute by law the Pennsylvania Railroad and other corporations and firms for the violation of the semi-monthly pay laws of the State. Many of these parties now pay monthly.

G. S. was instructed to favorably refer the matter to the American Federation of Labor, as the question concerns all branches of labor.

Appeal, Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa., for dispensation as to reinstatement of members. Referred to G. S. with instetruions.

Appeal, Union 55, Denver, Colo., asking if a local cannot be prevented from receiving dues from traveling members one year in advance.

The G. E. B. decide that hereafter any local granting a clearance card shall not accept more than one month's dues in advance and should more than this have been paid by a member on getting his clearance, his surplus dues should be refunded to him by the union he has paid.

The G. E. B. further decide that a member working away from home under jurisdiction of another union, if he does not return home daily, must procure a clearance card and deposit it where he works. Sections 113 and 120 must be rigidly enforced in such cases.

FIFTH DAY'S SESSION—OCTOBER 16th.

Application of D. C., of Chicago, Ill., for $500 for organizing purposes. The G. E. B. have already appropriated one thousand dollars to be expended for organizing purposes, throughout the whole country. In the present condition of the treasury the G. E. B. do not feel justified in making any further appropriation for organizing purposes at this time, but may do so later on.

Appeal of P. J. McGuire from decision of Union 230, Pittsburgh, Pa., in case of P. J. McGuire vs. E. A. Holmes, wherein the plaintiff, P. J. McGuire, charges the defendant, E. A. Holmes, with violating Sec. 80 of the Constitution in publishing a newspaper interview detrimental to the U. B.; also with violation of his obligation. Evidence reviewed by the G. E. B. Appeal sustained. G. E. B. find that the court of 230 erred in not giving the plaintiff a reasonable time and opportunity to present testimony in rebuttal of testimony of defendant. Also that court erred in deciding that the case had to be closed on that particular evening. The G. E. B. therefore set aside the finding of this court and remands the case back to Union 230 for a new trial to be held by Nov. 1, 1891. Further, as the interview in the Pittsburgh *Despatch* is calculated to misrepresent and injure the U. B., the G. E. B. hereby calls upon Local 230 to compel E. A. Holmes to publish a denial through the press. As he claims he did not furnish the interview or abet in doing so. The interview published in the Pittsburgh *Despatch* purports to have been furnished by the said E. A. Holmes. Should the said E. A. Holmes refuse to publish a denial, the Local must at once expel him or stand amenable to Sec. 48 of the Constitution.

Appeal of President E. A. Jones, of L. U. 230, Pittsburgh, Pa., against action of members of said local union on appeal from decision of the chair. The chair is hereby sustained by G. E. B. All locals in one city must be represented in a D. C. See Sec. 43 Constitution. Local 230 must comply with the provisions of the Constitution and cannot withdraw its delegates from the D. C., or Union 230 will be suspended.

In the matter of controversy existing between the U. B. and the Amalgamated Society, in the formation of a branch of the amalgamated in Pittsburgh, Bro. T. E. Deegan of New York, who is a member of the G. E. B. is appointed to meet in Pittsburgh a representative of the amalgamated and a representative of the D. C. of Pittsburgh, and adjust the trouble.

Appeal received from Union 531, Washington, D. C., on rejection of its delegates and the delegates of the Amalgamated Carpenters from representation in the Local Central Body known as the "Federation of Labor," of Washington, D. C. The delegates were rejected through the influence of the Knights of Labor of Washington. The G. S. was instructed to proceed to Washington with President Gompers and address a public meeting on the subject.

Union 318, Milwaukee, Wis., was granted an extension of ninety days' time to pay its indebtedness to the General Office.

Communication from the D.C. of Massachusetts, asking for a general vote of the unions to amend the Constitution so to change the basis of representation for the next Convention. G. E. B. decide under Sec. 183 they have no power to entertain the proposition or submit it to the unions, as the Constitution can be amended only at the regular sessions of the Convention.

At 3 P. M. the G. E. B. took a recess to receive a visiting delegation from the British Government, composed of the Earl of Lingall and Mr. Horace Plunkett of the "Government board for the congested districts of Ireland." Their mission was to ascertain if the United States or portions of it could absorb certain classes of Irish emigration, and if the Irish emigrant as a rule took advantage of labor organizations to better his conditions. President Gompers of the A. F. of Labor, and Gen. Sec. McGuire, were present. The visiting gentlemen were then furnished with much statistical and general information from all parts of the country upon the line of iquiry as stated by them.

The tenor of the remarks of those present was to the effect that emigration of all kinds should be curtailed as much as possible, owing to the large amount of surplus labor now in the United States. And that for the present little could be expected in the way of finding remedies for Irish troubles in emigration. After a pleasant interview these gentlemen retired, thanking all present for the information furnished.

SIXTH DAY'S SESSION.—OCT. 17.

Bills of G. E. B. for attendance at this quarterly meeting were ordered paid, amounting to $425.

Appeal, Union 438, Manayunk, Pa., on the disapproval of Mrs. R. M. Snear's claim. Decision of G. S. and G. T. concurred in.

Communication, Union 404, Portchester, N. Y., asking to enlarge THE CARPENTER, and requesting action on various matters. G. E. B. decide it is not now necessary to enlarge our journal. And as Union 364 Greenwich, Conn., is not in same city as Portchester, the G. E. B., under our laws, cannot compel Union 364 to join the Portchester D. C., but would urge it do so for its own good. The G. S. is instructed to advertise Mertz & Son's turned molding as an unfair product.

Resolved, by the G. E. B., that the G. S. and G. T. are instructed to disapprove all claims for death and disability benefits presented by L. U's. in arrears to the General Office for Reserve Fund up to April 1, 1891, or in arrears for the special assessment levied June 11, 1891. Unions in arrears in above respect are hereby debarred from benefits until such arrearages are paid. Claims presented in the interim to be considered null and void. This resolution to take effect Nov. 16, 1891.

It having been suggested that the G. E. B. submit such recommendations to the delegates of the American Federation of Labor as their judgment would be of material benefit to the Federation. The G. E. B. are of the opinion and would recommend that the delegates use their influence in bringing about a systematic, general and thorough agitation, through circulars, press and platform, as will enlighten the masses as to the aims and benefits of trade unionism. We believe that the interests of the wage earners will be better served by the Federation in this way than by the supporting of strikes. We believe also that the power and influence of the A. F. of L. should be more especially used to aid in bringing about such Legislative actions throughout the country as will be the means of ameliorating and advancing the condition of the wage-workers.

The G. S. was instructed to send out a circular to the Local Unions for general vote as an expression of opinion of the Local Unions on the subjects of Higher Dues, the Protective Fund or Reserve Fund at Headquarters, suspension of trade rules in weak unions, and on other matters to provoke discussion in the Local Unions this winter, and to be groundwork for action at the next Convention.

Adjourned to meet Jan. 11, 1892.

HUGH MCKAY, *Chairman.*
S. J. KENT, *Recording Secretary.*

Attest:
P. J. MCGUIRE, *General Secretary.*

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, October 1891.

Zur Gewerkschaftsbewegung in Deutschland.

Die Generalkommission der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands hat kürzlich in ihrem „Correspondenzblatt" eine Uebersicht der im Deutschen Reiche bestehenden Gewerkschaften veröffentlicht, die ein interessantes Licht wirft auf die Bewegung der deutschen Arbeiter auf ökonomischem Gebiete.

Nach der erwähnten Uebersicht bestanden in Deutschland zum Schluß des vergangenen Jahres 53 centralisirte Gewerkschaften, zu denen noch 5 weitere ökonomische Verbindungen hinzukommen, die nicht durch ein einheitliches Band zu zusammengehalten wurden, sondern bei denen die nöthige Verbindung durch das sogenannte System der Vertrauensmänner geschaffen war.

Von dieser letztgenannten Kategorie von Gewerkschaften haben im Verlauf des letzten Jahres die Bauarbeiter, Maurer und Metallarbeiter sich ebenfalls eine centralisirte Organisation gegeben, und weiter wurden auf derselben Basis die Porzellanmaler, Posamentirer und Textilarbeiter neu organisirt.

Was nun die Mitgliederzahl der einzelnen Gewerkschaften anbelangt, so stehen die Westphälischen Bergleute mit ihren 58,000 Mitgliedern an der Spitze, ihnen folgen die Maurer mit 33,447 und die Metallarbeiter mit 33,214 Mitgliedern. Dann kommen die Tischler, die in 209 Verwaltungsstellen 17,600 Mitglieder zählen und die Buchdrucker, bei denen auf 557 Zahlstellen 17,500 Mitglieder entfallen. Weiter folgen dann die Tabakarbeiter mit 16,000 Mitgliedern und 250 Verwaltungsstellen, die Schuhmacher mit der gleichen Zahl Verwaltungsstellen und 13,000 Mitglieder und die Zimmerer, bei denen auf 216 Zahlstellen 11,000 Mitglieder entfallen. Zwischen zehn und fünf Tausend Mitglieder haben die folgenden Gewerkschaften aufzuweisen: die Schneider (9500 und 210 Zahlstellen); die Maler (8126 Mitglieder und 104 Zahlstellen); die sächsischen Bergleute (7040 Mitglieder) und die Papierarbeiter (6000 Mitglieder in 7 Zahlstellen.) Von fünf bis ein Tausend Mitgliedern haben folgende Organisationen: die Töpfer (4806), Böttcher (4600); Steinmetzen (4000); Bildhauer (3169); Buchbinder (3000); Fabrik- und Hülfsarbeiter (3000); Hutmacher (3000); Schmiede (3000); Müller (2980); Drechsler (2700); Kupferschmiede (2345); Glacé-Handschuh-Macher (2100); Steinsetzer (2095); Bauarbeitsleute (2000); Tapezierer (1900); Goldarbeiter (1840); Werftarbeiter (1800); Sattler (791); Weißgerber (1700); Lohgerber (1500); Glaser (1440); Korbmacher (1360); Schlosser (1200); Bergolder (1170); Kürschner (1100); Schiffszimmerer (1022); und Bürstenmacher (100). Die übrigen Gewerkschaftsorganisationen Deutschlands haben sämmtlich unter 1000 Mitgliedern.

Die Gesammtzahl der in den centralisirten Organisationen Deutschlands befindlichen Arbeiter betrug zu Ende des vorigen Jahres 227,733 in 3150 Verwaltungsstellen hierzu kommen 73,467 Mitglieder solcher Organisationen, die das Vertrauensmänner-System besaßen, so daß die Stärke der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands damals 301,200 Mitglieder betrug.

Von den Organisationen besitzen 45 eigene Verbandsorgane, von denen 28 für die betreffenden Mitglieder obligatorisch sind. Neun Centralorganisationen zahlen ihren Mitgliedern im Falle der Arbeitslosigkeit eine Unterstützung, die durchschnittlich eine Mark pro Tag beträgt.

Höhere Beiträge.

Die Generalkommission der Gewerkschaften von Deutschland in ihre Uebersicht sagt:

Ein Blick auf die Statistik zeigt uns daß nur sehr wenig Organisationen einen Betrag erheben, die sie widerstands- und kampfesfähig zu machen im Stande ist. Andererseits wird sich bei näherer Betrachtung herausstellen, daß gerade diejenigen Organisationen, welche höhere Beiträge erheben, in ihren Berufen die günstigsten Lohn- und Arbeitsbedingungen haben. Mancher wird nun glauben, daß weil die Letzteren vorhanden sind, ein höherer Beitrag gezahlt werden kann, doch ist diese Ansicht irrig. Es wird nicht zu leugnen sein, daß wohl in einzelnen Berufszweigen besondere Verhältnisse die Thätigkeit der resp. Organisationen erleichtern, im Allgemeinen aber wird man sagen können, nicht wegen der guten Arbeitsverhältnisse können die Beiträge höher sein, sondern wegen der größeren Opferfür die Organisation sind die besseren Arbeitsbedingungen geschaffen.

Hoffentlich trägt die Bekanntgabe dieser Uebersicht dazu bei, daß die Organisationen, welche weniger Beiträge erheben, sich ein Beispiel an denjenigen nehmen, welche höhere Anforderungen an ihre Mitglieder stellen, und werden dann die ersteren sich wohl bemühen, die eigene Leistungsfähigkeit zu erhöhen.

Die einzelnen Organisationen müssen in sich so leistungsfähig werden, daß sie nicht bei jeder Gelegenheit die Hülfe anderer Organisationen in Anspruch zu nehmen brauchen. Wenn aber diese Hülfe nothwendig wird, dann muß sie nicht in Form der freiwilligen Sammlungen kommen, sondern jede Organisation muß danach streben, daß sie über einen genügenden Fond verfüat, um unverzüglich Unterstützung in entsprechender Höhe geben zu können.

Auf die Erhöhung der Leistungsfähigkeit der einzelnen Organisationen müssen wir unser Hauptaugenmerk richten, da hiervon die zukünftige Widerstandsfähigkeit der gesammten Gewerkschaftsorganisationen abhängt."

Aus der Schweiz. Der Streik der Maurer und Zimmerer in Genf (etwa 800 Streikende) dauert fort. Die Meister wollen mit den Streikenden nicht unterhandeln. Warum? Weil der „Herr" zu befehlen, der Arbeiter zu gehorchen hat — auch in der freien Schweiz.

Rundschau.

Ueber den Streik der Tischler und Zimmerleute in London zu dem Achtstunden-Arbeitstag, der bereits 26 Wochen dauert und bisher 80 000 Lstrl. (1 Lstrl. = 20 Mk.) an Unterstützung gekostet hat, berichten englische Blätter, daß auf Befehl des Streikausschusses in weiteren 30 Baugeschäften die Arbeit niedergelegt wurde. Als jetzt sind 93 Firmen und 3600 Arbeiter von dem Ausstand bezw. der Aussperre in Mitleidenschaft gezogen worden. Es soll keine Aussicht auf eine baldige Beendigung des Ausstandes vorhanden sein.

— Wer sich den Gewerkschaften anschließt oder für sie wirkt, muß es um ihrer selbst willen thun und zwar ohne alle Hintergedanken.

— Die beste Organisation der Welt kann nichts ausrichten, wenn nicht jedes einzelne Mitglied derselben es sich zur Aufgabe macht, das zur Ausführung zu bringen, was die Majorität der Fachgenossen auszuführen beschlossen hat. Der Höhepunkt der Disciplin einer Organisation bestehet darin, daß eine Organisation sich jederzeit auf ihre Mitglieder verlassen kann.

— Theorien kommen und Theorien gehen, Gewerkvereine aber bleiben bestehen.

— Der Generalsecretär der Bruderschaft der „Carpenters and Joiners of America" gibt in seinem zehnten Jahresbericht die folgenden Rathschläge: „Wir nehmen heut die stolze Stelle ein, die größte Mitgliederzahl und die größte Anzahl von Zweigvereinen von irgend einem Gewerke in der ganzen Welt zu besitzen. Und ich wiederhole jetzt mit mehr Nachdruck als je, gestärt durch die gemachten Erfahrungen, was ich seit Jahren in meinen Berichten wieder und wieder betont habe, daß Alles, was wir als Organisation jetzt brauchen, ein System höherer Beiträge und größerer finanzieller Hülfsquellen ist, um die Brüderschaft irgend einem Vorkommniß gewachsen und in finanzieller Beziehung ebenso unverwundbar zu machen, wie in Hinsicht auf die feste Masse ihrer Mitglieder.

Ueber Streiks.

Ueber die Streiks äußerte sich Th. Burt, der Präsident des Congresses der englischen Trades Unions in Newcastle, gelegentlich seiner Eröffnungsrede, wie folgt: „Die Streiks würden, je mehr die Gewerkschaf sorganisation sich ausbreite, sich eher vermindern. Aber es fiele ihm nicht ein, unter allen Umständen die Streiks verdammen zu wollen. Im Gegentheil, bei dem heutigen Gerassel der Maschinen, welches wohl die Schwerhörigkeit und Blindheit des Mammons veranlasse, da erhielte der Arbeiter keine Aufmerksamkeit seinen Beschwerden zugewendet, bis die Räder zum Stillstand kämen. Der Streik ist eine häßliche Waffe. Ich möchte ihn mit dem australischen Bumerang vergleichen, welcher, auf den Gegner mit Ungeschick geschleudert, sehr bald im Bogen zurückschwirrt und den Schleuderer schwer verwundet. Arbeiter sind Thoren wenn sie streiken, ehe sie nicht alle gütlichen Mittel der Ausgleichung und Versöhnung vorher versucht haben. Vor allen Dingen soll man die gehörig gewählten Vertreter der Arbeiter ruhig annehmen und auf ihre Beschwerden hören, sie aber nicht, wie es so häufig geschieht, hoffärtig, kurzer Hand abweisen. Wenn die Arbeiter der Städte die Agitation unter den Landarbeitern kräftig unterstützen, so würden in Zukunft nicht so viele Blacklegs von dort kommen. Die Streiks würden auch in Zukunft in einem großartigeren Maße auftreten. Noch immer mögen 2 Millionen organisirt sein. Wenn die einig und geschlossen vorgehen, was kann ihnen dann wohl noch Widerstand leisten? Sind die Arbeiter aber uneins, dann müssen sie auch die Folgen tragen." Diese Ausführungen wurden von den 500 Delegirten, welche ca. 2 Millionen organisirte Arbeiter vertraten, sehr beifällig aufgenommen.

Das New Yorker Arbeits-Bureau sagt, daß noch in dem letzten Jahr 67 804 Lohn-Arbeiter in Strikes verwickelt waren und dadurch eine Lohnerhöhung von $5 382,237 erzielten. In den letzten 5 Jahren betrug die so errungene Lohnerhöhung 19 Millionen oder mehr als einen Dollar für einen jeden Betheiligten pro Woche. Wenn die Armen um dieses Geld beraubt wurden bloß um die außerordentlichen Profite der Arbeitgeber zu schwellen, wer wird dann noch zu behaupten, daß die Arbeiter durch das Resultat in ihrem Handeln nicht gerechtfertigt waren!

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THE UNITED HATTERS • A UNION MADE • OF NORTH AMERICA • REGISTERED

This is a Facsimile of the LABEL of the

UNITED HATTERS

OF NORTH AMERICA.

The Label has received the indorsement of the General Executive Board of the K. of L. and of the American Federation of Labor.

☞ The Label is placed on every union-made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

Beware of Counterfeits. Sometimes they are printed on white paper and sometimes on yellow paper. As a general thing they are not perforated on the edges. A counterfeit label with perforated edges has lately made its appearance. It is larger than the genuine one. The genuine label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. When purchasing a hat see to it that you get the genuine label with the perforated edges.

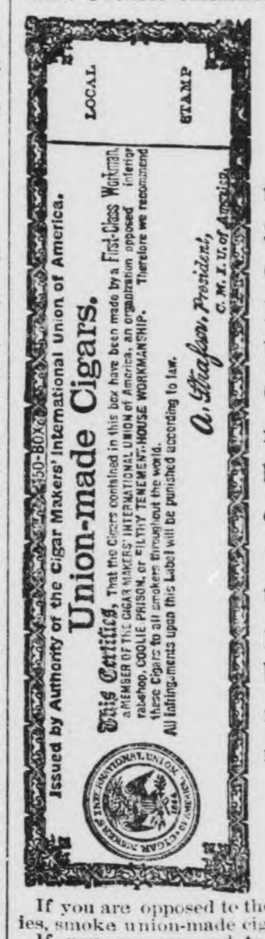
This is the Only Correct Union Label for Fur-Felt Hats.

BUY NO FUR-FELT HAT WITHOUT IT!

WM. LEONARD, President,
Hat Makers' International Association;
JAMES H. PENROSE, Secretary,
523 Snyder Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.;
THOS. F. O'ROURKE, President,
Hat Finishers' International Ass'n;
JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary,
417 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE UNION LABEL.

THE CIGAR MAKERS' BLUE LABEL.



At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1886, the accompanying label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men.

If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union-made cigars.

If you favor SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

See that the Blue Label is on the Box.

THE CARPENTER.

VOLUME XI.—NO. 12. PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER, 1891. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

LABOR OMNIA VINCIT.

Of labor I sing, for labor is king
Of all things in sky, earth and sea,
Each atom is made, water-crop, grass blade,
God's work from all eternity.

Let us then work, let no one shirk,
For labor it is divine;
Its dignity great in home, church or state,
'Tis duty and heaven's design.

What man's toil has done, what vict'ries won,
Art, science and art the world o'er;
No star in the sky, no truth howe'er high,
His mind seeks not to explore.

His arm levels the hills, bridges rivers and rills
Makes roads of strong iron rail;
He has harnessed the steam and trapped the sunbeams
And made lightning carry his mail.

All wealth, brain and soil speak ever of toil,
All guests gained by labor.
While starry raid through ether has made
Each distant world our neighbor.

What can capital do? It can't turn a screw,
Nor wield pick, hammer or spade;
It can't stand alone, hasn't muscle or bone,
For by labor alone was it made.

All capital won is labor's son,
They're yoked by will divine;
Until they stand, as wisdom planned,
Of strength and power the same.

They are father and child; 'tis foolish and wild
To run them on different tracks;
Their quarrel is sin, together they'll win,
Each giving what the other lacks.

—*Boston Herald.*

* * * * * *

All honor to the brown and skillful hand,
The swell of muscle and the nerve of steel
That conquers obstacles, that turns the wheel
Of progress round; they cultivate the land,
And build the mighty temples, vast and grand;
They labor for the good and common weal
Of all mankind, and bear the royal seal
Of mighty labor's independent band.

—*Henry Coyle in New Nation.*

THE UNION MAN vs. THE NON-UNION MAN.

In discussing the superiority of the union workingman, *The Locomotive Firemen's Magazine* properly argues, it is not required that we should assert that he is necessarily the most skillful, that he is a man of superior integrity, more honorable and a' that, but his superiority is manifested in the fact that he has a profounder conception and a broader comprehension of the needs of workingmen and of the power of organization to secure and maintain their rights.

The union workingman is essentially a philanthropist. His work is not entirely selfish, it includes the welfare of others, not only immediately but remotely. He lays the foundation of structures designed to protect and shelter future generations. His high ambition is to educate men to a realization that all laws and institutions which in any wise detract from the rights and privileges of workingmen are to the last degree vicious, and should be discontinued. The union workingman is a student of conditions and of the causes which underlie conditions. He is forever asking the reason why of things as they exist. If there is peace and prosperity in the ranks of workingmen he discovers the reason why, and approves. If there is poverty, oppression, degradation, unrest, discontent and strikes, he would know the reason why; he would find the cause and remove it. He would agitate and protest. He would arouse public attention. He would carry the case into courts, into legislatures, into Congress, and everywhere battle for the right. And here it should be said, if in the world of labor there is to be seen any advance in the condition of the toiling masses, it is by virtue of the work of union men. The credit wholly belongs to them. They are the men who have battled and bled, they are the men who have gone down when the enemies of labor triumphed, they are the men who made the sacrifices and suffered, but when they triumphed, when they obtained an advance in wages, when they reduced the hours of toil, when they bettered their condition, and could live in better houses, have better clothes and more abundant food, they *were not the only ones benefited*. No; then the non union men shared in the advantages, in the gain, in the profit, and all workingmen shared in the good secured.

The non-union men, the men who stood aloof from the organization, who were wanting in courage, who would make no sacrifice, never contributed anything to advance the welfare of workingmen.

They are not always content; they would have things improved, they would like to obtain better wages. They are not without ambition, but they are wanting in courage. They lack spine. They are willing to drift with the current. They are inert and irresolute, and without always designing it, they are on the side of those who oppress labor, rob it of its rights and disgrace workingmen.

If, in the ranks of organized labor, there are exhibitions of hostility to non-union men, the reason for such opposition and repugnance is easily explained.

GOSSIP FROM EVERYWHERE.

THE JERSEY City, N. J., Carpenters' Unions are pushing ahead for the eight-hour day.

FRANCIS BROS., one of the largest scab contracting firms of Columbus, O., has been forced to make an assignment.

THE AMALGAMATED Society of Carpenters have 1965 members all told in their branches in the United States and Canada.

AFTER a hard fight and a long boycott, the Boston *Daily Post*, has been made a union office, and has agreed to the union rules.

THERE is only one scab carpenter job in Corsicana, Tex., and our union men won't touch it. Would that we could say the same of every city.

UNION 60, Indianapolis, Ind., will have a splendid time at its flag dedication this month. The flag or banner is a handsome one and will cost $195.

THE WOOD CARVERS have a good International Union and lately held their convention in New York. The next convention will be in Chicago in 1893.

TIFFIN, O., Bros. J. F. Fleck and John Huth were suddenly killed by a passing train while going to work. Union 243 turned out in grand style at Bro. Fleck's funeral.

STAY AWAY from San Antonio, Tex., and don't heed the lying advertisements of a building boom there. The town is overcrowded with a surplus of labor and wages are low and work is scarce.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Carpenters' Unions are holding monthly public meetings, with addresses, music and entertainment. This plan is very effective in arousing a more general interest in organization.

THE cabinet makers of Philadelphia, Pa., are fighting manfully for the nine hour day and have gained it in several shops. The whole fight now centres on Hale & Kilburn's shop and the men are bound to win.

THE FIGHT of the Union Granite Cutters and Quarrymen against the scab stone quarries of Port Deposit, Md., has been victorious after eight months' battle. The firm has yielded to nine hours a day and union rules.

THE Carpenters of Waukegan, Ill., and the surrounding towns of Highland Park, Glencoe, Winnetka, Evanston and Ravenswood, all northwestern suburbs of Chicago, are talking of organizing a District Council

CHICAGO, ILL.—Our unions are doing well, but trade is dull, because so many men have flocked here on account of the World's Fair. The work in the World's Fair evidently will soon be all done under our union rules and we are striving to have it all done by union labor.

UNION 108, Lynn, Mass., has had an elegant silk flag presented to it by lady friends of the Union, and in return the Union gave the ladies a reception and banquet, Nov. 6. A live Building Trades' Council has been organized in Lynn, by the work of Union 108.

A STATE conference of all the unions in the building trades of New Jersey, will be held Sunday, Jan. 10, 1892, at 2 P. M., at 48 William st., Newark, N. J. All Carpenters' Unions in the State of New Jersey should send delegates. The object is to perfect the State Lien Law for action at the coming session of the State Legislature.

ROANOKE, VA.—This is the kind of botches we have to contend with. The other day a man 60 years of age came to do a job and wanted to work for one dollar per day. All he had was a foot adze and he said he borrowed it. He had just come off his farm and knew nothing of the trade. Still some bosses will hire such men.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Fully one thousand people took part in the carpenters mass meeting here November 5th. Sister trade organizations came with banners, and the Carpenters Drum Corps and the East End Mandolin Club rendered good music. Addresses were delivered by Mayor Sullivan, Rev. W. A. Hendrickson, Rev. Father Cavisk, Rev. R. V. Hunter, Rev. F. N. Dexter, Mr. Edwin Pugh, and Mr. D. F. Kennedy.

THE CARPENTERS' Unions under our jurisdiction in Indiana, held a State Convention Nov. 19th and 20th, in Indianapolis, Ind., and formed a State organization to push agitation more vigorously among the carpenters of the State. The next convention will be held in Evansville, Ind., Oct., 1892. There were 30 Locals represented, and the State officers are, President, J. B. Banks, of Evansville; Recording Secretary, W. A. J. Ross, Indianapolis; Treasurer, A. F. Raymond, Frankfort.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

TRAVELING members going to other towns to look for work, should take their clearance cards with them and deposit them wherever they go to work. That is the law.

PASSWORD for the ensuing quarter and blanks for local unions are sent out this month to all Local Unions. If not received, then notify the G. S. at once.

A LARGE number of the Local Unions have of late applied to this office for a dispensation to amnesty suspended members and admit them for the nominally small sum of two dollars. This has been beneficial indeed in strengthening a number of weak unions.

IN ACCORDANCE with the Constitution, Sec. 47, legal call was made by the G. S on suspended Union No. 239, West Philadelphia Pa, for the books and papers of the suspended union. No attention was paid to the call and it was even laughed at. The matter was placed in the hands of a lawyer and he brought it before the District Attorney. Now the books are in the hands of the G. S.

LOCAL UNIONS having any suggestions as to changes in the constitution should send the same to the G. S. for classification and publication. Now is the time to take up these matters in the Locals and discuss them. Don't wait until after the convention of the U. B. and find fault then. Resolutions and suggestions for action of the Convention should also be sent on to the G. S.

THERE are not any negotiations in progress between the Machine Wood Workers' International Union and our United Brotherhood to amalgamate the two organizations This is to correct the error of some papers which have made such report. The United Brotherhood entertains the friendliest feelings for the International Union of Machine Wood Workers, and at our next convention the question will come up of giving the machine wood workers exclusive control of their own branch of labor.

WOULD it not be as well for the next Convention of the U. B. to abolish the system of a Ritual and Password? Why not have a plain, simple obligation for initiation of members and installation of officers? Instead of the Password insist that members shall show a clear card to get admitted to the meeting. This will get members into the habit of carrying their cards and of keeping their cards clear. Under the system of a password, a member may owe only two months dues at the end of December, and get password for quarter beginning in January and come into the meetings that whole quarter, even after he owes three months' dues.

FLOATING COMMENT.

THE GIRLS of Sartoris, Neb., have organized a club, and will boycott all young men who are not members of some labor organization.

THE BROTHERHOOD of Locomotive Firemen was organized in a little switch shanty in the Erie Yards in Port Jervis, N. Y., on December 1, 1873 In the last ten years it has expended $2,704,935.

THE CITY government of Paris furnishes labor unions with hall rent and compels employers to recognize organized labor. Strikes are rare in that city, and only $1,050 was expended during the past year on strike funds.

THE CHARGE is frequently made that "agitators" are inciting workmen to strike. What nonsense! If labor were not oppressed, if the workmen were situated comfortably, if justice prevailed in the present social system, workmen would never think of going on strike. Remove the system and strikes together with the "agitators" will disappear, never to return again.

OUT OF WORK! How many thousands of American workmen, whose ancestors established this Republic, have become accustomed to feel what enforced idleness means during the last quarter of a century! Out of work! No food, no fire, with the ones that they love slowly going to perdition! It is improbable that a nation that abolished monarchism should be unable to do away with industrial anarchy.

A MAN who was afraid of thunder crawled into a hollow log as a place of safety during a thunderstorm. The thunder rolled and the rain poured down in torrents and the old log began to swell up till the poor fellow was wedged in so tight he could not get out. All his past sins began passing before him. Suddenly he remembered that he had not paid his dues to his Carpenters' Union; he felt so small he was able to back right out.

PERSONAL NOTICES.

W. H. H. DAVIS is now in Temple, Tex., and lately delivered an interesting lecture to Union 763.

GENERAL President Kliver has been quite sick the past few months. He has been ailing with rheumatism.

C. F. MCBRIDE, formerly of Pittsburgh, Pa., is now in Monroe, La., and is still in in harness for the good of our organization.

D. P. ROWLAND, our Ex-General President, is the Business Agent of the Carpenters Union of Cincinnati, O. He is doing splendid work.

THE youngest member of the New South Wales Legislative Assembly is Albert Gardiner. He is a colonial, a carpenter, and is just twenty-four.

MR. GEORGE CAVANAGH, of New York, District Secretary of the Amalgamated Carpenters has declined re-election to that office. He was an earnest, faithful official.

THOMAS ATKINSON of Battersea, England, is sixty years a trade unionist and still a steadfast member of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. He was apprenticed to the famous Stephenson, the locomotive builder.

THOMAS GRUBB, a member of Union 68, Des Moines, Iowa has prepared a very excellent charter on Hip and Valley Roof Framing. Full particulars can be had by writing Thos. Grubb, Graefe House, 214 Walnut St., Des Moines, Iowa.

WHO SHOULD COMPOSE COMMITTEES.

We suggest that the following be carefully pursued by the members of the various unions and trust may prove beneficial:

The man who is willing to take the lead, not the man who has to be dragged.

The man who is willing to endure hardship, not the man who complains of it.

The man who works for results, not the man who seeks attention.

The man who looks at the bright side and magnifies things achieved.

The man who is an inspiration to the discouraged and pluck to the downcast.

The man who does not imagine the committee belongs to him, but, with faithful service, evidences that he belongs to the committee.

Not the man who attends to the meeting as he does to the work, always late, but the one who says: "This business is mine, and I'll meet it on time."

Not the man who would have all know his position, but the one who introduces plans, the fruit of study and preparation.

Not the man who, cold and indifferent is designed as a figure-head, but the one who throws the warmth of his soul into the undertaking and has spiritual purpose in it, and who will undertake it in a spiritual frame of mind.—*Buffalo Bulletin.*

HELP ONE ANOTHER.

"Help one another" is the great motto that guides the soldiers of labor's cause to victory.

Among the labor organizations of this country there is none that has appreciated this law of success in the organization perhaps more than any other trade union, the Brotherhood of Carpenters.

The consequence is, that they have recorded victory after victory and they can offer some facts for just such sceptics to ponder over, who, permeated with the venom of the literary prostitutes of capital, sneer at the trade union method of progress.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters has now fully 800 local branches and the largest membership of any trade society of America.

It has won the eight-hour day in 48 towns and cities.

It has won the nine-hour day in 313 towns.

It has received an increase in wages in over 300 localities.

In addition to this, it has been an insurance, beneficial, fraternal, educational and social organization.

Will somebody please explain how the same expenditure of time and money in other ways would produce as great results for wage earners?

The rock bottom truth is, that the trade union, properly directed, does gain for its members more money and time—trifling benefits, perhaps, but things that the majority of mankind are ever seeking to acquire and that will also be utterly necessary if we intend to organize an intelligent and spirited labor army to fight the great social battles, which the future has still in store for the working classes.—*Bakers' Journal.*

PICKINGS OF ALL SORTS.

IT is called "readjustment" now instead of reduction when an employer decides to cut down the wages of his workingmen.

THE FRENCH trade union movement is reported as rapidly growing since the inauguration of the agitation for eight hours.

THE CHILDS-DREXEL fund of the International Typographical Union for a home for disabled printers now amounts to $32,989 99.

SINCE the holding of the Brussels Labor Congress hundreds of unions have been organized in Europe. In Paris alone 12,000 new members have been gained by trades unions, while the growth in Germany, Austria, Italy and England have been marvelous.

TRADE UNIONS must have been very strong even in ancient times, if we may judge by the unanimity of 20,000 mine workers striking for an increase of wages from 17 to 18 cents per day in 413 B. C.—just 2,304 years ago—with the result of overthrowing the Athenian government.

AFTER being out one year and a half, the San Francisco molders' strike has been declared off, the employers agreeing not to discriminate against union men. This has been one of the most bitter contests in the history of unionism, the bosses spending enormous sums of money in their efforts to disrupt the union.

THE worst brutes are the masters of trade and manufacture, who rob childhood of its happy hours, and by the weary grind of youth and old age alike, increase the wealth, wherewith they may enjoy the world's good, and by munificent gifts to church and school, purchase public favor and heavenly bliss.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

In an address delivered by the Rev. W. E. Copeland at Tacoma, Wash., on Labor Day, we find these elegant thoughts: May we not feel that the beginning of the end has come, when each trade helps the other, and in the great work are united with those who have no trade—a great number all working towards a common end? Once before in the history of European civilization, there was a time when the various trades united for mutual protection, and for a while controlled the cities of Europe. Those were the times, during the middle ages, when the magnificent guild halls were erected and when the burghers compelled the nobles and even the kings to grant their just demands; when to be a journeyman was to be sure of a good support and of protection wherever one might travel. But the good time passed away. The hour had not come for the industrial age to begin. The different trades unions were jealous one of another, the agricultural population had no sympathy with the hand-workers of the cities, the military were at the beck and call of the nobles whose retainers they were; the church had no particular interest in the laborer, and so gradually the influence of the guilds diminished until only the guild halls remained to tell the story of a former greatness, and it seemed as though the wage-workers had lost every vestige of their former power.

Slowly came on the industrial age; feudalism was killed during the French revolution; republics were formed. But men were more interested in politics than in doing justice; political problems seemed of more importance than social problems; the making of rulers, of kings, of presidents and of senators a more profitable, interesting and easy business than the making of men or the securing for wage-workers increased wages and permanent employment.

EMBLEMATIC FURNITURE OF A CARPENTERS' UNION.

Carpenters' Union 208, Lancaster, Pa., has a very fine special suite of lodge-room furniture made by some of its own members. The President's desk illustrates the style of architecture of the composite order It is made in the form of a temple with a pediment supported by columns over the entrance, and in the entrance on a panel the emblem of the U. B is painted in five colors. The Preceptor's desk represents a modern store front, Queen Anne style, with glass windows intended for a display of miniature carpenters' tools. The Vice-President's desk represents a frame cottage in the panel work of a desk supported by columns The Conductor's desk represents a gate of a very fine design. The pedestal in the middle of the room represents a brick chimney The top of the chimney is hung on hinges making a good place to keep papers such as THE CARPENTER The Secretaries' and Treasurer's desks are plain desks with a row of drawers on each side. The Union also has a handsome glass case for its banner and library.

THE CARPENTER,

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month,

AT

124 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

P. J. McGUIRE, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the Post-Office at Philadelphia, Pa., as second-class matter.

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P. J. McGUIRE,

Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER, 1891.

MERRY Christmas and a Happy New Year to all our readers and more particularly to all our faithful friends of Organized Labor.

THE LIFE and perpetuity of a trade organization depends on high dues, beneficial features, incessant agitation and zealous missionary work on the part of each member.

BOYCOTT the turned molding made by Mertz Sons, of Portchester, N. Y. It is a scab concern and union carpenters and cabinet makers should not handle any goods coming from the Mertz Mill.

THE MISUSE of some Trade and Labor organizations around election times by political adventurers is as contemptible as it is dastardly. Each election seems to furnish grist to the political mill of these party montebanks. We feel proud that our Local Unions almost generally are quite free from these tricksters, and wherever they are discovered a sharp eye should be kept on them. Rule 4 on Page 23 of our Constitution debars partisan politics from our meetings.

ALL HONOR to Carpenters' Union 83, Halifax, Nova Scotia! It made a sturdy fight for several weeks and finally came out victorious. The struggle was for recognition of the union. The contractors proposed to break down the unions and hire apprentices as they liked. The attack was first made on the Painters, and then it involved the Carpenters and all the building trades. We congratulate the sturdy men of Halifax on their sublime success. Financial aid to the extent of $300 was given Union 83 from this office.

SELDOM has the Daily *Public Ledger* of Philadelphia, ever been known to lavish praise on any Labor official. As the leading daily of this city it is universally known as a conservative and influential paper. But for some uncalled for reason, of late, it has been showering lavish praise in its editorials and news columns on General Secretary McGuire. His official course and utterances as to strikes, and his attitude in the management of labor organizations, have been very highly commended by the *Public Ledger*. The General Secretary feels more than honored by such kindly consideration, and shall endeavor to continue to merit the well wishes of all fair minded people.

SOCIAL FESTIVITIES.

From every section of the country we are in receipt of invitations to and notices of, balls and festivals given by Carpenters Local Unions. These gatherings often have a good effect in drawing the members and their friends together, and in bringing non union men into line. Besides that, when rightly managed, these balls, concerts, etc., are a good source of revenue, and net a good surplus over expenses. This was notably the case in the ball given last month by Union 218, East Boston, Mass. Fully $100 was realized at that ball, and the sale of tickets was stimulated by the offer of prizes to the three members who each sold the most tickets. In arranging balls, concerts or social festivals good discrimination should be used in the choice of practical committeemen, and the funds of the Union should not be frittered away in any expensive splurges.

SIX NEW UNIONS.

Since the November issue of our journal, charters have been granted to six new unions, viz.: 545, Boston, Mass. (Stair Builders); 549, Augusta, Maine; 566, Gardiner, Maine; 605 Jacksonville, Fla.; 612, Bridgeport, Ala., and 622 Alexandria, La.

DEAD FOR WORK.

Trade is dull in a large number of towns, particularly on the Pacific coast. But the carpenters unions in the subjoined places report work almost at a standstill, and it is not advisable for travelling "chips" to go near them, viz:—New Orleans, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, San Francisco, Denver, Salt Lake City, Richmond, Va.; St. Paul, Minn.; Memphis, Tenn.; Lewiston, Me.; Provo City, Utah; Vicksburg, Miss.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Huntingdon, Ind.; El Paso, Tex.; Olympia, Wash.; Middlesborough, Ky.; Roanoke, Va.; Macon, Ga; Mt. Vernon, Ind.; Winchester, Ky.; Augusta, Ga.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Butte, Mont.; Mobile, Ala.; and Bridgeport, Mont.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Carpenter work has been quite fairly good this Fall, and promises well this Winter in a number of towns. But taken all in all, the year 1891 has not been as brisk for carpenters as last year. A large percentage of lost time has been reported quite generally throughout the carpenter trade this year. And were it not for the shortening of the hours of labor effected by our organization, a large number of carpenters would have been idle and much more suffering experienced.

There was indeed considerable stagnation in building circles this year. Our United Brotherhood, on account of dull times, has gone through a trying crisis for its members this year and we have come out of it with our general finances and membership but very slightly impaired. Our membership is all the stronger for the ordeal; but the bulk of the men now in our ranks have been well tested in their fidelity to the organization, and have proven themselves staunch and faithful. All honor to them!

Even now many of our local unions are holding monthly public meetings, social entertainments and festivals to stir up public interest and arouse non-union men. That is the right plan and let this campaign of agitation and education be continued right through the entire winter.

A number of the local unions are preparing to move for shorter hours and other trade demands next Spring. New unions are being organized in every section of the country. In this way the gaps caused by lapsed unions are being filled up. These lapses have occurred in towns where building booms have flattened out.

We now have 798 Local Unions in good standing and 82,000 enrolled members, with 54,000 members in benefit.

If we hope to still further build up our organization and advance the welfare of the Carpenters of this great country, we must stir ourselves more energetically. Each member must strive to arouse enthusiasm among non-union men. Zealous, faithful work must be done by every member. Shirkers, growlers and petty faultfinders must go to the rear! The men of action and spirit must come to the front!

We must push on for the eight hour day. We must also stem the flood tides of unrestricted emigration or we will be swamped by the low-priced workers of the world. If we wish protection against the low-priced cheap labor products of Europe we should also have protection against the incoming of the low-priced cheap labor of the whole world.

We must also dispense with alien land lords and alien capitalists, as a step in the direction of the final control of all land and industry by the whole people, instead of by corporations and syndicates. We must keep step in the grand march to establish an Industrial Republic, as a logical sequence of the Political Republic bequeathed us by the Fathers of our Country. In the great impending struggle to establish the industrial sovereignty of the people, in the battle for an Industrial Democracy based on Republican institutions we feel the organized carpenters of this country will play no minor part.

TRADE MOVEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Pa.—Union 480, contemplates an advance of wages to $2.75 per day.

UNION 335, La Crosse, Wis., will move this Spring for nine hours a day, and a minimum of 25 cents per hour.

EL PASO, Tex., Mt. Vernon, Ind., Newport News, Va., and North Easton, Mass., have secured the nine-hour day.

HOLYOKE, Mass.—The contractors here have signed an agreement with Union 508 not to hire any non-union carpenters.

MOUNDSVILLE, W. VA.—Union 525 is organized only a few months, and now has the nine-hour day solidly secured.

VINCENNES, IND.—Union 658 refuses to work any lumber or material from M. A. Bosworth, as he hires scabs and pays less than Union wages.

UNIONS 495, Streator, Ill., Union 617, Vancouver, British Columbia, and 744, Logansport, Ind., are in line to get the eight-hour day this coming season.

UNIONS 283, Concord, N. H., 150, Middletown, N. Y., and the four Carpenters Unions in Scranton, Pa., propose to inaugurate the nine hour day next Spring.

CINCINNATI mill hands will institute the nine-hour day May 1st next, while the carpenters of that city will hold to the nine-hour day, eight-hour Saturdays, and ask an increase of wages.

WE now have 343 cities working nine hours a day and 42 cities working eight hours a day, and a vast number of cities working shorter hours Saturdays. The shorter hours movement is certainly making headway among the carpenters.

HOW WAGES ARE AFFECTED.

The great governing law of wages rests upon the habits of thought and feeling, customs and manners of the masses. So say all the leading economists and thinkers; and in this vein of thought the Syracuse *Trade Unionist* writes: Where the level of thought is purely physical or animal, groveling with the swine it feeds, occupied in discussing the fighting merits of gamecocks of men, and where the custom exists of working at all hours possible, occupying the hours of holidays and other periods of rest, in filth and drunkenness, there wages will be paid to the level that will enable the laborers to enjoy themselves in their own low condition. To disturb this class of men from their sottish contentment by an agitation for more wages and less hours is to lift them up on the level of their manhood to thoughts of better things, and to an organized demand for the same.

The school taught American boy, compelled by the customs of his village to be neatly dressed, and competent to hold his own with his fellows in matters of literary attainment, will not rest satisfied with the wages that compel him to forego the appetites that the schoolroom created. His wages must give him opportunities of association, of travel, of music, of reading; and these are among the most expensive habits incident to the shorter work-day, as is evident from the fact that the lyceum, debating school, lecture room and library received its impetus when the hours of labor were reduced to ten. The mammoth and wonderful circulation which the daily papers of the large cities have obtained is due to the fact that the common people are considering the questions of public moment. The fact that space is given to sports and to crime, and to those things which appeal more to the physical man, is not so much due to the demand of the working people for this kind of reading as to the fact that a large portion of the community—not wage-workers—are pecuniarily interested in these games, as well as to the fact, as far as athletic games are concerned, that in all periods of time physical recreation has been popular and enjoyable, and those who cannot enjoy themselves by participation enjoy at least the pleasure of reading accounts of them.

James Hole says: "Inferior habits of living are as much the cause as they are the result of low wages;" and John Stuart Mills says: 'No remedies for low wages have the smallest chance of being efficacious which do not operate on and through the minds or habits of the people." Reducing the hours of labor acts more directly on the habits and thoughts of the people than any other measure heretofore proposed.

CINCINNATI, O.—The Carpenters' Unions of this city now charge $15 initiation fee. The mill hands propose to demand nine hours a day on May 1st, 1892, and full pay, and the carpenters of this city are not to put up any non-union mill work. We are now agitating for maintenance of nine hours a day, eight hours Saturdays, and an advance in wages to 37 cents per hour.

WHY THE TRADE UNION IS THE BEST FORM OF LABOR ORGANIZATION.

It is a universal law that forces or elements of a kindred nature assimilate with each other in a degree which is impossible of attainment by elements or forces foreign to each other. The organization of the trade guilds of a past age, wherein the manufacturers and dealers in certain commodities organized in their respective trades for the regulation of the methods of doing their business, was in harmony and in recognition of this law. From these guilds of manufacturers and dealers developed as a natural consequence the trade unions of the wage-workers for the protection of their interests. Although their early attempts at organization seem to us to-day to be crude at first, yet nevertheless it is found that the prevailing idea from their inception was, that none but those actively engaged in, or connected with, the particular trade were eligible to membership in its organization.

There have been, and are at the present, labor organizations whose proudest boast is that their doors are so wide that they admit to their membership all classes and conditions of men, with perhaps one or two exceptions. Such system of organization has the advantage of a larger and broader field from which to recruit its membership, not being confined to any one particular trade or calling, as a trade union must necessarily be, but while such system may be numerically strong, it in reality must be inherently weak, as the cohesiveness born of mutual interests is wanting, while on the other hand men can obtain access to its membership for no other purpose than the advancement of their own personal interests, or to ride their own peculiar hobbies. Admission to trade unions of this class of undesirable persons is practically impossible, those only who are working at their trade or occupation being eligible to membership. While it is conceded that all who toil for a living have many interests in common and are suffering alike from conditions from which they would gladly escape it must also be admitted that the organization of a particular trade, calling or occupation by itself, acting for itself, with laws of its own creation, framed appropriately to its own conditions and surroundings, acting in harmony or in conjunction with other bodies similarly organized, will tend to contribute more to the common welfare of all than promiscuous bodies of workers thrown together into an organization which has for its object numerical strength, rather than unanimity of purpose, solidity of forces and compactness of organization. Trade unions have on account of their system of organization been sometimes called selfish, but it must be remembered that they were born out of the selfishness and greed of the employing classes at a time when it required the greatest personal heroism to organize and maintain them against persecution and their history ever since is replete with instances of the noblest self devotion and self sacrifice for the uplifting of humanity, and to-day the trade unionists of Europe, as well as of our own country, can point to laws on the statute books in the interest of the toilers which have been placed there through their instrumentality.

WILLIAM J. CANNON, Cleveland, O.

THE BANQUET OF LIFE.

I am not in favor of taking the property of the rich and giving it to others. But let us see: We were invited to the banquet of life; there should have been a chair and a plate for each, but there was not. Certain millionaires and "noblemen" have been given fifty seats and fifty plates, and forty-nine are compelled to stand and look on while the one is eating. Why should not the forty-nine men pass a law in favor of eminent domain? Nature is my mother. I was invited to this feast of life, and I do not propose to stand while there is a seat in the world that another fellow is not occupying.—*Col. Robert G. Ingersoll.*

WHAT LABOR MEN SAY.

That workingmen should support labor papers.

That every city should have one Trades and Labor Council.

That every wage worker should belong to his Trade or Labor Union.

That every labor society should engraft upon its rules the benefit feature.

That labor men should not identify themselves with any political party of the capitalists.

That the labor societies should unite and bring their moral pressure to bear for short hours and similar labor legislation.

That non-unionists are as bad as scabs.

That labor men should pay at least 25 cents a week to the fund of their union.

That the wage system of slavery is as odious as the chattel system.

That Trades Unions should agitate with a view to general enlightenment and increase of membership.

That workingmen should not backbite each other.

That the ruling class is the criminal class.

That the demand for eight hours is not a war of labor against capital, but the refusal to grant it is a war of capitalists against laborers.—*Rights of Labor.*

ANDREW CARNEGIE ON THE EIGHT HOUR DAY.

The *Northern Daily News* of Aberdeen, Scotland, contains an interview with Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in which he said:

"I sympathize with the desire to have shorter hours of labor. We have too long hours of labor in America. There is not a blast furnace or manufactory that has to run night and day at which the workers do not work twelve hours a day, the twenty four hours being divided into two shifts. I have told the labor leaders in America who are working less than this that before they try to get shorter hours for themselves they should take up the case of their more unfortunate brethren. But to reduce the hours of labor in works that have to run night and day, can only be done by a general law compelling all such works to adopt eight hours' shifts. We tried this voluntarily ourselves in Pittsburg for two years. We worked the blast furnace men on three shifts of eight hours each, hoping that other iron manufacturers would be induced or compelled to follow our example. But only one firm in the whole country did so, and finally competition became so severe that we were forced to go back to the twelve hour shifts.

"A law is needed to compel the hard employers to do what those who are more liberal would do voluntarily, and to put all on the same footing."

But are not the trade unions in America strong enough to compel all the masters in one trade to adopt the short hours system? I queried.

"No, I do not think that trade-union action would be strong enough with us to effect it. Organized capital can beat organized labor. I should be very glad if we could pass a general law in all the States of the American Union that iron-works and factories running the whole twenty-four hours should be compelled to employ three sets of men, eight hours each. But such a law is useless if passed only by one State; it cannot be enforced until all the States adopt it."

FROM MORRIS ROSS' ADDRESS IN INDIANAPOLIS ON LABOR DAY.

The first strike in this country was in 1803, nearly ninety years ago. It was a strike for higher wages. The tailors established the first trades union in 1806. The first effort for a ten-hour day was made in 1832. It was carpenters that did it. And here they are to-day leading the van for eight hours. It seems to run in the grain. More power to their arm! The ten-hour effort 60 years ago among the ship-carpenters of New England was a failure—of course. The idea of men wanting to work only ten hours a day! Why, moss would grow on their backs! Same old objections that you have now about the eight-hour day.

But "they got there just the same." It's a way carpenters have. They are getting there just the same now, and all time-labor with them. The eight-hour day is coming just as sure as the sun rises. You can't keep it back any more than you can keep the world in darkness by raising an umbrella, or stop it from turning by bracing your back against the east side of a stump and shoving.

The ten-hour day came eight years after the carpenters started for it. President Van Buren signed the bill in 1840, making that a legal day's work for the Government navy yards. Andrew Johnson signed the bill in 1868 that made eight hours a legal day. That is the legal day's work in Indiana now. It is coming right along.

The first industrial congress met in 1845. The first national labor congress met in 1866. The Knights of Labor were organized in 1869. From 1870 to the present day the story is one of strikes, lockouts, prodigious increase in trades unions, much legislation for labor, although so much remains to be done. We are yet far behind workmen of some other countries in protection of the law.

Congress created a National Labor Bureau in 1884. In 1888 it was erected into a permanent and independent department. In 1886 came the great advance, when most of the trades unions organized the great American Federation of American Labor—thus far the crown and cap sheaf.

DISTRICT ORGANIZERS.

The following additional District Organizers have been lately appointed:

C. E. Woodward, Lincoln, Neb.
S. C. Eden, Indianapolis, Ind.
G. A. Goodyear, Macon, Ga.
M. D. Vance, Box 7 Pine Bluff, Ark.
W. H. Alsman, 517 Ohio St., Paducah, Ky.
W. A. Kenyon, Cincinnati, O.
J. Van Sweringen, Lima, Ohio.
P. J. Curtiss, Jackson, Mich.

The name of Organizer J. G. Snyder, Pittsburgh, Pa., was inadvertently omitted in our October issue.

INFORMATION WANTED.

To know the whereabouts of HORACE FREEMAN. He left Temple about one year ago. When last heard of was in Ballinger and San Angelo. He is 14 years old, of medium size, light complexion, light hair and large blue eyes, rather quick spoken and converses freely. Any one who knows of one suiting the description will confer a great favor by addressing

J. FREEMAN,
Union 783.

Temple, Texas.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,

124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General-President—W. H. Kliver, Box 156, Grand Crossing, Cook Co., Ill.
General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.
General-Treasurer—James Troy, 2026 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—P. M. Wellin, 26 Potter St., San Francisco, Cal.
Second Vice-President—P. W. Birck, 798 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)

Hugh McKay, 302 Paris St., E. Boston, Mass.
T. E. Deegan, 111 E. 89th St., New York.
E. A. Stevens, 150 Pearl St., Jeffersonville, Ind.
W. F. Abrams, 451 Monroe Ave., Detroit, Mich.
S. J. Kent, 2046 S St., Lincoln, Neb.

THE WORKINGMAN.

(AS HE IS.)

Who is the workingman? Attend;
I'll try to tell you my friend,
The workingman is he who made,
The loom, the silk, and the rich brocade,
His cunning hath fashioned the palace and store,
And good ship that saileth the wide ocean o'er;
He seeketh the iron, and golden ore,
And shell fish, that keepeth the pearl in store,
Yet more,
The workingman is he who makes
The riches, and wealth that *another* takes;
While o'er him the tyrant monoply grim,
With an iron-bound lash, exacts tribute of him.

L. U. 63, New York. T. C. WALSH.

OBITUARY RESOLUTIONS.

(Insertions under this head cost ten cents per line.)

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Oct. 27, 1891.

WHEREAS, as it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove by death from our midst Bro JAS. E. DUNN, we offer this as a last tribute to his memory.

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. JAS. E. DUNN, the Brotherhood has lost a faithful worker and the Union an esteemed member.

Resolved, That these resolutions now adopted by Union 624, be published in THE CARPENTER and a copy of the same be spread upon the minutes of this Union.

G. W. CHIGOY, *Chairman*,
JNO O. LATOUR,
A. J. BARRETT,
J. L. BROWN,
J. J. JONES, *Committee.*

HALL OF PROGRESSIVE UNION NO. 469
Hot Springs, Ark.

At a regular meeting L. U. 469 of C. and J. the following resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS, it has pleased the all-wise ruler of the universe to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our Brother and co-worker, S. J. ROUSE, and whereas, she was not a member of our organization we feel that we have lost a true friend of our cause, our Brother a true and worthy help-mate, the Church a willing, earnest worker and the community a model of true christian womanhood.

Resolved, that we tender to our Brother and family our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow and trust that the hope of a happier reunion in a happier world than this will help them to bear this great loss with resignation.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved Brother and to the Journal of the Carpenters and be published in the city papers.

A. R. VOSHELL,
WM. CLAY,
J. H. YOST,
Committee.

EXPULSIONS.

N. B. CROSS, W. W. Saunders, Geo. Fuller, J. E. Sheppard, L. Pegler, J. M. Stiff, G. Butler and John Black, from Union 132, Richmond, Va., for working up an Independent Carpenters Union.

GEO. A. F. ALLEN, from Union 10, Detroit, Mich., for slandering general officers.

HOWARD GARRISON, from Union 51, New York, for embezzling Union funds.

PETER FOLEY, Treasurer of Union 316, San Jose, Cal., for embezzling $18.50 of the Union's funds. The Union entered suit in court and recovered the money.

HENRY S. HOWARD, from Union 132, Richmond, Va., for violation of Constitution in organizing a separate and distinct Union of Carpenters.

THOS. BEECHER, from Union 570, Jersey City, N. J., for defrauding the L. U.

W. J. HILL, from Union 351, Seattle, Wash., for misappropriating funds belonging the Union. The Union recovered the money by arresting Mr. Hill.

WILLIAM MOZINGO, from Union 55, Denver, Colo., for embezzlement of Trades Assembly moneys and for general bad character.

P. N. MCPHEE, from Union 55, Denver, Colo., for embezzlement initiation fees of applicants for membership. H. ZOOK was also expelled from the same union for being a contemptible "scab."

REJECTIONS.

BENJAMIN F. STANT, from Union 40, Wilmington, Del., for incompetency.

W. H. WILSON, from Union 48, Terre Haute, Ind., for incompetency.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT.

Below is a report of all moneys for the Special Assessment, levied June 11th, 1891, and received from Oct. 1st, to Oct. 31st, 1891 (inclusive).

All moneys received since Oct. 31st will be reported in the JANUARY CARPENTER.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
121	00	373—	4 00	531—	4 25	654—	3 00
111	00	482—	9 65	613—	3 75	707—	13 75
[illegible]		[illegible]	3 00	637—	7 25		
							$384 40

MONEYS RECEIVED.

DURING THE MONTH ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1891.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. without delay.

All money received in NOV., will be published in next month's (JANUARY) paper. This report includes all moneys received by the G. S. from the Local Unions for tax and supplies for the month of OCTOBER only.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—	152 80	166—	8 20	331—	3 90	496—	5 00
2—	55 30	167—	8 60	332—	23 60	497—	27 10
3—	14 70	168—	7 10	333—	10 00	498—	. .
4—	56 10	169—	27 90	334—	4 30	499—	4 20
5—	15 40	170—	4 10	335—	12 60	500—	4 62
6—	1 90	171—	15 80	336—	5 30	501—	3 00
7—	9 75	172—	8 20	337—	.	502—	16 00
8—	68 93	173—	3 90	338—	5 20	503—	2 60
9—	7 60	174—	. .	339—	.	504—	.
10—	11 40	175—	1 00	340—	106 30	505—	3 30
11—	45 00	176—	1 00	341—	7 20	506—	. . .
12—	12 00	177—	41 80	342—	. . .	507—	.
13—	1 60	178—	.	343—	5 00	508—	6 75
14—	1 90	179—	20 70	344—	8 00	509—	32 90
15—	7 50	180—	14 00	345—	.	510—	10 00
16—	2 60	181—	30 00	346—	6 40	511—	9 90
17—	6 10	182—	.	347—	.	512—	8 80
18—	4 55	183—	. . .	348—	8 80	513—	41 00
19—	5 55	184—	1 60	349—	8 90	514—	6 00
20—	18 70	185—	16 90	350—	. . .	515—	20 40
21—	19 90	186—	4 50	351—	23 60	516—	1 40
22—	136 85	187—	.	352—	8 00	517—	. . .
23—	23 40	188—	6 90	353—	. . .	518—	20 00
24—	. . .	189—	3 70	354—	10 80	519—	. . .
25—	31 15	190—	80	355—	6 10	520—	3 60
26—		191—	10 00	356—	6 80	521—	4 20
27—	12 10	192—	9 10	357—	4 00	522—	1 70
28—	66 60	193—	3 25	358—	3 20	523—	3 70
29—	85 70	194—	3 20	359—	7 80	524—	1 30
30—	.	195—	5 40	360—	6 80	525—	10 00
31—	3 00	196—	2 20	361—	6 00	526—	8 90
32—		197—	. . .	362—	3 40	527—	2 40
33—	116 06	198—	8 90	363—	. . .	528—	3 25
34—	. .	199—	11 80	364—	3 40	529—	2 00
35—	5 00	200—	17 40	365—	7 10	530—	4 80
36—	30 70	201—	9 00	366—	3 55	531—	2 20
37—	4 10	202—	4 60	367—	14 90	532—	2 20
38—	5 60	203—	8 70	368—	8 75	533—	.
39—	. . .	204—	3 80	369—	3 00	534—	4 05
40—	13 70	205—	3 90	370—	3 20	535—	1 70
41—	14 40	206—	13 50	371—	3 60	536—	4 70
42—	8 30	207—	2 00	372—	2 55	537—	2 40
43—	21 20	208—	4 50	373—	1 40	538—	1 70
44—	2 70	209—	15 45	374—	8 50	539—	5 15
45—	2 70	210—	2 20	375—	. . .	540—	3 40
46—	3 90	211—	69 50	376—	2 00	541—	9 90
47—	5 90	212—	16 20	377—	10 30	542—	8 00
48—	22 10	213—	.	378—	1 00	543—	11 70
49—	12 50	214—	3 60	379—	4 90	544—	5 40
50—	14 20	215—	9 80	380—	6 50	545—	. . .
51—	23 70	216—	17 70	381—	. . .	546—	3 70
52—	6 50	217—	5 60	382—	35 60	547—	1 00
53—	. . .	218—	13 05	383—	1 40	548—	7 30
54—	.	219—	6 80	384—	13 65	549—	. . .
55—	11 30	220—	6 20	385—	.	550—	1 40
56—	3 70	221—	5 15	386—	1 70	551—	6 30
57—	1 30	222—	18 10	387—	4 60	552—	2 20
58—	1 00	223—	5 60	388—	1 30	553—	1 50
59—	5 30	224—	3 00	389—	3 30	554—	10 00
60—	13 00	225—	13 35	390—	.	555—	3 50
61—	27 00	226—	.	391—	11 60	556—	10 00
62—	21 40	227—	7 90	392—	2 0	557—	3 00
63—	16 80	228—	.	393—	2 80	558—	.
64—	16 40	229—	8 70	394—	9 30	559—	2 10
65—	4 30	230—	20 60	395—	7 20	560—	3 9
66—	2 05	231—	. . .	396—	.	561—	15 00
67—	7 60	232—	1 80	397—	4 80	562—	. .
68—	11 20	233—	1 40	398—	2 70	563—	6 10
69—	2 00	234—	14 20	399—	.	564—	6 70
70—	2 90	235—	8 00	400—	3 90	565—	2 80
71—	2 50	236—	2 20	401—	5 75	566—	. . .
72—	26 20	237—	65 60	402—	5 40	567—	22 00
73—	10 80	238—	7 30	403—	13 50	568—	70
74—	7 80	239—	5 00	404—	12 30	569—	10 50
75—		240—	11 00	405—	3 75	570—	6 55
76—	9 35	241—	6 50	406—	6 60	571—	1 70
77—	1 80	242—	25 00	407—	36 00	572—	14 90
78—	6 20	243—	4 40	408—	3 60	573—	. . .
79—	1 90	244—	11 50	409—	4 00	574—	3 30
80—	4 15	245—	10 30	410—	45 30	575—	.
81—	2 40	246—	13 10	411—	7 60	576—	3 00
82—	17 20	247—	18 90	412—	.	577—	.
83—	26 00	248—	2 70	413—	4 30	578—	12 80
84—	7 60	249—	6 20	414—	18 10	579—	2 90
85—	1 00	250—	60	415—	.	580—	13 55
86—	2 80	251—	6 30	416—	10 00	581—	2 80
87—	6 00	252—	3 90	417—	3 20	582—	1 25
88—	. . .	253—	8 80	418—	1 10	583—	2 70
89—	6 05	254—	3 00	419—	. . .	584—	.
90—	25 60	255—	.	420—	3 80	585—	7 50
91—	. . .	256—	11 50	421—	5 60	586—	.
92—	10 80	257—	31 90	422—	2 50	587—	2 60
93—	1 00	258—	10 70	423—	3 20	588—	2 90
94—	4 20	259—	2 85	424—	3 80	589—	1 40
95—	4 10	260—	2 40	425—	1 40	590—	.
96—	5 70	261—	1 80	426—	. . .	591—	1 80
97—	10 95	262—	1 10	427—	.	592—	.
98—	4 10	263—	. . .	428—	. . .	593—	1 20
99—	2 00	264—	. .	429—	4 60	594—	. . .
100—	3 90	265—	9 30	430—	4 70	595—	. . .
101—	1 30	266—	1 60	431—	5 50	596—	. . .
102—	9 00	267—	6 50	432—	3 40	597—	. . .
103—	5 90	268—	9 00	433—	10 50	598—	8 60
104—	8 50	269—	10 80	434—	7 10	599—	3 60
105—	2 40	270—	10 60	435—	. .	600—	. . .
106—	3 10	271—	90	436—	5 00	601—	9 20
107—	9 90	272—	2 00	437—	. .	602—	11 40
108—	23 00	273—	8 40	438—	4 10	603—	7 20
109—	45 70	274—	9 40	439—	. . .	604—	. . .
110—	3 40	275—	5 20	440—	3 50	605—	. . .
111—	2 40	276—	1 00	441—	. .	606—	5 20
112—	32 30	277—	9 60	442—	. . .	607—	1 30
113—	7 10	278—	.	443—	1 50	608—	3 00
114—	4 20	279—	1 70	444—	2 00	609—	5 00
115—	7 60	280—	3 50	445—	.	610—	. . .
116—	14 20	281—	. . .	446—	27 90	611—	5 10
117—	8 50	282—	.	447—	. . .	612—	. . .
118—	6 80	283—	9 75	448—	5 20	613—	2 60
119—	21 20	284—	5 10	449—	13 50	614—	6 05
120—	7 50	285—	7 10	450—	1 90	615—	8 00
121—	12 10	286—	14 80	451—	21 55	616—	8 40
122—	13 40	287—	9 50	452—	2 70	617—	13 50
123—	2 40	288—	11 00	453—	14 00	618—	. . .
124—		289—	3 30	454—	13 90	619—	2 50
125—	11 80	290—	39 20	455—	. . .	620—	12 55
126—	. . .	291—	5 00	456—	6 10	621—	4 10
127—	. . .	292—	1 60	457—	9 10	622—	. .
128—	1 60	293—	2 80	458—	25	623—	3 00
129—	10 00	294—	6 50	459—	13 70	624—	33 20
130—		295—	2 00	460—	4 20	625—	. . .
131—	5 00	296—	. . .	461—	6 10	626—	. .
132—	12 50	297—	.	462—	42 80	627—	2 50
133—	. . .	298—	8 50	463—	18 35	628—	8 20
134—	2 60	299—	28 70	464—	. . .	629—	11 55
135—	2 50	300—	3 80	465—	8 60	630—	.
136—	.	301—	10 40	466—	7 40	631—	20 00
137—	4 00	302—	2 20	467—	8 45	632—	1 60
138—	10 10	303—	10 40	468—	21 40	633—	8 00
139—	. . .	304—	11 00	469—	4 70	634—	4 80
140—	. . .	305—	3 75	470—	5 30	635—	12 20
141—	15 85	306—	14 00	471—	22 40	636—	2 15
142—	41 20	307—	4 95	472—	4 40	637—	11 30
143—	. . .	308—	1 60	473—	9 80	638—	17 30
144—	26 90	309—	2 60	474—	9 00	639—	7 80
145—	2 50	310—	6 60	475—	. .	640—	. . .
146—	8 00	311—	15 30	476—	50	641—	6 80
147—	5 70	312—	1 00	477—	24 30	642—	6 80
148—	2 10	313—	.	478—	18 05	643—	2 20
149—	.	314—	4 30	479—	. .	644—	. .
150—	6 20	315—	5 10	480—	19 70	645—	. . .
151—	25 50	316—	12 60	481—	.	646—	.
152—	4 40	317—	. . .	482—	12 70	647—	7 10
153—	15 20	318—	. . .	483—	19 10	648—	.
154—	10 90	319—	3 00	484—	5 00	649—	8 30
155—	9 20	320—	2 50	485—	3 20	650—	2 00
156—	13 30	321—	. . .	486—	4 90	651—	2 00
157—	8 50	322—	1 80	487—	7 50	652—	. . .
158—	5 90	323—	2 00	488—	6 90	653—	14 15
159—	2 60	324—	.	489—	9 90	654—	3 60
160—	9 20	325—	7 10	490—	4 60	655—	7 75
161—		326—	27 30	491—	.	656—	. . .
162—	18 20	327—	29 50	492—	13 00	657—	11 30
163—	9 10	328—	4 60	493—	12 15	658—	5 60
164—	41 60	329—	4 40	494—	1 00	659—	3 15
165—	44 20	330—	1 20	495—	10 00	660—	1 80

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
661—	7 20	696—	14 90	731—	6 60	766—	. . .
662—	.	697—	3 60	732—	. . .	767—	. . .
663—	. . .	698—	.	733—	. . .	768—	6 25
664—	8 70	699—	9 00	734—	4 90	769—	3 90
665—	5 50	700—	5 95	735—	.	770—	. .
666—	1 90	701—	3 60	736—	7 05	771—	7 80
667—	12 70	702—	3 30	737—	5 60	772—	2 10
668—	. .	703—	10 00	738—	4 00	773—	. .
669—	.	704—	23 10	739—	1 00	774—	. .
670—	5 00	705—	14 35	740—	. . .	775—	2 60
671—	.	706—	. .	741—	1 50	776—	6 90
672—	1 30	707—	4 60	742—	. . .	777—	2 70
673—	.	708—	11 40	743—	.	778—	. .
674—	. . .	709—	2 60	744—	3 90	779—	. . .
675—	1 80	710—	.	745—	.	780—	.
676—	6 40	711—	.	746—	1 60	781—	3 40
677—	3 00	712—	19 00	747—	1 00	782—	2 00
678—	20 60	713—	. . .	748—	1 80	783—	1 30
679—	2 00	714—	1 10	749—	3 60	784—	2 60
680—	3 60	715—	7 40	750—	12 60	785—	. .
681—	31 10	716—	16 50	751—	.	786—	. . .
682—	. .	717—	. . .	752—	2 10	787—	3 60
683—	21 90	718—	13 45	753—	5 65	788—	16 85
684—	5 40	719—	5 20	754—	4 40	789—	. . .
685—	3 10	720—	.	755—	4 80	790—	1 00
686—	. . .	721—	14 30	756—	2 70	791—	25
687—	. .	722—	7 60	757—	10 80	792—	. . .
688—	50	723—	1 00	758—	3 90	793—	. . .
689—	2 50	724—	. .	759—	2 80	794—	. .
690—	. . .	725—	15 50	760—	5 00	795—	1 00
691—	2 70	726—	5 70	761—	1 20	796—	6 50
692—	9 30	727—	1 70	762—	20 35	797—	1 00
693—	. .	728—	2 60	763—	4 70	798—	10 00
694—	4 60	729—	10 00	764—	. . .		
695—	. . .	730—	. . .	765—	. .		
		Total.					$6,182 11

RESERVE FUND.

Report of moneys received for Reserve Fund from OCTOBER 1st, 1891, to OCTOBER 31st, 1891, (inclusive).

All moneys received since OCTOBER 31st will be reported in the JANUARY CARPENTER.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
7—	$25 60	262—	55	466—	3 70	602—	5 45
9—	20 17	268—	4 50	467—	1 55	613—	1 30
19—	1 40	285—	2 80	482—	6 35	637—	5 15
37—	2 05	287—	4 75	484—	2 80	653—	6 90
44—	1 35	295—	1 00	488—	10 55	657—	5 65
56—	1 85	314—	2 15	496—	1 65	677—	1 50
70—	1 45	326—	6 70	500—	2 25	684—	2 70
76—	4 90	341—	3 60	503—	1 30	694—	1 05
85—	50	346—	7 10	505—	5 35	697—	1 80
102—	4 50	383—	70	515—	10 20	705—	4 50
117—	4 25	391—	3 30	523—	1 85	728—	1 30
151—	12 75	392—	1 05	524—	65	752—	1 05
163—	4 30	398—	1 85	531—	90	753—	1 40
166—	4 55	406—	3 30	535—	85	754—	2 20
170—	2 05	414—	5 55	537—	95	758—	6 95
179—	10 35	416—	5 00	539—	75	759—	1 40
190—	1 25	425—	70	548—	3 65	760—	2 50
191—	5 30	429—	2 30	557—	1 50	762—	2 90
206—	6 75	448—	2 60	570—	2 00	763—	2 35
220—	3 10	452—	1 35	571—	85	777—	1 35
233—	70	456—	2 50	578—	2 80	781—	1 45
249—	3 10	462—	7 70	579—	1 45	787—	1 85
256—	5 75	465—	4 30	580—	3 65	790—	50
258—	5 35						
Total							$329 42

BENEFITS PAID IN OCTOBER.

No.		Union.	Amt.
1434	E. J. Horne	61	$400 00
1435	Mrs. T. McGrogan	207	50 00
1436	Mrs. M. D. Baker	677	25 00
1437	Mrs R. Rumbold	19	50 00
1438	Max Zeck	636	200 00
1439	Mrs. Ida Schmidt	219	50 00
1440	Fred. Boeck	318	200 00
1441	Henry Caspari	818	100 00
1442	Mrs. E Nielsen	497	50 00
1443	Wm. Kammler	36	200 00
1444	Mrs. J. De Bruin	129	50 00
1445	Mrs. M. Reynolds	325	50 00
1446	J. J. McCarten	678	200 00
1447	Mrs E. E. Goodwin	191	50 00
1448	Mrs. Annie Edmark	1	50 00
1449	P. McConville	142	200 00
1450	Mrs. I. M. Kresge	603	50 00
1451	M. Horwath	171	200 00
1452	Mrs. M. A. Pascalar	179	50 00
1453	M. L. Thompson	108	200 00
1454	T. R. Larimer	55	200 00
1455	J. A. Heming	515	200 00
1456	Jos. Cashin	473	200 00
1457	J. E. Hale	498	200 00
1458	C. A. Frommer	334	200 00
1459	E F. Hawley	649	200 00
1460	Wm. See	72	200 00
1461	Casper Tennler	16	200 00
1462	J. Prendergast	416	100 00
1463	Mrs. M. Mackey	268	50 00
1464	Mrs. M. A. Kirby	29	50 00
1465	Mrs. M. Drysdale	354	50 00
1466	Jas. McLaughlin	102	200 00
1467	Mrs. Ida Davis	512	50 00
1468	Mrs. C. Lenk	338	50 00
1469	Mrs R. Charboneau	311	50 00
1470	H. L. West	154	200 00
1471	Mrs M. Schlotterbeck	326	50 00
1472	Mrs. E. E. Mann	176	50 00
1473	Robt Christie	64	100 00
1474	Mrs. S. Klinefelter	288	50 00
1475	D. T. Blauvelt	647	200 00
1476	Henry Wagner	172	200 00
1477	E. L. Sackwright	8	200 00
1478	Lewis Ross	340	200 00
1479	Mrs. S Ravnos	575	50 00
1480	Mrs. A. M. Mumford	253	50 00
1481	G. Cressler	287	200 00
1482	H. Brindley	185	200 00
1483	Geo. Simon	177	200 00

— Die leitenden Baugewerke Baltimore's, wie Carpenter, Bricklеger, Granite Cutter 2c., haben beschlossen, am 1. Januar 1892 den achtstündigen Arbeitstag zu fordern.

— Der Federated Trades Council von Milwaukee schickt ein Rundschreiben an alle Gewerkschaften des Landes, dieselben dringend ersuchend, das Gebräu der „Papst Brewing Co." zu boycotten. In demselben wird auch constatirt, daß Papst auf wiederholte Aufforderung seitens der organisirten Baugewerke von Milwaukee reüsirt habe, Unionleute an seinen Neubauten zu beschäftigen. Ein Grund mehr, den Protzen mürbe zu machen.

— Sämmtliche Bauhandwerker von Paris und Umgegend, welche organisatorisch zur Zeit noch in viele Gruppen zerfallen, werden wahrscheinlich demnächst eine einzige Vereinigung bilden, deren Mitglieder dann die Zahl von 100,000 erreichen dürften.

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, December 1891.

Union-Angelegenheiten.

— Der Streik der Eisengießer besteht trotz aller gegentheiligen Behauptungen fort. Die Union hat während ihres Streikes $44,000 Unterstützung erhalten. Von ihrer National-Organisation bekommt sie monatlich $1,000.

— Die General-Exekutive der American Federation of Labor hat beschlossen, Schritte zu thun, um die Pennsylvania-Bahn zu zwingen, das Gesetz zu befolgen, nach welchem alle Bahnarbeiter 2c. in jenem Staate wöchentlich ausbezahlt werden müssen.

— Boycottet die „Germania" in Milwaukee, die „Kansas City Post," den „Alleghenier Sonntagsbote" vnd die „San Francisco Abendpost."

— Im Staate New York haben im vergangenen Jahre 116 Arbeiter-Organisationen mit 31,191 Mitgliedern ihre Arbeitszeit reducirt.

— Der große Streike der Möbelarbeiter in Chicago zur Erringung der achtstündigen Arbeitszeit ist nach siebenwöchentlicher Dauer aufgegeben worden.

— Die Boilermakers' National-Union (Kesselschmiede) hat ihre Bosses benachrichtigt, daß sie vom 1. Mai 1892 ab die achtstündige Arbeitszeit einführen wird.

Hohe Beiträge.

Wenn es möglich wäre, die Nothwendigkeit hoher Beiträge in Gewerkschaften in überzeugenderer Weise darzuthun, als dies bisher geschehen, so wäre es jetzt an der Zeit. Es ist dies ein Gegenstand, welcher von vielen Gewerkschaften nicht länger übersehen werden sollte. Von hohen Beiträgen hängen Beständigkeit, Macht, ja die eigentliche Existenz der Gewerkvereine ab.

Denken wir einen Augenblick darüber nach. Was bedeuten hohe Beiträge? Die Vorbereitung in guten Zeiten für die kommenden schlimmen; die Armirung im Frieden für den kommenden Krieg, wenn er den Arbeitern in Form einer Lohnreduktion aufgezwungen wird; und wir wissen, daß Derjenige, welcher gut bewaffnet und stets vorbereitet ist, nur selten eine Niederlage erleidet.

Wir könnten zahlreiche Fälle anführen, in welchen Unions überrascht werden, weil sie unvorbereitet waren. Das Erste, wozu sie dann gezwungen waren, war die Ernennung von Bettel-Comites, und wenn dieselben nicht das erhielten, was sie erhofft, dann fühlten die betreffenden Unions sich sehr verletzt. Die Folge davon war, daß die Gewerkschaften zu Grunde gingen und die Mitglieder die Organisation und die Gewerkschaftsbewegung für ihre Niederlage verantwortlich machten. Doch weder das Eine, noch das Andere war zu tadeln, einzig allein ihre Kurzsichtigkeit. Wir rufen deshalb mit Nachdruck allen Gewerkschaften zu: Seid nicht erschreckt über hohe, im Verhältniß zu den empfangenen Löhnen stehende Beiträge, welche nur zu Eurem Schutze verlangt werden.

Da ist noch ein anderer Umstand. Wenn eine Union eine volle Kasse hat, dann sei sie nicht zu freigebig. Sie helfe natürlich dort, wo es nöthig, aber sei vorsichtig und gerecht.

Wir kennen Gewerkschaften, welche durch ihre Freigebigkeit verarmten, und als sie selbst in Noth waren, Extrasteuern ausschreiben mußten. Wir wissen, daß es angenehmer ist, zu geben, als zu nehmen; aber man sollte zu freigebigen Impulsen zu widerstehen suchen, namentlich wenn deren Uebung zum eigenen Unglück führen kann.

Wenn eine Union eine Schwester-Union unterstützen will, dann sollte sie lieber zu dem Mittel der Subscriptionslisten in den Shops vnd Offices greifen, als Gelder aus der Kasse bewilligen. Es können dann den Versammlungsbesuchern keine Vorwürfe von Denen gemacht werden, welche stets zu Hause bleiben, aber immer hinterher räsonniren.

Eins aber sollte für jeden Arbeiter in Stein gemeißelt und in seinem Innersten bewahrt werden: Hohe Beiträge bedeuten eine starke Union; eine starke Union bedeutet hohe Löhne und geringe Gefahr einer Lohnreduktion.

John Swinton.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES.

ALABAMA

ANNISTON—
357. J. R Jenkins, Box 615.
654. BESSEMER—Jesse Root, Box 527.
MOBILE—
89. E Marschal, 607 Elmira st.
92. (Col) W. G. Lewis, cor. of Scott and St. Louis.
389 SHEFFIELD—Ward Parker, Box 46.

ARKANSAS

479. FORT SMITH—J. E Winstell, 808 Fourth st.
469. HOT SPRINGS—H. F. Crim, 16 E. Grand ave.
754. JONESBOROUGH—W H. Crowder.
541. LITTLE ROCK—T. Davidson, 214 E. 14th st.
292. " D. W. Gaskill, Box 371.
482. PINE BLUFF—J. C. Gibson.

CALIFORNIA

47. ALAMEDA—Jacob Hoeck, 1510 R. R. ave.
529. BERKELEY—E. B. Shaw.
217. EUREKA—H. H. Weston.
660. HANFORD—J. McCaslin, Box 118
56. LOS ANGELES—Theo. E. Cross, Box 482.
36. OAKLAND—J F. Gallin, 1419 Ninth st.
722. REDLANDS—J. H. Allin, Box 645
235. RIVERSIDE—W. J. Embree, Box 617.
341. SACRAMENTO—G. W. McKay, 917 P st.
375. " (Cars.) D. D. Paxton, 1705 E st.
86. SAN BERNARDINO—H. Wegnori, Box 797.
SAN FRANCISCO—
22. H. Meyer 250 Siegel st., B. H.
304 (Ger.) Philip Grosse, 1631 Church st.
483. Guy Lathrop, 108 Taylor st.
616. (Stair Bldrs.) S. J. M. Coates, 2138 Market st.
707. (Mill.) P. Belton, 513 Twenty fifth st.
SAN JOSE—
316. G. C. Murphy, Box 996.
740. (Mill) C. Holmes, 22 S. Fourth st.
35. SAN RAFAEL—R. Scott, Box 673.
226. SANTA BARBARA—J. Krallman.
133 S

579. PERU—Geo. B. Mitchell.
779. ROSEDALE—J. O. Denmen.
429 SEYMOUR—F. W. Buhner.
629. SOUTH BEND—Jno. McComb, 1022 West Thomas st.
48. TERRE HAUTE—C. E. Curry, 1600 Ohio st.
658. VINCENNES—Allen Greenhood, 604 N. 8th st.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

640. SOUTH MCALLESTER—J. E. Underwood.
679. STILLWATER, Okla. Ter.—C. F. Willis.

IOWA

534. BURLINGTON—J. Roemer, 818 S. 13th st.
156. CRESTON—T. F. Gilchrist.
554. DAVENPORT—F W. Boettcher, 1931 Walnut.
68. DES MOINES—D. Reinking 1308 E. Grand av
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 29 7th st.
503. EMMETSBURGH—E. H Frederick.
81. FT. MADISON—C. E. Peoples 614 Park st.
760. KEOKUK—H. L. Breitenstein, 1524 Bank st.
764. MARSHALLTOWN—J L. Moffett, 409 May st.
721. SIOUX CITY—J. Deary, 23d & Court sts.

KANSAS.

670. ARMOURDALE—W. E. Gifford, Box 125.
264. ATCHISON—H. Stork, 438 S. Seventh st.
761. CHANUTE—A. M. Davison.
66. CONCORDIA—W. H. Dennis.
590. KANSAS CITY—W. C. Nichols, 730 Washington st.
499. LEAVENWORTH—W H. Shouse, Box 25.
646. PITTSBURG—W. O. Keffer.
158. TOPEKA—P. E. Cook, Box 346.
720. WINFIELD—B. D. Moore, S. Main st.

KENTUCKY

COVINGTON—
712. J. L. Lyons 250 Western ave.
776. (Mill Hands.) H. Power, 1048 Bank Lick st.
618. GRANDRIVERS—J. M. Milstead.
259. HENDERSON—Wm. O. Connell, care Ky. Planing Mill.
LOUISVILLE—Secretary of District Council, Jos. Heheman, 2315 Portland ave.
7. L. G. Bright, 308 Twelfth st.
103. T. J. Murphy, 305 Thirtieth st.
212. H. Ruby, 906 E. Walnut st.
214. (Ger.) A. Berberich, 728 E. Broadway.
358. S. J. Wilhoyte, 1430 W. Walnut st.
729. (Car Builders) Henry Block, Enterprise Hotel, Market near Floyd.
405. LUDLOW—Geo. Pitcher, Box 135.
684. MIDDLESBOROUGH—Courtney Long, Box 65.
698. NEWPORT—Sam'l Schell, 1031 Columbia st.
504. OWENSBORO—J. N. Miller, 1306 E. 7th st.
201. PADUCAH—Wm. H. Aisman, 500 S. 9th st.
582. RICHMOND—C. F. Campbell.
701. WINCHESTER—J. W. Crone, Box 171.

LOUISIANA

279. MONROE—B. R. Truly, Box 80.
NEW ORLEANS—
76. J. G. Bloomer, 432½ S. Liberty.
249. F. D. Ross, 130 Third st.
624. Chas. Bartels, 1151 Camp.
704. J. C. Staub, 43 Berlin st.
732. (Mill) N. M. Healy, Baronne & Marengo sts.
739. Manuel Joaquin, 142 Washington ave.
45. SHREVEPORT—Peter Garson, Box 339.

MAINE

345. BATH—E. A. Howard, 52 Bowery st.
407. LEWISTON—A. M. Flagg, 78 Court st. Auburn
344. PORTLAND—L. W. Whitcomb, 4 Oxford st.
772. WESTBROOK—V. L. Porter, Cumberland Mills.

MARYLAND

29. BALTIMORE—A. Faulhaber, 929 N. Ann st.

MASSACHUSETTS

State District Council—Secretary, D. Maloney, 6 Parker st., Cambridge, Mass.
584. AMESBURY—Samuel C. Young, Box 48.
648. BEVERLY—Chas. H. Raymond.
BOSTON—Secretary of District Council, J. W. McLellan, 67 Appleton st.
33. S. J. Chadwick, 44 Ziegler st., Roxbury.
361. Geo. Clark, 7 Medford st., Chelsea.
565. (Mill) W. McWilliams, 10 Church st., Somerville.
130. BROCKTON—E. Shattuck, 30 Snell st.
CAMBRIDGE—
138. D. Maloney, 6 Parker st.
204. E D. Smith, 24 Porter st., Somerville.
324. CHARLESTOWN—W. C. Wheeler, 103 Bartlett
135. CHELSEA—Cliff. Huntly, 156 Broadway.
373. DEDHAM—J. A. Houghton, Box 254.
309. DORCHESTER—L. E. Tarbell, Hunt st. Atlantic, Mass.
EAST BOSTON—
218. Wm. Sibbald, 90 Havre st.
106. (Ship Joiners) Ezra Huestis, 133 Trenton st.
403. FALL RIVER—R. Ingham, 168 Eight Rod Way.
571. FRANKLIN—J. Hussey, Box 187.
380. GLOUCESTER—Wm. C. Moody, 5 Perkins st.
82. HAVERHILL—D. Laroy Wilson, 9 Sixth ave.
424. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, Box 113.
508. HOLYOKE—(French) J. Larriviere, 41 Cabot.
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.
196. HYDE PARK—B. Daly, 55 [illegible]g st.
111. LAWRENCE—T. Dixon, 31[illegible] st.
596. LOWELL—Frank Kappler, 203 Lincoln st.
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.
152. MALDEN—E W. Perry.
221. MARBLEHEAD—J. Lent, Box 178.
154. MARLBORO—F. Laffamme, 90 Broad st.
192. NATICK—Geo. K. Allen.
409. NEW BEDFORD—James Quirk, 8 Tremont st.
597. NEWBURYPORT—J. Colby, 28 Frankland st.
275. NEWTON—Jos. Butler, Box 71.
193. NORTH ADAMS—J. D. Follett, 6 E. Brooklyn st
308. NORTH EASTON—Elmer E. Watts.
435. NORWOOD—F. A. Newton.
417. QUINCY—Alfred Shaw, Wollaston.
159. REVERE—S. E. Montgomery, Beachmont
67. ROXBURY—David Campbell, 48 Norfolk st., Mattapan.
140. SALEM—H. B. Carr, 196 Rantool st., Beverly.
24. SOMERVILLE—A. F. McIntyre, 23 Quincy st.
220. S. FRAMINGHAM—J. R. Dexter, Box 341.
96. SPRINGFIELD—D. P. Hall, 48 Terrence.
491. STOUGHTON—F. O. Fowler, Box 568.
216. WALTHAM—J. P. Veno, 205 Charles st
426. WEST NEWTON—B. F. Ryan, Box 566.
420. WEYMOUTH—E. J. Pratt, Weymouth Heights P. O.
455. WHITMAN—E. A. Vaughan.
421. WOBURN—Timothy Ring, Winn st.
93. WORCESTER—C. D. Fisk, 720 Main st.

MEXICO

293. C. P. DIAZ—W. Smith, Box 21 Eagle Pass, Tex.
794. MONTEREY—

MICHIGAN

85. ANN ARBOR—J. J. Ferguson, 16 W. Summit
77. BATTLE CREEK—M. M. Haynes, 125 Clay st.
129. BAY CITY—James C. Martin, 206 S. Lincoln.
418. CHARLOTTE—C. L. Cover, Box 532.
DETROIT—Secretary of District Council, Geo. A. F. Allen, 590 Sixteenth st.
10. F. A. Mellick, 431 St. Aubin ave.
32. W. H. Seldon, 1069 Vinewood ave.
59. T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
219. (Ger.) Herman Pahnke, 103 Preston st.
EAST SAGINAW—
163. J. Shackelton, 529 S. 9th st.
248. (Mill) Wm. C. Kenny, 408 Ward st.
466. (Ger.) Peter Frisch, 1502 So. Warren ave.
GRAND RAPIDS—Secretary of District Council, H. Heaton, 229 Fifth st.
65. E. L. Probert, 9 Foster st.
583. (Holl.) Casper Verheek, 186 Seventh st.
771. T. Edwards, 670 Jefferson ave.
793. H. Heaton, 229 Fifth st.
195. IRON MOUNTAIN—M. Moriarity, Box 43.
26. JACKSON—Henry Behan, 21 Deyo st.
184. LAKE LINDEN—Geo. W. Guibord, Box 678.
213. LANSING—C. A. Frost, Box 398.
372. MARINE CITY—Adolph Booske, Box 72.
MARQUETTE—
392. (French) A. Clairmont, N. Third st.
775. Thos. Reynolds, 350 W. Washington.
100. MUSKEGON—Chas. Molitor, 67 Messler st.
123. OWOSSO—Charles H. Cherry, Box 701.
347. PORT HURON—W. W. Johnson, 1130 Young.
651. SAINT IGNACE—F. A. Daniels, Box 490.
334. SAGINAW CITY—G. Wetzel, Cor. S. Harrison and Saginaw.
784. TAWAS CITY—Henry Gale.
[illegible]2. WEST BAY CITY—C. H. Randall, 1008 N. Linn
538. WYANDOTTE—Francis Sutliff.

MINNESOTA

DULUTH—
361. W. A. Morrison, 1325 E. Superior st.
306. (Scand.) P. Solheim, Box 1041
239. LITTLE FALLS—P. G. Potter.
MINNEAPOLIS—
34. W. O. White, 829 16th ave., S.
411. (Scand.) A. C. Olson, 3133 18½ ave. S.
452. C. E. Newguist. 2109 Irving avenue N.
702. O. R. Bolingren, 723 Fillmore st., N. E.
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 407 Rondo st.
362. WINONA—Carl Kuederli 107 E. Second st.
595. WEST DULUTH—William McLelland.

MISSISSIPPI

GREENVILLE—
312. J. B. Guptile.
528. J. M Walker, Box 285
JACKSON—
656. M. M. Deterly, 213 Pascagoula st.
680. (Col.) John Dennis, 725 West Pearl st.
749. MERIDIAN—S. R. Smith, Care Sash and Blind Factory.
VICKSBURG—
496. E R. Carroll, Box 53.
562. (Col.) Charles Taylor, Box 203.

MISSOURI

519. BENTON STATION—J. Cook, Garner ave.
790. CARTHAGE—W. H. Devault 1170 Grand ave.
255. HANNIBAL—S. W. Davis
KANSAS CITY—
160. W. P. Dyer, 1408 Wabash ave.
619. A D. Baird, 3015 Locust st.
577. MARSHALL—Sam'l M. Neas.
576. MOBERLY—J. H Vernoy, 920 Henry st.
98. SEDALIA—A. J. Hogan, 1619 S. Montgomery
386. SLATER—Wm. Hindell.
377. SPRINGFIELD—J. D. Henderson, 1134 Robberson ave.
522. ST. CHARLES—(Car Builders) Edw. Hackman
784. STANBERRY—W. D. Montgomery.
430. ST. JOSEPH—H. C. Carson, 1921 Holman st.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, Aug. Stone, 4 16 Easton ave.
4. Geo. J. Swank, 1704 Newstead ave.
5. (Ger.) F. Loesch, 157 Victor st.
12. (Ger. Henry Rosenbaum, 2210 Blair ave.
71. (Cars) J. M. Schatz, 1102 Montgomery st.
113. J. A. Shine, 4251a Vista ave.
240. (Ger.) H. Lessmann, 1715 N. Twenty-third st.
257. W. E. Miller, 3154½ Clifton place.
270. Aug. Stone, 4616 Easton ave.
395. (Mill) Paul Garnier, 106 N. 12th st.
423. C. Strieder, 1321 Benton st.
518. Ger.) Henry Thiele, 2112 De Kalb st.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) Wm. Stender, 2949 Sheridan av
699. J hn O'Connor, 2939 Scott ave.
734. (Ger. Mill) H. Mittendorf, 2318 S. Seventh.
789. UNIONVILLE—J. B. Earhardt.
544. WEBSTER GROVE—W. B. Hite.

MONTANA

88. ANACONDA—F. E. Taylor, Box 844.
1 2. BUTTE CITY—W. J. Walsh, Box 623.
396. COLUMBIA FALLS—
286. GREAT FALLS—G. H. Chase, Box 306.
280. HELENA—J. H. Schwalen, 621 Second st.
797. KALISPELL—S. T Cobb
586. MISSOULA—J. J. Hassett.
747. PHILLIPSBURG—G. E. Snell.

NEBRASKA

148. LINCOLN—J. W. Emberson, 3003 S st.
330. NEBRASKA CITY—W. C. Willman, 302 S. 17th.
OMAHA—Secretary District Council, C. Reinhart, 9 8 N. Twenty-seventh st.
58. Chas. Weeda, 3021 Seward st.
271. (Ger.) R. Ruppert, 2016 Martha st.
685. H. E. Olsen, 915 N. 28th ave.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

283. CONCORD—W. F. King, Box 541.
118. MANCHESTER—Wilbur G. Colcord, 334 E. High.
585. PORTSMOUTH—E. C. Frye, 14 Vaughn st.

NEW JERSEY

750. ASBURY PARK—Theo. Brown Box 597.
428. ATLANTIC CITY—D. Wright, 2035 Atlantic av
673. BARNEGAT PARK—David Anderson, Bayville.
BAYONNE—
486. Gus Sippel, 31 W. Twenty-fourth st.
711. J. Anderson, 478 Ave. E.
121. BRIDGETON—C. E. Woodnutt, 141 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 337 Mechanic st.
467. E. ORANGE—M. E. Ryerson, 45 Oliver st.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 8 Smith st.
647. ENGLEWOOD—A. E. Short, Closter.
391. HOBOKEN—F. Steigleiter, 61 Bloomfield st.
265. HACKENSACK—Charles Wood, James st. Hudson County D. C., Secretary, Joshua Travis, 105 Pacific ave., Jersey City.
JERSEY CITY—
482. L. F. Ryan, 181 Ninth st.
488. A. E. Stewart, 117 Pine st.
564. Amos Turley, 484 Central ave.
570. (Five Corners.) Jas. Dufrane, 516 Newark av
710. (Greenville) Rich'd Efkins, 25 Bartholdi pl.
151. LONG BRANCH—I. N. Cubberly, Box 183.
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305. MILLVILLE—Luke Vanaman, 80[illegible] N. Second
688. MORRISTOWN—Van Deats, Box 163.
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council, C. H. Cloyd, 195½ Bank st.
119. W. Nairn, 46 Centre st.
172. (Ger.) John Stoll, 292 S. Sixth st.
415. (Ger.) Andrew Rager, 20 Wall st.
477. ORANGE—Jos. Jordan, 44 Cary st.
325. PATERSON—Oscar Zabriskie, 34 Erie st.
490. PASSAIC—Frank Wentink, Box 122.
399. PHILLIPSBURG—A. Klein, 35 N. Seventh st., Easton, Pa.
155. PLAINFIELD—P. A. VanFleet, 43 E. Third st.
602. RED BANK—Wm. Curchin, Fair Haven.
573. RUTHERFORD—Jno Holland.
665. SOMERVILLE—W. W. Pittenger.
456. SUMMIT—R Wood, Box 158.
31. TRENTON—O. B. Gaston, 91 Jackson st.
543. TOWN OF UNION—Jas. H. Britton, Weehawken.
642. WEST HOBOKEN—Jas. McCabe.

NEW YORK

ALBANY—
274. G. H. Anderson, 248 Second st.
659. (Ger.) J G Lather, 312 Washington ave.
6. AMSTERDAM—F. Kavanugh, 58 Academy st.
453. AUBURN—W. W. Gillespie, 119 E. Genesee.
13. BATAVIA—G. E. Hanson, 13 Edmond st.
BINGHAMTON—
131. W. S. Comstock, Box 993.
210. C. N. Greene, 21 Park ave.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, Wm. Cheriton, 177 Fifth ave.
109. Adolph Silber, 236 Fourteenth st.
147. Jno. J. Powderly, 190 Albany ave.
175. W. H. Clark, 166 Devoe st.
223. Robert H. Young, 589 Lorimer st.
247. G. Paynton, 1349 Fulton st.
258. H. P. Culver, 17 Cornelia st.
291. (Ger.) John Lang, 134 Hamburg ave.
349. (Sash, etc.), F J. Morris, care W. H Bierds. cor. President st. and Third ave.
381. W. Wells, 146 Linden st.
387. Chas. H. Richardson, Box R., Flatbush, N. Y.
451. J. A. Phillips, 512 Myrtle ave.
471. Fred. Brandt, 267 Ninth st.
557. (Millwrights) F. G. Hale, 572 Henderson st., Jersey City, N. J.
639. Wm. A. Carley, Box 93, Ft. Hamilton, L. I.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, A. E. White, 107 Division st.
9. C. Parker, 37 Locust.
355. (Ger.) C. Roessler 242 Strauss st.
374. E. O. Yokom, 19 Furguson ave.
440. M. A. Carter, 47 Puffer st.
99. COHOES—A. Van Arnam, 22 George st.
307. CORNING—E. C Borden, 100 Chemung st.
581. CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON—A. S. Halsted.
315. ELMIRA—E. M Snyder, 761 E Market
662. FAR ROCKAWAY—L. E. Brooks.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—S. W. Wilcox.
500. GLEN COVE, L. I.—Thos. A. Coles, Box 181.
229. GLENS FALLS—W. B. Stevens, 18 Grand st.
447. HAVERSTRAW—E. A. Waldron, Box 375.
272. HERKIMER—Chas. Cristman, Box 631.
173. HOOSICK FALLS—Edwin Chapman.
149. IRVINGTON—Henry Baker, Box 38.
603. ITHACA—J. W. Skinner, 1.0 W. Buffalo st.
627. JOHNSTOWN—G. H. Bowmaker, 8 Glebe st.
251. KINGSTON—J. Deyo Chipp, Box 100.
591. LITTLE FALLS—J. D. Clark, 446 W. Main.
709. LOCKPORT—F. Fisher, 112 John st.
465. LONG ISLAND CITY—Fred Roselius, 884 Albert st.
643. MAMARONECK—William Hopps.
150. MIDDLETOWN—W. R. Rogers, 45 Houston av.
493. MT. VERNON—A. L. Baily, 56 S. Third ave.
105. NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.—F. E. Salfelder, 47 York ave.
301. NEWBURGH—John W. Gibson, 83 Dubois st.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—Caleb Nash, Box 501.
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council, T. C. Walsh, 537 E. 81st st.
51. Chas. A. Judge, 626 E. 146th st.
63. Thomas C. Kelly, 117 E. 108th st.
64. J. U. Lounsbury, 813 Columbus ave.
200. (Jewish) S Jacobson, 5 Gt. Jones st. Care M. Wishinsky.
340. A. Watt, Jr., 833 Amsterdam ave
382. John Lussen, 1584 First ave.
457. (Scan.) T. Mortensen, 16 Laight st.
464. (Ger.) F. Hollerieth, 33 1 3rd ave.
468. J. M. Baxter, 1074 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
473. David Petrie, 347 W. 11th st.
478. Chas. Bickel, 611 Bergen ave.
497. (Ger.) W. Schmitz, 304 Pleasant ave.
509. James Lennon, 340 W. Seventeenth st.
513. (Ger.) F. Bauch, 1398 ave. A.
715. Christopher Coffey, 2015 Columbus ave.
791. (Elevator Builders) H. Gilmartin, 55 Jane st.
474. NYACK—Robt. F. Wool, Box 493.
302. OGDENSBURG—John Wert, Pickering st.
547. OLEAN—A. F Beach, 160 Tenth st.
600. ONEIDA—D. H. Jones, 94 E. Walnut st.
101. ONEONTA—Frank McFee, 6 Gardner place.
443. OSWEGO—Chas. Ward, 207 East Bridge st.
404. PORTCHESTER—Allen McDonald, Rye, N. Y.
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, New Brighton, S. I.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—N. R. Dalzell, Box 32.
675. ROCKAWAY BEACH—T. F. Lowe, Oceanus, L.I.
ROCHESTER—
72. H M Fletcher, 34 Cypress st.
179. (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Place.
263. SALAMANCA—D. J. Abbey, Box 416.
146. SCHENECTADY—Chas. Heft, 305 Jay st.
768. SEA CLIFF—J. S Koop.
413. SHEEPSHEAD BAY—John Racka, Box 71.
567. STAPLETON—J. Hutchinson, Bath Building, Jersey st., New Brighton, S. I.
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary of District Council, W. H. Messenger, 73 York ave, New Brighton.
SYRACUSE—
15. (Ger.) Abe Frey, 217 Saile st.
124. J. C. French, 119 Delhi st.
363. (French) H. St. Pierre, 614 Robinson st.
314. TARRYTOWN—D. Page, North Tarrytown.
78. TROY—David King, Box, 145.
UTICA—
125. L. H. Gazin, 11 William st.
338. (Ger.) Aug. Lenk, 16 Ash st.
580. WATERTOWN—D. B. Willex, 19 W. Mullen
233. WAVERLY—S. T. Roberts, Box 114.
252. WEST TROY—Charles Angus, 121 Third st.
273. YONKERS—Jas. Boomer, 267 New Main st.

NORTH CAROLINA

384. ASHEVILLE—J. E. Stevens, Box 493.
289. CHARLOTTE—A. C. N. Bechtler, 706 E. 7th st.
796. GREENSBORO—W O. Diviney.
668. WINSTON—G. B. Daniels, Box 31.

OHIO

AKRON—
84. A. Wittmer, 114 May st.
723. (Ger.) Wm. Hunt, 514 W. Exchange st.
757. ASHTABULA—A. L. Howard.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, Box 20.
44. BOWLING GREEN—G. W. Harvey, Box 268.
170. BRIDGEPORT—Elmer Justice.
501. BUCYRUS—F. Sheoly, Jr., Box 179.
143. CANTON—Chas. Shoof, 189 E. Fifth st.
182. CELINA—H. A. Tomlinson.
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council, A. L. Bauer, 134 Molitor st.
2. M. A. Clements, 134 Clark st.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 359 Freeman ave.
327. (Mill.) O. F. Schroder, 101 Elder st.
481. (Stairs) H. Dinkman, 63 Jefferson st., Corryville.
628. J. M. Pearce, Apple st. bet. Bluerock and Knowlton sts.
664. (East End.)—George Rust, Fairfield ave., E. Walnut Hills.
667. R. Patterson, 4 Elm st., Walnut Hill.
676. A. L. Bauer, 134 Molitor st.
681. Ch. R. Henke, 12 Noble Court.
683. J. Schwarz, 1398 W. Sixth st.
692. C. Rumpler, Fairmount ave.
CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council, R. R. Kart, 165 Oregon st.
11. John Fraser, 247 Streator ave.
39. (Bohem) Jos. Belik, 281 Petrie st.
234. (Ger.) Wm. Schroeder, 42 Ranny ave.
241. D. F. Erwin, 1233 Lorain st.
282. (Polish) John Pepliusky, 117 Fullerton st.
393. (Ger.) Theo. Weirich, 16 Parker st.
449. (German) Herman Scherr, 77 Selden av.
464. John Milner, 952 Oakdale ave.
632. Boh.) Wm. Mares, 1372 Central ave.
633. (Mill) J. Muetzel, 18 Svoboda st.
COLUMBUS—Secretary of District Council, G. A. Johnston, 557 Grove st.
61. W. G. Wildermuth, 694 McAlister ave.
326. H. A. Goddard, 269 N 17th.
350. (North side) J. H. Conklin, 22 E. 10th ave.
687. (Mill.) M. J. Thomas, 182 E. Gay st.
DAYTON—
104. Geo. Brenner, 303 Howard st.
346. (Ger.) Geo. Drummer, 427 Monroe st.
187. DEFIANCE—Walter Lambert, Box 75.
677. DELAWARE—M. K. Baker, Box 644.
775. DELHI—F. Brunk, Home City.
782. DELPHOS—L. D. Seitz
328. EAST LIVERPOOL—W. S. Pittenger, Box 634.
188. FINDLAY—A. D. Neumeyer, Box 491.
510. (Mill) S. A. Neumann, 515 W. Lincoln st.
202. FOSTORIA—J. H. Faler, 722 W. Cedar st.
250. FREMONT—W. H. Thompson, 208 S. Wood st.
637. HAMILTON—P. A. Daugherty, 338 N. Sixth st.
767. JACKSON—J. W. Pierce.
267. LIMA—J. A. Kepner. 613 Heindel st.
LOCKLAND—
485. (Mill.) F. S. Mosstellar, Sharonville, Hamton Co.
703. Chas. E. Hertel, Box 182.
369. MADISONVILLE—E H. Hunt.
555. MANSFIELD—N. H. Kime.
256. MARIETTA—J. G. Pape, 601 Hart st.
14. MARTIN'S FERRY—G. A. McCarty.
725. MIDDLETOWN—J. A. Lamen.
736. NELSONVILLE—F. Barron.
183. NEW PORTAGE—Jas. H. Davis.
705. NORWOOD—F. M. Wolff, Pleasant Ridge.
708. SALEM—Wm. Bonsal, 371 W. Main st.
107. SANDUSKY—H. L. Schumacher, 1115 Madison.
281. SPRINGFIELD—E. L. Kendell, 280 S. Yellow Spring st.
186. STEUBENVILLE—Lou. Whittaker, 320 Logan.
243. TIFFIN—W. H. Bœhler, 202 W. Perry st.
TOLEDO—
25. A. Smith, 633 Missouri.
168. (Ger.) Gregor Eggl, 610 John st.
631. (Mill.)—
505. TORONTO—Chas. E. Harris.
412. WARREN—Geo. E. Boyes.
792. WASHINGTON, COURT HOUSE.—Jas. Goings.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—S. F. Kremm, 14 Kent st.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, O'Niel st. & Central ave.

OREGON

520. ASTORIA—John Nylund, Box 443.
527. EAST PORTLAND—Jas. F. Moger, Box 146.
50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLEGHENY CITY—
211. C. L. Mohney, 70 Wilson ave.
237. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 2 Bluff st.
476. (Stairs, &c.) R. M. Evans, 49 Kilbuck st.
487. ALTOONA—T. Renner, 1323 8th ave.
296. APOLLO—J. C. Mears.
246. BEAVER FALLS—H. Kirker, 1004 Fourth ave
492. BELLEVUE—A. L. Jones, Box 206.
655. BELLE VERNON—Isaac Coldren, Box 207.
342. BLAIRSVILLE—J. M. Reid.
[illegible]6. BRADDOCK—L. L. Wilson Box 539.
550. BRADFORD—T. J. Clother, 46 Webster st.
733. BROCKWAYVILLE—Fred. C. Miller.
297. BROWNSVILLE—J. H. League.
450. BRYN MAWR—John P. Hatch, Box 79.
222. BUTLER—J. W. Rice, 409 Franklin st.
738. CARBONDALE—Fred Sluman 21 Thorn st.
294. CHARLEROI—Ira L. Nickson, Lock No. 4, Wash. Co.
207. CHESTER—M. B. Bunyea 1106 Upland st.
408. CORAOPOLIS—Joseph Miller.
535. DU BOIS—Fred. Tracy.
530. DUQUESNE—Chas. Stauffer, Box 6.
787. ELWOOD CITY.—J. P. Latimer.
116. ERIE—H. J. Conrath, 439 E. Sixth ave.
422. FRANKFORD—John Davies, 1339 Sellers st.
401. FRANKLIN—A. P. Cooper, Box 232.
671. FREEPORT—W. W. Wolford
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 53 W. Duval st.
462. GREENSBURG—B. R. Fulmer, 707 N. Main st.
398. GREENVILLE—T. M. Campbell, Box 216
587. GROVE CITY—J. W. Campbell.
287. HARRISBURG—J. H. Keath, 16.1 Fourth.
288. HOMESTEAD—J. A. Wolff, Box 473.
253. JEANNETTE—J W. Fairchilds, Box 205
205. JOHNSTOWN—John Way, 159 Somerset st.
110. KITTANNING—Alvin McGregor, Box 222.
208. LANCASTER—Samuel Jeffries, 248 E. Walnut.
691. LATROBE—S. Lohr, Box 321.
601. LEBANON—Chas. Foster, 1028 Church st.
319. LEECHBURG—J. B. Temple.
436. LOCK HAVEN—F. Bittner, 52 Susquehanna av.
177. MCKEESPORT—Wm. McCord, 706 Cousin st.
438. MANAYUNK—Ephraim Frantz, 449 Green la.
569. MANOR STATION—Eli Naley.
431. MANSFIELD—Robert Haubrich, Mansfield Valley P. O., Box 188.
552. MEADVILLE—A. W. Morrison, 540 Randolph
278. MERCER—William Moore.
653. MONONGAHELA CITY—Jos. R Stewart.
741. MOUNT CARMEL—Jere M. Jonn.
589. MOUNT PLEASANT—H. W. Zundell.
333. NEW KENSINGTON—H. Eckard, Box 47.
206. NEW CASTLE—J. A. Gibson, 12 Pearson st
388. NORRISTOWN—W. J. Hesser, Box 102, Bridge port.
414. OIL CITY—H. L. McVeagh, S Oil City.
PHILADELPHIA—Secretary of Dist. Council.
8. J. J. Maguire, 1513 Clarion st
227. (Kensington Chas. L. Spangler, 2164 Sergeant
238. (Ger.) Geo Schmidt, 411 Hackley st.
396. (Southwark) Chas. Mitchell, 1009 Tasker st.
359. (Mill Geo. W. Miller, 2336 N. Fifteenth st.
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council, W. P. Patton, 61 Mahan ave.
142. John E. Jones, Prospect st., 32d Ward.
164. (Ger.) M. Thoma, Mt. Oliver P. O., Alle. Co.
165. (E. End) F. B. Denman, 57 Inwood st., E. E.
230. T. J. McKenna, rear 123 McKean st.
385. (W. End) Jas. S. Connell, 194 Steuben st.
402. (Ger.) J. P. Dreikosen, 153 Sixteenth st., S. S
737. Jas. Reed, 11 Southern ave.
615. PITTSTON—J. R. Leighton, 16 Tompkins st.
145. PUNXSUTAWNEY—C. G. Hennigh.
336. READING—T. Kissinger, 510 N. 13th
368. ROCHESTER—A. N. Gutermuth, Box 152.
730. SALTSBURG—J. P. Leech, Box 13.
339. SCOTTDALE—J. M. Carson, Box 584.
SCRANTON—
563. G. M. Hirlinger, 1408 Hampton st.
718. Emmet Puder, 439 Phelps st.
751. J. Nolan, 504 Oak st.
484. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) J. Brunschwiler 624 Alder
37. SHAMOKIN—E.W. Deibler, 23 S. Shamokin st.
268. SHARO —A. R. Peters, 12 Elm st.
185. SHARPSBURG—W. C. Pfusch.
514. SHARPSVILLE—W. Reichard, Box 170.
276. TARENTUM G. T. Owens.
551. TURTLE CREEK—James Strang, Box 216.
320. TYRONE—W. E. McKinney.
459. UNIONTOWN—H. G. Case, 164 Grant st.
370. VERONA—S. Wood, Jr., Box 94, Hulton, Pa.
599. WARREN—D. J. Grindlay.
48[illegible]. WASHINGTON—J. Y. McClain, Box 227.
6[illegible]. WEST LEISENRING—W. U. Reede.
402. WILKES-BARRE—Thos. Tamblyn, 234 Northampton st.
458. WILKINSBURG—James Todd.
266. WILLIAMSPORT—L. F. Irwin, 441 Hepburn st.
191. YORK—W. P. Groetsch, 348 W. Princess st.

RHODE ISLAND

540. NARRAGANSETT PIER—H. Chapman.
176. NEWPORT—A. Duffany, 2 Perry st.
735. PAWTUCKET—John Stephenson, 15 Webb st.
94. PROVIDENCE—Wm. Slack, 23 Willow court.
694. WOONSOCKET—A. W. Fountain, 48 Cumberland st.

SOUTH CAROLINA

52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) W. H. Burgess, 5 Elizabeth st.
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) S. B. Thompson, 178 East Jervais st.
GREENVILLE—
670. C. B. Arnold, 109 West st.
682. (Col.) J. A. Foster.
427. SPARTANBURG—L. A. Justice.
774. SUMTER—N. T. Barnes.

TENNESSEE

669. CHATTANOOGA—R McClanahan, 704 Cherry.
406. CUMBERLAND GAP—E. A. Fuller, Box 155.
614. HARRIMAN—A. C. Widmer, Box 233.
174. JACKSON—W. G. Chandler, Box 435.
159. JOHNSON CITY—J. M. Peters.
225. KNOXVILLE—G. L. Cox, 189 Morgan st.
MEMPHIS—
394. J. W. Hancock, 60 La Rose st.
714. (Col.) M. D. Stephenson, Station B.
NASHVILLE—
563. E. M. Hines. 707 Allison st.
766. (Mill, J. A. Clark, 14 Claibone st.

TEXAS

300. AUSTIN—J. Gegie, Box 328.
731. CORSICANA—A. D. Shields, 1217 E. 7th ave.
DALLAS—Secretary of District Council, O. L Wiley, Box 262.
198. J. M. Campbell, Box 299.
566. (Mill.) M. Lehman, 307 N. Ervay st.
622. O. L. Wiley, Box 262.
371. DENISON—C. H. Miller, Box 88.
444. EL PASO—Frank LeRoy 617 Campbell st
277. FORT WORTH—J. D. Bound, 913 E. Fourth.
526. GALVESTON—W. J. Chapman, 1520 ave. O½
611. (Ger.) F Ruehle, Ave. N, bet. 14th and 15th.
114. HOUSTON—A. Denison, 10 Crosby st.
539. PARIS—W. H. Norris. 204 Plum st
748. SAN ANGELO—T. H. Holloway, Box 39.
367. SAN ANTONIO—W. H. Meyerlambers 225 E. Nueva st.
763. TEMPLE—Elias Land.
559. WAXAHATCHIE—Wm. R. Norman.

UTAH

635. OGDEN—A. Anderson, Box 124.
693 PROVO CITY—C. H. Kidder.
489. SALT LAKE CITY—Chas. M. Stamm, Box 12.

VERMONT

512. BELLOWS FALLS—L. N. Davis, Box 286.
329. BURLINGTON—Jas. Childs, 176 N. Willard st
390. BRATTLEBORO—E. S. Wiman, 5 Organ st.
53. RUTLAND—A. W. White, 52 State st.

VIRGINIA

256. HAMPTON—W. B. Walker.
348. NEWPORT NEWS—Jas. Upshaw.
285. NORFOLK—R. E. Gay, 1401 Washington st Portsmouth.
781. PORTSMOUTH—Washington Hall 1117 Green.
RICHMOND—
132. D. A. Lacy, 126 S. Fourth st.
262. (Col.) J. B. Mason, 717 St. James st.
498. ROANOKE—W J. Bacon, 321 3d ave., N. W.
303. WAYNESBORO—H. S. Phillips Box 74, Basic City.

WASHINGTON

743. ABERDEEN—W. T. Iliff, Box 617.
689. ANACORTES—J. A. Philbrick, Box 176.
612. BLAINE—M. V. B. Smith.
575. FAIR HAVEN—G. H. Eggleston, Box 556.
553. KETTLE FALLS—J. H. McNeill.
542. OLYMPIA—W. L. Clark.
260. PORT ANGELES—W. W. Maltby.
274. PUYALLUP—John Mugford.
521. PORT TOWNSEND—G. A. Ruehle.
351. J. O. Kuykendall, Box 1459.
625. (Mill.) R. Sperber, 1519 Tenth st.
41. SPOKANE—H. Waldron, Box 1340.
197. TACOMA—H. McLean, Box 1011.
536. WHATCOM—D. H. Lusk, Box 436.

WEST VIRGINIA

261. BUCKHANNON—J. W. Neff, Box 17.
511. CHARLESTON—H. R. Samples, Box 599.
608. CHARLESTOWN—A M. Headley.
236. CLARKSBURG—J H. Ridenour.
437. ELKINS—W. H. Head Box 3.
516. GRAFTON—C. F. Burk.
719. HUNTINGTON—McClellan Roach.
525. MOUNDVILLE—L. Helms.
760. PARKERSBURG—R. C. Burdette, 531 Seventh.
353. PIEDMONT—T. J. Pettit.
425. WELLSBURG—Samuel Patterson, Box 243.
3. WHEELING—E. Grosscurth, 32 New Jersey st.

WISCONSIN

379. ASHLAND—A. Beaton, 1019 Prentice ave.
688. CHIPPEWA FALLS—Joseph Gay, 611 Bridge st.
765. CUMBERLAND—C. E. Rann.
128. EAU CLAIRE—L. Arnold, 741 Second ave.
588. GREEN BAY—E. Ebeling, 1225 Stuart st.
335. LA CROSSE—W. Abicht, 1420 Redfield st.
MILWAUKEE—Secretary of District Council, Fritz Maurer 1007 Nineteenth st.
30. (Ger.) B. Platz, 1807 Fourth st.
228. (Ger.) John Schulte, 820 Third ave. (rear).
290. (Ger. Jule Werner, 805 Fourth st.
318. (Ger.) F. Schuerer, 696 Twenty-fourth st.
537. (Mill) W.